Frontispiece London May. 1767.

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THE London Magazine OR, Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer

VOL: XXXVI.

For the Year 1767.

By His MAJESTY's Authority.

Printed for R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

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The LONDON MAGAZINE.

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*

For JANUARY, 1767.

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Elegantly engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or ſtitched, or any ſingle Months to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* JANUARY, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	South Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond præm.	Long Anu.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	Sunday															E. N. E.	thaw
29		Shut	Shut	87 7/8	Shut	88 3/8	Shut	Shut	Shut	102 3/8		Shut	15 o			N. N. E	rain
30				87 7/8		88 1/4				102 1/2	101 7/8		16 o			E. N. E.	rain
31				87 7/8		88 1/4				102 3/8	101 7/8		15 o	Shut		N. N. E.	frost
1	137 3/4					88 1/4				102 3/8	101 7/8		16 o			E. N. E.	frost
2	137 1/2			87 7/8		88 1/2				102 3/8			19 o			N. W.	frost
3	137 1/2					88 1/2				102 3/8	101 7/8		19 o			N. W.	frost
4	Sunday															N. W.	frost
5	137 1/2			87 7/8		88 5/8				102 1/2			18 o			N E.	frost
6						88 5/8				102 1/2			17 o			W.	frost
7				87 7/8		88 5/8				102 1/2	102	101 1/4	17 o			W.	frost
8	137 1/2	222				88 1/4				102 1/4	101 7/8	101 1/8	16 o			S.	frost
9	137 1/4	221 1/2		87 1/2		88 1/4				102 1/4	101 7/8	151 1/4	15 o			N. W.	frost
10		223 3/4				88 3/8				102 3/8	102	102 1/4	16 o			N. W.	frost
11	Sunday															S. S. W.	frost
12	137 3/4	223 3/8		87 1/8		88 1/8				102 5/8			16 o			S. S. W.	frost
13	138	223 3/8		87 1/4		88 3/8				102 1/4			17 o			S.	frost
14	138 1/4	223 3/8		87 3/8		88 3/8				102 3/8	102 1/4	101 1/4	18 o			S. S. E.	frost
15	138 1/4	223 3/8				88 1/4				102 3/8	102 1/8	101 1/8	18 o			S.	thaw
16	139	224 1/8		87 7/8		88 1/4				102 3/8	102 3/8	101 3/8	17 o			E.	thaw
17	139 1/4	224				88 3/8				102 1/8	102 1/4	101 3/8	18 o			E.	thaw
18	Sunday															E.	frost
19	139 1/4	224 1/4				88 3/8				102 3/8			18 o			N. E.	frost
20	139 1/4	224 1/2				88 3/8		92 5/8		102 1/4	102 1/4		17 o			E. N. E.	frost
21	139 1/2	226 1/4				88 1/4		92 1/4	92 7/8	102 1/4	102 1/8	101 5/8	18 o	26 3/8		E. b. N.	thaw
22		230				88 1/4		92 3/8		102 3/8			18 o	27		S. W.	frost
23	140 3/4	230 3/8				88 3/8			93	102 3/8	102 1/8		18 o			S. W.	mild
24	141 1/4	230 3/8				89	89 5/8			102 5/8	102 3/8	101 5/8	18 o	27		S. W.	mild
25	Sunday															S. W.	mild
26	141	230 1/8		88 1/4		89	88 7/8		92 1/8	102 1/4	102 5/8		16 o	27		S. W.	mild
27	142 1/2	229				89 1/8	89	93 1/8		103			18 o			S. W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

Price of corn	Mark Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
	Wheat 36s. od. to 52s.	15l. to 15l. 5	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	13l. os. to 14l	16l os load	42s to 48 qr	30s to 35 qu	7s 09d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 30s to 56
	Barley 23s. od to 28s.	25s. to 28s.	3s. 5d to 3s. 6d	27s to 29s. od	20s to 30 qr	22s to 24	19s to 21 o	3s 8d to 4s od	0s od to 4s od	3s 9d to 4s od	Straw from 14s. to 19
	Oats 15s. od. to 19s.	19s to 21s	2s 2d to 3s. od	18s to 20s	20s od to 21	17s to 19	16s to 18 o	2s 4d to 2s 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 4d to 2s 5d	Coals 44s. per chald.
	Beans 22s. to 24s. od.	29s to 30s	5s od to 0s. od	28s to 30s	26s to 30 od	00s to 00	30s to 34	4s od to 5s od	0s od to 0s od	0s od to 0s od	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1767.

To the EDITOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The Caſe of poor Plaintiffs conſidered, upon occaſion of a famous Caſe of that kind now depending.

HAVING lately, by meer accident, had an opportunity to peruſe the printed caſe of *Ann counteſs of Angleſea lately deceaſed, and of her three ſurviving daughters*, I was ſurpriſed to find that the plaintiffs in ſuch a caſe (a caſe in which moſt of the material facts muſt appear from our records) ſhould have occaſion to apply for charity, in order to enable them to carry on their law-ſuit. Can it, for godſake, be ſaid, that in this country there is no juſtice for the poor? Can this be ſaid of a country, where our lawyers boaſt ſo much of the perfection and equity of our laws? Where one of them has written a large book *de laudibus legis Anglicanæ?*

The caſe is too long for your ſenſible and uſeful Magazine, and an abſtract or abridgment of it could give no ſatisfaction to a curious reader, who has a due regard for juſtice and national honour; but the peruſal of it gave me ſuch a concern as made me reviſe and conſider ſeveral of our ſtatutes and law books, in order to ſee how a poor man who has a juſt claim, but no money, can by our laws recover his right; and from this inquiry, I confeſs, that by our laws and methods of practice, as they ſtand at preſent, the recovery ſeems to be made impoſſible.

When I ſay it has been made impoſſible, I mean, by our laws againſt champerty or maintenance *, and our preſent method of admitting a plaintiff or defendant to carry on his ſuit *in forma pauperis*. Maintenance is the general term, of which champerty is a ſpecies. Maintenance is ſaid to be an upholding of a cauſe, ſuit, or perſon, either by word, writing, countenance, or deed; of which there are many kinds, that are juſtifiable, and many others that are puniſhable by ſtatute, and alſo by common law. Of theſe laſt champerty is one, which is a maintenance of any man in his ſuit, upon condition of having part, or ſome unjuſt advantage out of the thing when recovered. This is ſomething like uſury: It is taking an unjuſt advantage of the misfortune or diſtreſs of a fellow creature, which is and ought to be puniſhable by the laws of every country; and yet common ſenſe muſt tell us, that to aſſiſt the oppreſſed is generoſity, to relieve the diſtreſſed is charity. How meritorious then muſt it be, to lend our aid to a perſon in whom both theſe cruel misfortunes ſtand united?

For this reaſon, as our old laws had made it dangerous to give even a generous aſſiſtance to a poor man in his law ſuit, ſo by an old ſtatute a remedy was preſcribed, which would have been effectual † had it been properly and duly applied, but from the ſelfiſh nature of ſome part, and the indolent nature of the reſt of mankind, this was not to be expected; and yet ſo negligent have our parliaments been of our poor diſtreſſed ſuitors, in the language of the law called paupers, that though this ſtatute was made ſo long ago as the year 1494, and tho' we have many ſtatutes for quieting poſſeſſion, yet I can find but this one law in our ſtatute books, for enabling a poor man to diſturb the poſſeſſion let it be never ſo unjuſt, and not ſo much

* *See Ruffhead's Statutes, vol. II. p.* 280.

† *See ditto, p.* 85.

much as one ſtatute for granting the privilege of pauper to a poor defendant, except a late one for enabling a poor man to defend himſelf againſt a cuſtom-houſe information *.

However the word pauper is a term ſtill known in our law; for if a man can make oath, that beſide the matter in queſtion, he is not worth 5l. all his debts paid, he will upon his petition, with ſuch an affidavit annexed, and the atteſtation of a counſel, that he has good cauſe of action, be admitted to ſue *in forma pauperis*, without paying any fees, and ſhall have counſel, clerk, and attorney or ſollicitor, appointed by the court to carry on his cauſe gratis; but as the prayer of ſuch a petition is now granted of courſe, and without the court's making any previous inquiry into the merits of the cauſe, or into the probability of the facts upon which thoſe merits are founded, it has thrown ſuch a bad complexion upon every ſuch cauſe, that very few of them are ever brought to a happy concluſion.

This remedy therefore ſtands now very much in need of ſome new regulation; for no poor man can now have any tolerable chance to recover his right, unleſs he can find a friend to undertake his cauſe, and to advance from time to time ſuch ſums of money, as may be neceſſary for carrying it on with vigour and diſpatch, and this our laws againſt maintenance has made it almoſt impoſſible for any poor man to find, becauſe of the riſk a man runs, in caſe the lawſuit ſhould be determined againſt him, of not only loſing his money, but of having an action or indictment brought againſt him as a maintainer of litigious and vexatious ſuits.

It cannot be expected that any gentleman, who is no practiſer, will undertake ſuch a cauſe, not only becauſe of his ignorance of the practical part of the law, but becauſe he muſt employ others to carry it on, by whoſe neglect or miſconduct even a juſt cauſe may be loſt, or after a great expence end in a nonſuit; and no practiſer will voluntarily undertake a pauper's cauſe, as the law now ſtands, becauſe if he ſtipulates any reward for his own trouble, he is guilty of champerty, and if by any means diſcovered, he may expect to be proſecuted by an enraged adverſary, and convicted by a prejudiced jury; and he cannot charge or receive any fee for himſelf, becauſe it is a contempt of the court, for which he may be impriſoned, and perhaps diſqualifyed from practiſing any longer as an attorney or ſollicitor in that court; ſo that even when ſucceſsful, he has nothing but the gratitude of the pauper to depend on, for the reimburſement of what little ſums he may have generouſly paid out of his own pocket, to ingroſſing or copying clerks, and gratitude is a return that lawyers ſeldom meet with from their rich clients, but much more rarely from their poor.

Thus like a fond mother, we have ruined the health of our child, by taking too much care of it; for poſſeſſion deſerves at leaſt ſo much favour, that no man ought to be admitted to ſue as a pauper, until ſome previous inquiry has been made by proper perſons appointed and impowered by the court. Such an inquiry ought to precede any admiſſion, as a bill of indictment does a criminal proſecution, and a report in favour of the pauper, after ſuch an inquiry, would throw ſuch a complexion on his cauſe, that as a beautiful and virtuous woman without money may probably get a rich huſband becauſe of her beauty and good character, ſo a pauper thus admitted would probably find ſome rich attorney, or ſollicitor, who, becauſe of the good report of his cauſe, would be willing to receive the order of the court, and to carry on his cauſe to a final deciſion, at his, the attorney's own expence, providing he were to be allowed to charge his own fees, and all his diſburſments, as uſual in other caſes, with ſuch a premium, or reward for the riſk he runs, and for the delay of payment, as the court, at the end of the cauſe, ſhould direct; and providing he were ſecured by law againſt the pauper's agreeing with his adverſary, receiving ſatisfaction for his claim, and running away with the money; which might be effectually done by enacting, that the attorney ſhould have a hypotheque in what might be recovered, or a preference to all the plaintiff's other creditors, for his bill of coſts and charges, and for what he may, pending the ſuit, have advanced, by order of the court, for the plaintiff's

* *See ditto, vol. V. p. 704.*

plaintiff's neceſſary and immediate ſupport; and that every compromiſe or agreement made with a pauper, relating to the matter in queſtion, ſhould be null and void, if not made by and with the authority of the court.

If a proper and new law were made for theſe purpoſes, and for amending and enforcing the act of Henry VII. above referred to, it would prevent any juſt poſſeſſion's being ever diſquieted by a litigious pauper, encouraged and recommended by a prejudiced and ignorant, perhaps a malicious counſel, or feed for doing ſo by ſome malicious neighbour, and no poor man who had been really injured could long remain without redreſs. Almoſt every pauper's cauſe would be carried on, rather with more vigour and diſpatch than any other, becauſe it would be the intereſt of the attorney to bring it to an iſſue as ſoon as poſſible, and becauſe the counſel, and the officers of the court, would be regularly paid their fees. Whereas every cauſe, in which theſe gentlemen can expect no fees, muſt proceed but heavily; and a pauper is often at a full ſtop, or falls faſt aſleep, becauſe he cannot raiſe the trifling ſums neceſſary to pay the engroſſing and copying clerks, who may, and will, becauſe they muſt, generally inſiſt upon prompt payment, if not upon being paid before hand.

Such a new law, inſtead of increaſing the number, would, I believe, prevent moſt pauper cauſes; for a report in his favour, after ſuch an authentic inquiry, would bring his adverſary to offer a fair compromiſe, unleſs he had ſome latent facts to plead, or knew that the moſt material facts ſtated by the pauper were falſe; and if it ſhould be afterwards made appear, that the pauper well knew the truth of the former, or the falſehood of the latter, before he preſented his petition, he ought to be puniſhed as a cheat, or at leaſt for having been guilty of a contempt of the court.

What power our courts of law, or equity, have aſſumed, to free a pauper's cauſe from our ſtamp duties I do not know; for I cannot find that they have ſuch a power given them by law; but whether they have aſſumed ſuch a power or no, it ought now to be expreſsly given them by law. Our ſtamp duties are a moſt grievous burden even upon the rich, who have the misfortune of being obliged to go to law for the recovery, or defence of their property; but it would be quite cruel to ſubject a pauper's cauſe to ſuch a grievous burden; therefore if any new law ſhould ever be made in favour of the poor of this kingdom, I hope this relief, among others, will be thought of; and if ſuch a law as I have above hinted ſhould be paſſed, we ſhould no more hear of a rich grandee's boaſting, that he would ſpend 10,000 l. at law, rather than reſtore a poor man's eſtate, or pay a poor tradeſman's bill: a boaſt too frequent in this country: and a boaſt that implies a reproach upon our laws, as well as upon our eſtabliſhed methods of adminiſtering juſtice. Nor could the plaintiffs in ſuch a caſe as this now under conſideration ever fail of being admitted to ſue as paupers, or of finding an attorney, or ſollicitor, that would undertake to carry on their cauſe at his own expence, as moſt of the facts are notoriouſly known, or muſt appear from authentic records, to be true. But whatever method theſe plaintiffs may take to recover their right, from the regard you have always ſhewn for the poor, I hope, that for their ſake in general, you will give this eſſay a place in your next Magazine, by which you will oblige many of your friends, and in particular,

Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Jan. 1767. PHILANTHROPOS.

To the PRINTER.

A ſmall ESSAY *upon* WOMEN.

—— Fœmineo generi tribuuntur
Propria quæ maribus —— Owen Ep.

THE evil-minded reader muſt not imagine that my title in the leaſt glances at that ſmall Eſſay upon Woman by Mr. Pope, which was publiſhed at large by that wicked wag, Colley Cibber—My deſign is to give a ſerious, ſober, ſhort diſſertation (for the age will not bear preaching, and therefore the clergy now write plays) upon the nature of women, who, in more or leſs time, according to the different materials they have to work upon, can, with their fair hands, mould us lords of the creation into what degree of heat and cold, hardneſs and ſoftneſs, ſpirit or humility, they

they ſhall pleaſe to give us. I have been led into theſe reflections by hearing a few nights ago, many very impertinent lines, ſpoken with a moſt triumphant ſpirit, at the end of a tragedy the author calls The Earl of Warwick. I was in the pit, Mr. Printer, and made ſo ridiculous a figure there (for my wife was with me) that I have ſcarce yet recovered my ſpirits———Mrs. Peck did nothing but laugh, and praiſe the epilogue while it was ſpeaking. I, you may be ſure, was very grave all the time, and counting my coat buttons. When it was finiſhed (would you think it?) ſhe got upon her legs, with about a dozen women more, and made ſuch a clapping and laughing that I was quite aſhamed, and pulled her down upon the ſeat again.—This produced ſuch a horſe-laugh from ſome wild young fellows about us, that I got from them as ſoon as I poſſibly could —and what with the heat of the houſe, my ſweating with anxiety, and waiting for a hackney-coach, I got a cold and rheumatiſm, which have confined me to the houſe, and produced the following remonſtrance from me, to all whom it may concern.

It is ill playing with edged tools; and if we go on joking about the ſuperiority of woman to man, we ſhall cut our fingers, Mr. Printer. It is a true obſervation, that romping often ends in quarreling. We have joked ſo long that we ſhall have much ado to ſet matters right again. Mrs. Peck and I, till within this month, were as happy in our domeſtick police as if ſir John Fielding and his clerk had ſettled it; but now—I will tell you how it was—When we were got into the coach, I was terribly out of humour, for the ſame young fellows followed us through the paſſages, and never ceaſed laughing, and my wife with them, till we drove away from the playhouſe door. It was a very cold night, indeed; and I ſaid to my wife (ſomewhat croſsly, I confeſs) I wiſh you could find time from your mirth, Mrs. Peck, to pull up the coach-window.

Mrs. *Peck.* I will my dear—ha! ha! ha!

(Here the coach jolted us both together, and threw her head in my face.)

Mrs. *Peck.* Ha! ha! ha!

Mr. *Peck.* This is no laughing matter, Mrs. Peck; you have almoſt knocked my eye out.

Mrs. *Peck.* Nay, don't be croſs, my dear,——it was not my fault—and if you will take me to ſee ſuch things, I cannot help for my life—Ha! ha! ha!

Mr. *Peck.* You are very unfeeling, Mrs. Peck, to come laughing as you do from ſo deep a tragedy.

Mrs. *Peck.* The tragedy! my ſtars! my dear! did you not ſee me as melancholy as you could wiſh me, till the nonſenſe verſes came at the end? and then I was ſo diverted—Ha! ha! h! that I cannot help laughing now—He! he! he!

Mr. *Peck.* Pſhaw! you are a fool—there was nothing to laugh at.

Mrs. *Peck.* No! did not the actreſs (and a fine woman ſhe was) ſay, that you men were all puppets, and that we played you about—Ha! ha! ha! I could not get it out of my head, what a comical figure you would make in your leading ſtrings, with me dangling you about Bucklerſbury?—Ha! ha! ha! How does your eye do my dear? I'll put a little warm verjuice to it when we get home—Ha! ha! ha!

Mr. *Peck.* You ſplit my head: Pray don't laugh ſo.—You ſhould not think of ſuch ridiculous ſtuff as this epilogue, and forget the noble ſentiments about liberty and prerogative.

Mrs. *Peck.* Poh! poh! I did not mind them much—though I was quite tranſported when that Margery of Algiers put all the men into a mouſe-hole—I could have kiſſed her when ſhe killed Guy earl of Warwick—and I was ſo glad to ſee her again after the play ſo funny and heroic!

This kind of diſcourſe brought us to our door. I went directly to bed in a very ill humour; my wife eat her ſupper, and was laughing with her maids all the time; and when I at laſt got into a ſlumber, ſhe came laughing into the room, and aſked, if Punch was aſleep (by the bye, I am a ſhort, fat man, and this nickname will go round the pariſh). I pretended not to hear her—ſhe laughed all the while ſhe was undreſſing, flounced into bed with a horſe laugh, and did nothing but talk and laugh in her ſleep all the night long. In

ſhort,

ſhort, this fooliſh circumſtance has awakened a ſpirit in her that alarms me much, and I muſt lay it if I can. In Ruſſia they have recourſe to a remedy for female frowardneſs, which I can never recommend to my countrymen, but (as they formerly gave James's powder) in caſes of the greateſt danger: In the northern countries an oak ſtick is hung up in ſight in every family, as well as a few ſprigs of birch, to preſerve a proper obedience. In France and Italy, both men and their wives have ſomething elſe to do, than to have the leaſt regard for one another. In Germany they hate jeſting upon any thing, and, of courſe, they keep up a ſtrict diſcipline in their families, though not ſo ſtrict as in Ruſſia. In England we have *joked* ourſelves into a ſubjection to the petticoat: Our countrymen will talk, write, and fight about their liberty, property, and bravery; and yet let the boldeſt of them all be half drunk with his roaring companions, and drinking Magna Charta in a bumper — a weak woman ſhall enter into a club room, take liberty, property, and Magna Charta under her arm, and go away with them to her home, as a Lettre de Cachet would with a Frenchman to the Baſtile. — My wife's coming up: ſo I muſt finiſh for this time. In my next I will ſend you my plan for bringing all wives to a proper obedience. — She's at the door.——

Bucklerſbury. HEN. PECK.

A Deſcription of Stourton *in* Wiltſhire, *the Seat of Mr.* Hoare, *with an elegant* VIEW *of the grand Lake, and Pantheon, in the celebrated Garden there.*

THIS ſeat is ſometimes called Stourhead, from its being near the head of the river ſo named. The houſe is built of ſtone pretty near a ſquare; not very large, yet the exterior part has an air of grandeur, which is heightened by the eaſtern front having a double flight of ſtone ſteps ſupported by balluſters."

"The ſaloon has ſomething peculiar; it pleaſes extremely, by having, at once, all the charms of a grand apartment, and all the comfort of a ſmall one. I was ſtruck with the propriety of it, without knowing the reaſon, till Mr. Hoare bid me take notice that there is but one door into it, though it is ſixty feet long, thirty broad, and thirty in height. It is adorned with eight capital pictures, moſt of which appear to be painted by the firſt maſters, repreſenting

Hercules attended by Wiſdom.

The daughter of Herodia, with the head of John the Baptiſt.

The death of Dido.

The judgment of Apollo.

Venus and the Three Graces.

The rape of Helen.

Andromeda chained to a rock.

King Charles and his three children.

The Florence boxes, placed on the marble tables in this ſaloon, deſerve great notice: they are ſet with many curious, and ſome coſtly ſtones.

In the drawing room is a cabinet ſupported by a rich frame or pedeſtal, which I underſtood was once the caſe of an organ. The cabinet formerly belonged to Pope Sextus V. The effigies of this pope, and the Peretti family, from whom one of his nephews deſcended, are taken from the life, and ſet in the cabinet in round receſſes, with glaſſes before them, in order to preſerve them. The laſt of this family was a nun, who left the cabinet to a convent in Rome, where Mr. Hoare made a purchaſe of it; the whole is a great curioſity, and of high value. In this apartment are alſo many excellent paintings of the firſt maſters. Within this is a ſmaller room, which is alſo a cabinet of pictures.

You remember in the apartment we firſt entered, I believe it is on the weſt ſide of the houſe, the curious piece of plate in relievo, which was placed over the table at the upper end of the room, and ſerved as a rich ornament. Over the chimney-piece of this room, is a good picture of the interior part of St. Peter's church at Rome, and coloured exactly from it. I need not mention the library, which is well furniſhed, and a comfortable apartment."

"The lawn in the weſt front falls with an eaſy decline into a valley where ſtands the ſmall village of Stourton, the proſpect of whoſe ſteeple, tho' in repair, has almoſt as good an effect

as

as a ruin. On the brow of this hill is a walk, of conſiderable extent, of the ſofteſt moſſy turf, bordered on each ſide by ſtately Scotch firs of Mr. Hoare's own planting, about four and twenty years ſince; theſe, as well as the wood behind them, are rather too thick ſet. This noble broad walk is terminated by an obeliſk one hundred and twenty feet in height, built on the higheſt ground; it has a mythra, or ſun, of ſix feet diameter, in gilded copper, at the top. This obeliſk is divided from the garden by an ha ha; but the view of the ſheep feeding at the foot of it, has as delightful an effect as if there was no ſuch ſeparation.

Upon the ſame brow of the hill, below this fine walk, are ſeveral irregular walks of different breadths leading into the valley. Theſe are covered by ſtately trees, and receive the moſt heightened charms by a very large piece of water at the bottom, on which there is a very pretty boat."

"We made a coaſting voyage on the little enchanting ocean, where we diſcovered ſeveral little iſlands, which are either planted or covered with rocks, uninhabited except by the feathered kind. This piece of water is alſo rendered the more charming, by a light wooden bridge of one arch; another of more coſt and beauty is intended to be built, to ſerve as a communication with the oppoſite ſide.

After paſſing the bridge, the ground is ſteep and lofty, and covered with wood: a narrow path at the bottom of it leads to the grotto of the nymph, which is formed in rude rock work, almoſt level with the water. Here is a marble baſon of pure water, which is made uſe of as a cold bath. In the interior part of the niche, over the baſon, is a marble ſtatue of a ſleeping nymph, to whom this grotto is dedicated: ſhe is covered with a light garment, which hardly conceals her limbs. At the foot of this bath is a marble ſlab, with theſe lines from our celebrated Mr. Pope, which are admirably adapted to this pleaſing, gloomy ſcene;

"Nymph of the grot, theſe ſacred ſprings I keep,
"And to the murmurs of theſe waters ſleep:
"Stop, gentle reader, lightly tread the cave,
"Or drink in ſilence, or in ſilence lave."

From the grotto of the nymph, we proceeded to that adjoining, which is ſacred to the river god Stour, and to him inſcribed by ſome latin verſes. Here he ſits in gloomy, awful majeſty, in a very natural attitude, with one of his legs in a pure baſon of water: This grotto is formed in rock work, and arched with the ſame materials, at the foot of a ſteep hill covered with trees, which look venerably antient. The ſtatue is of lead.

As one advances, upon a more open and riſing ground, under the hill, is the temple dedicated to Hercules. This is a rotunda, or pantheon, calculated to receive in the center a pedeſtal of about three feet high; and the figure of this heathen deity is about eight. It is a beautiful piece of marble-work, and weighs about eight tuns: The ingenious Mr. Ryſbrack, after ten years labour, has at length finiſhed it.

Perhaps I ſhould have firſt mentioned the temple of Ceres, which is on the ſide of the water neareſt to the village. This building has a portico ſupported by columns. Here is the figure of the goddeſs, with her proper emblems, ſtanding in front as you open the door. On each ſide are two commodious ſeats, which are made in imitation of the pulvinaria, or little beds, which were placed near the altar at the time of ſacrifice, and on which the pagans were wont to lay the images of their gods in their temples. Eight or ten feet below, level with the water, in a ſubterraneous grotto, is another figure of the river god."

"Mr. Hoare has formed his plan for extending his walks upon the brow of the hill, through his park for near five miles. By this means he will take in ſeveral of the delightful views which Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Somerſetſhire afford: Theſe counties all meet in his grounds. Part of Hampſhire is alſo to be ſeen, and contributes its ſhare to heighten the charms of this auguſt and captivating ſcene."

It is but juſtice to acquaint the reader that this account is extracted from Mr. Hanway's Journal, Vol. I.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors. Continued from our Appendix for* 1766, *p.* 667.

BUT as it is ſaid that the malt and land taxes generally produce about 300000 l. leſs than the ſums they are granted for, the grants and liquidated proviſions made by this ſeſſion may be ſuppoſed to be pretty near upon a par, conſequently whatever may be the produce of the other proviſions made by this ſeſſion may be reckoned as ſo much provided for the ſervice of the next enſuing year. And as to ſuch of theſe reſolutions as met with any conſiderable oppoſition, I ſhall have occaſion to take notice of them when I come to give an account of the bills brought in upon them, therefore I ſhall proceed to give an account of the money bills brought in and paſſed into laws during this ſeſſion, the firſt of which was the annual malt bill; for as ſoon as the houſe had that day agreed to the reſolution of the committee of ways and means * a bill thereupon was ordered to be prepared and brought in by Mr. Paterſon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper, and on the 3d of February it was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Paterſon, after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 19th; containing a clauſe for making good the deficiency of the income of the duties on malt granted for 1764; and alſo a clauſe of credit for raiſing thereupon by loans or Exchequer bills 750000 l. at an intereſt not exceeding 3l. *per cent. per annum.*

On the 21ſt of February, preſently after the houſe had agreed to the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means that day reported †, it was ordered that a bill, or bills, ſhould be brought in purſuant thereunto, and to be prepared and brought in by the ſame gentlemen as beforementioned; and in purſuance of the firſt of theſe reſolutions, a bill was accordingly prepared, and preſented to the houſe on the 24th by Mr. Cooper: after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 18th of March; being an act to continue a land tax of 4s. in the pound for another year; and containing a clauſe for making good the deficiency of the land tax of 1764, as alſo a clauſe of credit for 2,000,000l. by loans or Exchequer bills at an intereſt not exceeding 3l. 10s. *per cent. per ann:*

February 26th, there were ſeverally preſented to the houſe and read, petitions from the counties of Hereford, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Devon, Somerſet, Cornwall, Monmouth, the city and county of Exeter, the city of Hereford, and from ſeveral of the boroughs in thoſe counties; repreſenting in general, that the petitioners were ſubject to many grievances, by ſo much of two ſeveral acts paſſed in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, which lays an additional duty on cyder and perry, both with reſpect to the tax itſelf, and to the mode of collecting it under the power of the exciſe laws; and praying relief, by a repeal of the ſaid acts, ſo far as the ſame relate to the laying a duty on the makers of cyder and perry, or in ſuch other manner as the houſe ſhould think meet. Theſe petitions were ſeverally ordered to lie upon the table, and then ſeveral accounts relating to the late additional tax upon theſe liquors were ordered to be laid before the houſe, which, with an alteration as to one of them, were afterwards accordingly preſented; and on the 5th of March there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition to the ſame effect with the former, from the borough of Weobly in Herefordſhire; but it is remarkable that there was no petition from the large and opulent city of Briſtol preſented upon this occaſion, or any former, againſt this new and additional duty, or the new extenſion

* *See laſt Appendix, p.* 662.

† *See ditto.*

of the Exciſe laws thereby introduced, by which every perſon made ſubject to them, is deprived of the moſt valuable privilege of Britiſh ſubjects, that of being tried by God and their country; for a ſuppoſed offender againſt theſe laws, in almoſt all caſes not made felony, is not to be tried by God and his country, but by the miniſters of ſtate for the time being, or their delegates.

'Tis true, there were perhaps but few of the inhabitants of Briſtol that were perſonally concerned in this affair, as few of them were, or intended ever to be, makers of cyder or perry; but the city of Briſtol had ſurely as cogent a reaſon to petition againſt this new extenſion of the exciſe laws, as the city of London, yet the city of London were the firſt to petition againſt it, and for a moſt juſt and patriotal reaſon, a reaſon founded upon that antient and wiſe maxim:

Tum tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

Who knows but that ſome future ambitious miniſter may reſolve to have the duties upon tobacco, ſugar, wine, ſpiceries, and, in ſhort, every commodity of foreign produce or manufacture, levied by the laws of exciſe: If thoſe who firſt introduced exciſe laws into this kingdom had been governed by common ſenſe, or a true regard for the trade of this kingdom, or the liberties of the people *, they would have choſen to ſubject all ſuch commodities to the laws of exciſe, rather than ſubject any commodity of home produce, or manufacture, to ſuch vexatious and arbitrary laws; and as every new extenſion of theſe laws is a ſtep towards the eſtabliſhment of a general exciſe, the merchants and ſhopkeepers of Briſtol had at leaſt as good a reaſon as thoſe of London had to oppoſe the mode of levying this new tax upon cyder: They even had a much ſtronger reaſon, as the flames were nearer to them, and quite ſurrounded their city; but for the reaſon why they did not, we muſt look into the form of government eſtabliſhed in that city, and not into the body of the citizens themſelves.

Though all theſe petitions againſt the two late cyder acts were at firſt only ordered to lie upon the table, yet on the 7th of March, as ſoon as the order of the day was read, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider further of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, after an inſtruction had been ordered to the ſaid committee, to conſider of the laws relating to cyder and perry, all the ſaid petitions, and alſo all the accounts relating to cyder and perry, that had been called for and preſented in this ſeſſion, were ordered to be referred to the ſame; in conſequence of which the committee came to the ſix reſolutions which were on the 10th reported by Mr. Cornwall, and agreed to by the houſe †; whereupon it was ordered that a bill be brought in upon the ſaid reſolutions; and that Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

According to this order, Mr. Cornwall, the next day, preſented to the houſe a bill for repealing the duties granted upon cyder and perry, by an act made in the third year of his preſent majeſty's reign, and for granting certain duties on cyder and perry in lieu thereof, and for the more effectual ſecuring the duties on cyder and perry, impoſed by ſeveral former acts; when the bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was the day following, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next day. And ſo thoroughly had many gentlemen changed their ſentiments with regard to this tax, or at leaſt with regard to the mode of raiſing it, that this bill afterwards paſſed through both houſes in common courſe and received the royal aſſent on the 11th of April, without meeting with any conſiderable oppoſition in any part of its progreſs, as we may judge from the ſhort time between its being ordered and paſſed, notwithſtanding the intervening of the Eaſter adjournment; which I take notice of as a moſt laudable ſort of behaviour in thoſe gentlemen who changed their ſentiments upon this occaſion; for as reſolution and ſteadineſs in an opinion which we think right is a great and commendable virtue, obſtinacy in conſcious error, or wilful ignorance, is one of

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 520.

† *See laſt Appendix, p.* 662.

of the worſt ſorts of pride a man can allow himſelf to be governed by, as it has often been the ruin of ſtates as well as of private men, and in no caſe has done more ſignal, more cruel miſchiefs than in caſes of a religious nature; for to this it is that all perſecutions owe their original, becauſe the broachers of ſuperſtitious or enthuſiaſtical opinions, would never have found ſuch numbers of followers, as to enable them to eſtabliſh ſuch opinions by the laws of ſociety, under pains, penalties, and cruel puniſhments, much leſs would any ſuch eſtabliſhment have been continued for ages if mankind had not been too generally governed by this ſort of pride.

As to this repealing act itſelf, the chief ſubſtance of it will appear from the reſolutions upon which it was founded; and for more effectually ſecuring the duties on cyder and perry impoſed by ſeveral former acts, there are ſeveral clauſes which, I believe, will be found inconvenient even for the makers of cyder and the buyers of cyder for their own uſe, as well as for the dealers and retailers: for by the 8th clauſe it is enacted, that if the maſter of any veſſel in which ſhall be ſhipped any cyder or perry, to be carried from one part of this kingdom to another, ſhall not within three days after his arrival at the place of delivery, give to the proper officer of exciſe, a true account in writing of the whole quantity of cyder and perry by him received on board; diſtinguiſhing therein the names and places of abode of the perſons by whom the ſame, and every part thereof, was put on board, and at what place; and the names and places of abode of the perſons to whom the ſame, and every part thereof, is or was ſent or conſigned, and where the ſame, and every part thereof, was to be delivered; or if ſuch maſter ſhall neglect or refuſe to give ſuch account; or ſhall diſpoſe of or deliver any part of the cyder or perry by him taken on board, at ſea, or in any other place, except the place to which the ſame was conſigned (unavoidable accidents excepted) he ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit, 20l. and ſuch maſter ſhall, within twenty one days after his arrival at the place of delivery, land all the cyder and perry then on board to be delivered there, on pain of forfeiting ſuch as ſhall not be ſo landed; which ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of exciſe, together with the caſks or other package.

Now it is a common practice for maſters of coaſting veſſels as well as ſhips employed in foreign trade, to take goods on board, to be delivered at ſuch a port when called for, to the perſon who brings the bill of lading, upon his paying the freight and charges; but with reſpect to cyder and perry, this practice ſeems by this clauſe to be put an end to. Nay every maſter who receives cyder or perry on board his ſhip or veſſel, muſt take care to be well acquainted with the perſon who puts the goods on board, and alſo the perſon to whom he is to deliver them; otherwiſe a falſe name, or a falſe place of abode may be given him, and he may thereby be innocently ſubjected to a proſecution and a penalty of 20l; for the exciſeman is in duty bound to make an enquiry, in order to know whether the perſon who put them on board was a maker of cyder, and whether the perſon to whom they were delivered was a factor, agent, dealer, or retailer; and if upon this inquiry it ſhould appear, that no ſuch perſon is exiſting, an information againſt the maſter of the veſſel would of courſe be the conſequence, though he had honeſty delivered the goods to the perſon who under that name and deſcription had come with his bill of lading to receive them.

Thus it muſt apper, that this clauſe will be found inconvenient for all makers of cyder and perry, nay, even for thoſe who do not make any for ſale, but who now and then ſend by ſea a hogſhead or half a hogſhead of their beſt cyder or perry as a preſent to ſome friend at a diſtant port town; for it will be difficult for any maker of cyder to prevail with the maſter of any veſſel to take his goods on board, unleſs he can find a maſter who is well acquainted not only with him, but alſo with the perſon to whom the cyder is to be delivered. This clauſe muſt therefore very much diminiſh the conſumption of cyder in all parts of the kingdom, except in the cyder counties only, and yet it was neceſſary to have ſuch a clauſe as this, in order to prevent a fraud which has formerly been practiſed, and would hereafter have been much more frequently practiſed.

For explaining this fraud I muſt firſt ſhew the difference between the duty and exciſes upon cyder and perry: The duty has always been, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the malt tax, and ſtill continues to be, annually impoſed by the malt tax act, and is at the rate of 4s. *per* hogſhead upon all cyder and perry *made for ſale, to be paid by the reſpective firſt buyers or retailers thereof.* The exciſes upon cyder and perry, which have been ſurpriſingly multiplied ſince their firſt introduction into this once happy iſland, are impoſed by an infinite number of original or explanatory acts of parliament, and are all, I believe, granted for the life of the king, or for ever, ſo that with the 6s. *per* hogſhead now added by this act, they amount in the whole to 12s. 8d. upon every hogſhead *made and ſold by retail, to be paid by the retailer thereof.* But neither the duty nor the exciſes upon cyder and perry are now ſo rigorouſly impoſed as they were at firſt; for by the act 13. William III. chap. 5. there was no indulgence given to thoſe who bought cyder for the uſe of their own families only, though they were neither dealers nor retailers of cyder, and though they bought it from the real maker: In either caſe they were obliged to pay the duty; for if they bought it of any perſon who had himſelf bought or who had bought the fruit of which he had made it, they were obliged to pay not only the duty but all the exciſes then due by law, becauſe by the act it was enacted that every ſuch dealer ſhould be deemed a retailer if he ſold any of the cyder ſo bought or made by him, by the hogſhead, or any greater or leſſer meaſure.

This act I look on as the firſt act which eſtabliſhed the malt and cyder duty, becauſe it has been annually continued ever ſince, though a temporary law of the ſame kind had been paſſed three years before, but the tax was then thought ſo burdenſome upon the poor, and ſo indulgent to the rich, that it was allowed to expire: and this act which may be ſaid to have eſtabliſhed the malt and cyder duty, together with the act which eſtabliſhed that political creed called the oath of abjuration, were the two laſt acts to which king William gave the royal aſſent; but he did not live to ſee either of them take place; for the malt tax act did not begin to be in force until the 9th of March, 1701-2, nor the abjuration act until the eaſter term following, and he departed this life on the 8th of March 1701-2.

As by this law all cyder merchants, or buyers of cyder for ſale, or apples to be made into cyder for ſale, were declared to be retailers and conſequently obliged to pay the exciſes as well as the duty upon cyder for all the cyder they ſold, it put an end to any man's aſſuming the name, or following the trade, of a cyder merchant or dealer in cyder; but inſtead thereof, they took the name or trade of being factors or agents for their friends the cyder makers in the country, by which artifice they got free of being obliged to pay the exciſes upon any cyder they ſold, and I ſuppoſe conteſted their being ſubject to the laws of exciſe, as they did not ſell it for themſelves but only for their friends the cyder makers; but all thoſe who bought of them, even thoſe who bought of them for the uſe of their own families only, continued to be obliged by law to pay the cyder duty; and as it was not poſſible for the exciſe officers to diſtinguiſh between what was ſold to retailers, and what was ſold for the uſe of private families, all that they could clandeſtinely ſell to retailers paſſed for being ſold for the uſe of private families, without paying any exciſe.

Upon this footing, ſo far as I can find, the trade continued until the 17th year of the late king's reign, when, to put an end to this fraud, there were two new clauſes inſerted in the malt tax act of that year, by the firſt of which it was enacted, that no perſon ſhould be charged with the duty on cyder or perry impoſed by that act, who bought the ſame for his own private uſe only, and was not a dealer in cyder, or perry, or a retailer thereof. And by the 2d it was enacted, that from and after the 25th of March 1744, every perſon, who ſhould ſell any quantity of cyder or perry, leſs than twenty gallons at a time, whether the ſame ſhould be made from fruit, of his own growth, or from bought fruit, ſhould be deemed a dealer in cyder and perry, and a retailer thereof, and ſhould be ſubject to

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all the exciſes as well as the duty upon all the cyder or perry he had in his cuſtody for ſale, and that every dealer in, and retailer of cyder or perry, or either of them, and other perſon or perſons, receiving into his, her, or their cuſtody or cuſtodies, any quantity of cyder or perry, or either of them, for ſale; and every perſon or perſons who ſhould buy any fruit to make into cyder and perry, or either of them for ſale; ſhould be ſubject to all the laws of exciſe.

By theſe clauſes an end was put to the trade of receiving and ſelling cyder and perry as agents or factors for the country makers, but by theſe clauſes the produce both of the duty and exciſe was probably leſſened; for as cyder and perry could now by law be ſold in large quantities by thoſe dealers who never ſold leſs than twenty gallons at a time, to private families, without paying either the duty or exciſe, I may ſuppoſe that ſome of the dealers accounted to his exciſeman for almoſt every decreaſe in his ſtock, as ſo much ſold to private families, and was perhaps ready if he thought fit, to give the name or names of the perſon or perſons to whom he had ſold it, becauſe he could not miſs of having always one or more friends who would be ready to vouch for him according to the inſtructions with which he had previouſly provided them; and no perſon had a right to enter and ſearch their houſes, in order to ſee if they had ſuch a quantity of cyder in their cellar, or to examine any of their family upon oath.

In order to prevent or put an end to this practice, it was now thought neceſſary to charge the agent, factor, or dealer in cyder or perry for ſale with the whole, both of the duty and of this new as well as all the old exciſes, upon all the cyder and perry he has in his poſſeſſion for ſale, except that which he can prove to have been made from fruit of his own growth, as to which he is to pay or be charged with 6s. per hogſhead only, becauſe the buyer from him is to pay or be charged with the duty and all the old exciſes, if he be a dealer or retailer; whereas if he be a buyer for his own private uſe only, he is free from the duty and all the old exciſes, providing the dealer be one who never ſold leſs than twenty gallons at a time.

Thus it muſt appear, that no buyer of cyder or perry for his own private uſe only, can now get free from paying a tax of at leaſt 6s. at leaſt upon every hogſhead he buys, unleſs he buys it from a maker who is himſelf no dealer, and who makes all the cyder he ſells from fruit of his own growth: If he buys it from a dealer who has made it from fruit of his own growth, and who never ſells any cyder or perry in any quantity leſs than twenty gallons at a time, he may have what quantity he pleaſes above twenty gallons of this ſort of cyder, without being loaded with any other or greater tax than this 6s. *per* hogſhead, which the dealer himſelf has paid or muſt pay; but if the dealer ever ſells any cyder or perry in a leſs quantity than twenty gallons at a time, every buyer from him muſt pay a tax of 16s. 8d. *per* hogſhead, or at that rate for whatever quantity he buys, ſhould it be more or leſs than twenty gallons, though he buys it for his own private uſe only, and though the dealer made it from fruit of his own growth. And though a dealer never ſells any cyder in a leſs quantity than twenty gallons at a time, yet as to all his other cyder except that made from fruit of his own growth, the buyers muſt pay a tax of 16s. 8d. *per* hogſhead for all the cyder they purchaſe, even though what they purchaſe be for the ſole uſe of their own families; becauſe, by the eleventh clauſe of this act, it is enacted, that all perſons who ſhall buy cyder or perry and ſhall ſell any cyder or perry ſo bought or made, by the hogſhead, or any greater or leſſer meaſure; or ſhall ſell any quantity of cyder or perry in leſs quantity than twenty gallons at a time, whether made from fruit of their own growth, or from bought fruit, ſhall be deemed dealers and retailers, and ſhall be charged with the duties hereby granted.

It will therefore be difficult for any gentleman to find a dealer from whom he can purchaſe, without being obliged to pay this heavy tax; conſequently all thoſe gentlemen who are great drinkers of cyder, and who live at a great diſtance from the cyder counties, will endeavour to ſettle a correſpondence with thoſe gentlemen or farmers in the weſt, who have large orchards and make yearly conſiderable quantities of cyder for ſale

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(all of which muſt be made from fruit of their own growth) in order to have cyder from the firſt hand, and thereby get free from being obliged to pay any tax upon the cyder they purchaſe for their own private uſe.

In order to ſettle ſuch a correſpondence, it was foreſeen, that all ſuch gentlemen would apply to ſome cyder dealer in their neighbourhood to ſettle ſuch a correſpondence for them; or that ſome ſuch dealer would privately undertake to furniſh them with the quantity they wanted at ſuch a price, and againſt ſuch a time, and then ſend his cuſtomer's addreſs to his correſpondent the cyder maker, and order him to ſend ſuch a quantity by the firſt ſhip directly to his cuſtomer for his private uſe, and thereby prevent its ever coming into the dealer's poſſeſſion, or being effectually charged with any duty or exciſe, either old or new. As ſuch a buyer would get free of the duty, though charged to him, by the clauſe I have mentioned in the malt tax act, upon ſhewing that he bought it for his own private uſe only; and from both the old and new exciſe, though charged to him, he would get free, becauſe it could not be proved that he was either a dealer or retailer: and the ſeller would get free of all theſe charges, if all or any had been charged to him; becauſe it could not be proved that he had bought either cyder or perry in a leſs quantity than twenty gallons at a time.

This practice would have very much diminiſhed the produce of all our taxes upon cyder, and as one of the chief deſigns of this repealing act was to prevent, as much as poſſible, the revenues ſuffering by the repeal, therefore to prevent, if poſſible, ſuch a practice, a clauſe was inſerted, which now ſtands the 15th in the act, by which it is enacted, that if any dealer or retailer, factor or agent, ſhall remove or ſend, or cauſe or procure to be removed or ſent, any cyder or perry, from the maker to the perſon buying or contracting for, or ordering the ſame, without the duties having been firſt charged, and without a certificate to accompany the ſame from the proper officer of exciſe, ſignifying the quantity and the number of caſks or other package, and that the duties had been charged for the ſame; ſuch dealer, retailer, factor, or agents, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit 50l.

From this clauſe it is plain, that the tranſporter or perſon, who enters any cyder or perry for tranſportation by ſea, or any inland navigation, muſt pay the whole, or ſome part of the taxes, or that the exciſeman muſt charge the whole, or the reſt of them, to the buyer, or perſon to whom it is to be delivered, thereby leaving it to the commiſſioners of exciſe to determine whether the whole, or what part of the taxes is to be paid by the perſon to whom the liquor is to be delivered; and as an account will thus remain upon record how much has been delivered to every man for his own private uſe, the commiſſioners will be enabled to form, with ſome ſort of certainty, a judgment whether any liquor, delivered for that uſe, was really deſigned to be ſold, which ſhews the uſe and the neceſſity of the ſaid eighth clauſe of this act, as it will in a great meaſure prevent the fraud formerly complained of, for by the return of the poſt the exciſe officers will know the perſon to whom it is to be delivered, and if ſuſpicious, by a proper watch at land for ſome time after the delivery, a diſcovery may be made of the dealer or retailer for whoſe uſe it was really purchaſed.

But this clauſe will for ſometime ſubject the dealers and retailers to great perplexity; for the word, procure, is of ſuch a general and uncertain meaning, that I doubt, if any dealer or retailer can venture to tell a gentleman, who aſks him, the name and place of abode of the maker from whom he had any particular caſk or quantity of cyder; becauſe if that gentleman ſhould ſend and purchaſe a hogſhead of cyder from that maker, for his own private uſe, and conſequently without being obliged to pay any tax upon the cyder ſo purchaſed, it may be ſaid that he had got it by the procurement of the dealer or retailer, who had told him the name and place of abode of the maker, and conſequently lay a foundation for an action or information againſt ſuch a dealer or retailer, upon the trial of which the purchaſer, as well as his ſervants and others, might be examined upon oath, and ſome of them might either voluntarily

voluntarily, or by croſs queſtioning be obliged to declare the truth.

If this point of law ſhould be determined in favour of the dealers, no cyder or perry, conſumed in private families, would ever be loaded with either duty or exciſe; becauſe the makers for ſale would put all the cyder they made into ſmall caſks or barrels, holding half a hogſhead, and every gentleman houſekeeper would have at leaſt half a hogſhead for his own private uſe from the maker, who had made it from the fruit of his own growth: Even a great deal of the cyder drank in public houſes would eſcape paying the duty; becauſe clubs of gentlemen at ſuch houſes would do as they often do with wine: They would drink their own cyder, and allow the houſe ſo much *per* bottle, or quart, for drinking it; and large quantities of cyder bought for the uſe of private families would by ſome clandeſtine conveyance find its way into our public houſes, and there be retailed, without being loaded with any duty or exciſe.

On the other hand, if this point of law ſhould be determined in favour of the proſecutor: If a dealer's telling the name and place of abode of the maker, from whom he had purchaſed any particular ſort of cyder, ſhould be deemed ſuch a procurement as to ſubject him to the penalty of this clauſe, it would indeed be difficult for any private gentleman to come at the ſort of cyder he liked, without paying the whole tax of 16s. 8d. *per* hogſhead; but I am perſuaded that other methods would be found out, as no artifice would be left untried for avoiding the payment of ſuch a heavy tax: I ſay, ſuch a heavy tax as 16s. 8d. *per* hogſhead of cyder is near double the prime coſt of moſt of our ordinary ſorts of cyder, and near equal, I believe, to the prime coſt of the beſt. And if no method ſhould be found out for avoiding the payment of this heavy tax, I am convinced that it would very much diminiſh the conſumption of cyder even in the cyder counties, for the price of cyder by retail, even in thoſe counties, would be higher than the price of the beſt ſmall beer, meaning that now ſold by the brewers in London at 12s. *per* barrel, or 24s. *per* hogſhead, though malt now ſells at 24s. *per* quarter; whereas the prime coſt of the moſt ordinary ſort of cyder, including the tax would be at leaſt 24s. 8d. *per* hogſhead, that is to ſay, 8s. *per* hogſhead to the maker and 16s. 8d. the tax. Now our beſt London ſmall beer ſold by the brewer at 12s. *per* barrel, even at this time when malt is ſo dear, is a much wholeſomer common draught, if we can believe what ſome of the beſt weſt country phyſicians have told us, and is more agreeable to any man not habituated to cyder, than any poor ſmall ſort of cyder; but if the price of malt ſhould again fall to 16 or 18s. per quarter as I hope it ſoon will, if no bounty be allowed upon exportation when not ſold under 14s. *per* quarter, our 12s. ſmall beer may be made much better than it is at preſent; eſpecially by thoſe who are provided with proper utenſils for brewing their own malt liquors, and do not ſell any by retail, as they thereby avoid paying any exciſe but that upon the malt.

By ſuch people a ſort of beer or ale, equal in ſtrength to our London porter, may be brewed for leſs than 3d a gallon or 16s. a hogſhead, when malt ſells for 18s. per quarter including the malt tax, if we ſuppoſe that a quarter of malt made of barley is ſufficient for making two barrels and a half of our preſent London porter, which was the ſuppoſition of our parliament in the year 1761, when they granted a bounty of 1s. *per* barrel upon the exportation of ſtrong beer or ale, becauſe 1s. *per* barrel upon two barrels and a half, was equal to the bounty payable upon a quarter of malt made of barley, which they ſuppoſed ſufficient for making that quantity of ſtrong beer or ale *. Whether there was then any prohibition againſt making wheat into malt I do not know; but if there was not, they ought to have conſidered that there was a bounty of 5s. *per* quarter of malt made of wheat †; and it cannot be ſuppoſed that a quarter of that ſort of malt will be ſufficient for making double the quantity of the ſame ſort of liquor, as the tax upon both ſorts of malt is the ſame.

Then as to ſmall beer, as ſuch people pay no exciſe but that upon their malt, their home brewed ſmall beer may be made as good as that now ſold in London at 12s. *per* barrel, and yet when

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1761, *p.* 463.

† *See act* 5 *Anne, chap.* 29. § 15.

when malt made of barley is ſold at 18s. *per* quarter, including the malt tax, their ſmall beer will coſt them only 1,6875 d. *per* gallon, beſide the trifling expence of a little hops, if they make uſe of any, which amounts to very little more than 5s. 6d. farthing *per* hogſhead. Whereas the very worſt ſort of cyder, ſuppoſing they had it from a cyder maker who is no dealer, would coſt them 12 or 14s. *per* hogſhead, that is to ſay, 6 or 8s. for the cyder made from fruit of his own growth, and 6s. for this new tax.

In all theſe calculations I have reckoned a barrel of beer or ale at thirty-two gallons of ſaleable liquor, becauſe of the allowance made for waſte and leakage *: And I have reckoned the hogſhead at ſixty three or ſixty four gallons; and as it was ſuppoſed by parliament, that a quarter of malt made of barley would be ſufficient for brewing two barrels and a half, or eighty gallons of ſtrong beer or ale †, which is ten gallons *per* buſhel, I have ſuppoſed that a quarter of ſuch malt is ſufficient for brewing 128 gallons of the beſt ſmall beer or ale, which is ſixteen gallons *per* buſhel, though I have heard it ſaid, that a buſhel of good malt is ſufficient for brewing eighteen gallons of very good ſmall beer.

Upon this occaſion I cannot avoid taking notice of a very bad effect which is probably produced by the bounty upon malt made of wheat being double of that upon malt made of barley exported, and by the exciſe upon both theſe ſorts of malt being the ſame upon that made for home conſumption. The effect I mean is, that it perverts the uſe made of our wheat, by cauſing it to be made into malt, both for exportation, and for our home brewery or diſtillery, inſtead of being made into meal or flour for the ſubſiſtence of our people. As wheat is ſeldom, if ever, double the price of barley at the London market, the bounty upon malt made of wheat for exportation, is proportionably higher than upon that made of barley; this makes it the intereſt of the exporter to export the former rather than the latter; and as the exciſe is the ſame upon both, when made for home conſumption, it falls proportionably much heavier upon malt made of barley, than upon that made of wheat, this makes it the intereſt of our maltſters to make their malt of wheat rather than of barley; and this intereſt may perhaps be increaſed, by the brewers and diſtillers being more fond of having malt made of wheat, than malt made of barley, which they certainly will be, if the difference in their price does not proportionably exceed the difference in the value of the quantity of liquor they produce.

But to return to the act now under conſideration: As a fund upon which a large ſum of money had been borrowed, was to be in part aboliſhed, it was abſolutely neceſſary to replace it by ſome new tax. This additional tax upon cyder ſold by retail, was thought to be the moſt natural one, for being brought in the room of that upon the makers of cyder, which was to be by this act aboliſhed, and from the clauſes I have taken particular notice of it will appear, that the act was moſt carefully drawn up for enforcing the payment of this and every other tax upon cyder, and for preventing every fraud that had been practiſed, or could then be thought of; but from the calculations I have made, it will likewiſe appear, that it may in a few years put an end to the uſe of cyder by retail or purchaſe, even in the cyder counties. It was, I believe, the multitude and weight of our exciſes upon malt and malt liquors, that at laſt made the uſe of cyder ſo general in thoſe counties; and when people find that they may have malt liquors even by retail at a cheaper rate than they can have cyder, all thoſe who have no opportunity to make cyder for their own private uſe, may, in a few years get the better of the habit of drinking cyder, and return to the uſe of beer and ale.

This tax is therefore attended with the danger of its becoming in a few years a ſort of *felo de ſe*, by its cauſing a total diſuſe of that upon which it is to be levied, an effect which I ſhould be ſorry to ſee, as a little orchard to every cottage, and a large one at the houſe of every gentleman and rich farmer, is ſuch an ornament to the country that I wiſh it was more general than

* *See act* 12 *Ch. II. chap.* 23. *ſect.* 22. *and act* 1 *Will. and Mary, chap.* 24. *ſect.*

† *See before, p.* 7. *col.* 2.

it is: and it is attended with another diſadvantage in common with all our exciſes upon malt liquors, which is that of throwing the greateſt part of the burden upon thoſe that are the leaſt able to bear it; for whilſt the rich, eſpecially in the cyder counties, may drink as much cyder as they pleaſe, at home or at one another's houſes, without paying one farthing tax upon what they drink, the poor labourers, manufacturers, and mechanics, who can make no cyder for themſelves, muſt never taſte this once favourite liquor, without paying a tax equal to double the prime coſt of that ſort they have been accuſtomed to. This is a melancholy conſideration; and therefore I hope ſome method will ſoon be contrived for giving relief to the induſtrious poor, not only in the cyder counties, but in every part of the kingdom, without any extenſion of our exciſe laws.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE,

SIR,

HAVING by me ſome original letters, which were written in the years 1746 and 1747, by a gentleman travelling into Holland and Germany to his daughter in England, I have ſent you one to be printed in your London Magazine, if I find you give it a place there, and are diſpoſed to go on with them, I will, from time to time, ſend you the others. There are about nine of them, and you may depend on their being genuine, and their having never been made public.

Your humble ſervant,

Dec. 4, 1766. SOPHIA.

My dear daughter,

AFTER waiting two days at Harwich for a wind, I arrived at Helvoetſluys, within twenty-four hours after I ſet ſail.

Helvoet is a ſmall fiſhing town, in the iſland of Voorn: the public works there, as all over Holland, are very exactly kept up, and the pier into which you enter is very ſtrong and noble; there is a neat fortification, though but ſmall; the canal which runs up the pier is about one hundred and twelve feet broad, and on each ſide is a clear walk ſixty feet broad;

Jan. 1766.

on the extremity of which all the houſes ſtand in a line, ſmall, but exceſſively neat, for in Holland, at times, they waſh the outſides as well as the inſides of their houſes. The ſtreet before the houſes is paved with clinkers, a ſort of coarſe brick, but ſmaller, and are as clean as any kitchen in England.

The government is republican, and the œconomy of their houſes is in ſmall an epitome of it. Great parſimony and great equality, for inſtance in the publick houſe I was in there was no fire, but in the room where I ſat, till one o'clock; whilſt at breakfaſt the ſervant of the houſe came in and put the kettle on the fire, containing a miſerable piece of beef, for my dinner. The landlady ſat at a table by me barefooted, that is, in her ſtockings without ſhoes, her feet on a ſtove, her knees up to her chin, lolling back in her chair, where every one came that had any buſineſs with her; theſe ſtoves are ſmall ſquare boxes, with holes at the top, in which is an earthen pan with a turf coal, which the women of all ranks here make uſe of, and I aſſure you, that one night when I ſupped at the Engliſh miniſter's, one of our party at a whiſt table rang for a ſtove, the footman brought it, and regularly ſtooped down, and put her two feet on it; an ill run of cards made her change her poſture, by which means the ſtove was overſet, the table was forced to be removed, and I was afraid the fireman muſt have been called in to quench the ladies under garments; this, though jocoſe is true.

But to go on: after I had dined, the landlady, her grand-daughter and two maids came in with each their ſtove, and drank tea; they all know the value of time here, and think it better œconomy to let their maids drink tea with them, than to dangle and ſquander away their time in the kitchen; this is the conſtant method with the middle rank of people, and amongſt the higher ones in town their common room is for the ſame reaſon near their kitchen, and in the country they even live in it, which anſwers two ends, to watch their ſervants and keep the beſt part of their houſes clean; which I take to be one point of their religion,

they are ſo very punctual in its obſervance. After ſupper, madam and her maids entered again with a tea-kettle of weak coffee, which they drank without ſugar, with large pieces of bread, thick ſpread with butter and ſlices of cheeſe on it, with a vaſt quantity of cumming ſeeds, like plumbs in a pudding. The 9th of Nov. I ordered a waggon (which is the ſame in Holland as our poſt chaiſes, but not ſo eaſy). A proper officer is in this country appointed for all kinds of conveyances; he rung a bill, on which all thoſe who keep thoſe voitures attend; they threw the die, and the higheſt number carried. When I ſent for the waggon I paid ſixpence for the bell to be rung, which they divided in the following manner, two-pence to the church, two-pence to the poor, two-pence to the man that rings the bell; beſides this, I ſent nine-pence earneſt as a depoſit, which, if I changed my mind was to be forfeited: whether this caution is on obſervation of the Engliſh fickleneſs I know not, but think it very likely.—The roads being bad, I put my ſervant in the waggon with the baggage, and walked to the Brill, which is the other ſide of the iſland, about ſix miles diſtant from Helvoet. It is a pretty large town, and a neat fortification, but has nothing remarkable in it; from thence I croſſed in a boat to another iſland called Roſenberg, which is ſituated in the mouth of the rivers Rhine and Maes, which here empty themſelves into the ſea.—I walked likewiſe acroſs this iſland which is about three miles over, and much more fertile than the other: here appears ſome agriculture; the farms were ſurrounded with a ditch, which, in ſo flat a country, are always full of water; the banks are planted as thick as poſſible with willows, alders, and other aquaticks, as well for ſhelter in the winter, as ſhade in the ſummer; for beſides theſe there is not a tree on the iſland. It is nine miles in circumference, and extremely pleaſant, and the view of it pleaſed me as much as Sancho's imaginary iſland does in deſcription. It raiſed my curioſity to aſk an inhabitant if there was ever a gentleman on it? *Ne mynheer.* (No ſir). Any lawyer? *Ne mynheer.* Any phyſician? *Ne mynheer.* Happy people thought I, but unluckily I aſked him, If any parſon? *Ya mynheer, twa.* (Yes, ſir, two). I ſighed and left them my pity inſtead of envy. From hence we croſſed to Maiſlandſluys, where for the firſt time I was on the continent. It is a large fiſhing town, and here they cure the herrings to ſend to other countries. It was Sunday, and I ſaw men, women, and children, in the greateſt variety of dreſſes that can be imagined; one would have thought our forefathers, of ſeveral ſucceſſive ages were come to life again, ſcarce a dreſs one ſees in old pictures but was there. I ſaw plenty of freſh herrings on the quay, I deſired to have ſome for ſupper and promiſed a good repaſt (for I had not eaten in Holland before, except coffee, bread, and ſalt butter, at Helvoet) but they would not let me have any for two reaſons, firſt, becauſe it was Sunday, and by their law they cannot buy or ſell on that day, and the other was, freſh herrings are never eaten in Holland, and they know not how to dreſs them, and to endeavour to teach them is vain, for a Dutchman will not be put out of his way in any thing. In the inns you muſt take up with what they have, and at their time, or have nothing at all.

The next morning, the 10th of November, I ſat out in a boat which they call a Tracſcute, at one end of which is a place ſtiled the roof, which holds about ſix people, a long table in the middle, for the Dutch generally carry with them, bread, butter, cheeſe, and a bottle of ſweet wine, to employ themſelves on the water. This roof is of a higher price, and ſeparated from the other part of the boat, in which I dare ſay ſixty or ſeventy perſons may ſit with luggage, &c. &c. All this is drawn on the canal by one horſe on the bank, which a boy rides and trots all the way.—It is is very odd to tell you, that this country is below the waters of the canals, which are cut from town to town, and anſwer two ends, to drain it, and make a very eaſy, cheap conveyance for paſſengers, goods, &c. In England we go on hills to ſee proſpects, here you go on the water to ſee the country. Two hours brought us to Delft, a large town famous for earthen ware,

ware, and the murder of the prince of Orange, father to our king William the third. You muſt know here they do not ſay ſo many miles, but ſo many hours riding or ſailing, an hour is equal to four miles, and four miles Engliſh a Dutch league; from hence is one hour to the Hague, the place where the government preſides, and is at preſent the ſeat of politics in Europe. A deſcription of which place, and its environs in my next. Thus, you ſee, I do my beſt to amuſe you, and you may depend on veracity, where my genius is deficient in point of deſcription. Pray make my due compliments, &c. and believe me

Your affectonate father,
And diſintereſted friend, H.

Story of Eliza, *a new entertaining Novel.*

ELIZA, the heroine of the ſtory, is the daughter of a gentleman, who having by gaming and diſſipation reduced his fortune, finds himſelf obliged to marry for his ſecond wife a rich lady, but an artful deceitful woman. Miſs Denby, her daughter, who is deſcribed as poſſeſſing all her mother's art and diſſimulation, is about two years older than Eliza, who has a fortune of ſixeeen thouſand pounds independent of her father, which however his extravagance had privately reduced to leſs than one fourth of that ſum.

Mr. Harley, the name of our hero, is the ſon of a decayed gentleman, whoſe eſtate being mortgaged to his near relation Sir William Harley, a covetous old knight, his wife, ſon, and daughter, find themſelves at his death in very indifferent circumſtances. Sir William, however, takes young Harley into his family, and gives him an excellent education; tho' without declaring that he intended to do any thing farther for him, which creates ſome uneaſy, and we think improper, ſenſations, in the mind of the young gentleman, who knew he was heir at law to Sir William's eſtate.

In the mean time, love makes a rapid progreſs in the hearts of Eliza and Mr. Harley. Fortunately for the lovers, Sir William and Mr. B. Eliza's father, become very intimate which gives Harley frequent opportunities of paying his addreſſes to his miſtreſs. Mr. B. diſcovers their mutual paſſion, and preſuming that ſir William would make a handſome proviſion for his kinſman, engages to favour their union; hoping, at the ſame time, to manage matters with ſuch addreſs, that the marriage ſhall be concluded before the abatement of Eliza's fortune is diſcovered. When theſe circumſtances are communicated to Sir William, he receives the propoſal with great coldneſs; hints that he may marry himſelf; and is with great difficulty brought to ſettle four hundred pounds a year upon his kinſman, provided ſix thouſand pounds of Eliza's fortune was paid into his hand: to which Mr. B. agrees. During thoſe tranſactions, Miſs Denby falls in love with Mr. Harley, writes him an impudent letter declarative of her paſſion, and is anſwered by him with a flat repulſe. This anſwer falls into the hands of Eliza's maid, and ſhe communicates it to her miſtreſs, whom Miſs Denby had maliciouſly made uneaſy by pretending that Harley was unfaithful; the ſight of the letter reſtores Eliza to perfect tranquillity.

Every thing relating to the marriage is now agreed upon; and Mr. B. conſcious that he was not able to raiſe the ſix thouſand pounds, ſets out for London with his daughter and Mr. Harley, in order to ſupply the deficiency out of the ſums which he knew his wife had in the funds, but which ſhe would not conſent he ſhould touch. On his arrival at London, he has the mortification to underſtand, that he had ſpent all Eliza's fortune to three thouſand pounds; and that his preſent wife, before her marriage, had made over her whole fortune to two of her relations. This dreadful news he communicates to Eliza and her lover, who are at firſt thrown into the deepeſt conſternation; but love ſteps in, wipes up their tears, ſupplies their loſſes, and Mr. B. promiſes, that whatever happens, they ſhall be married. At the ſame time he reſolves to apply to his wife for a ſum neceſſary to enable him to agree with ſir William; but while he is meditating in what manner to proceed, the baronet, Mrs. B. and Miſs Denby ſuddenly arrive in London; and in their firſt converſation with Mr. B. and Mr. Harley, it appears that ſir William was on the point of marrying Miſs Denby.

The ſecond volume introduces a ve-

ry diſagreeable ſcene of rage and reproach between Mr. B. and his wife, who at laſt inclines to ſacrifice ſome part of her large fortune to his neceſſities. He acquaints the lovers with this happy incident, which fills them with tranſports, as ſir William was ſtill willing the marriage ſhould be concluded, provided the ſix thouſand pounds was paid down. While matters were in this hopeful train, Eliza's maid, full of affection for her miſtreſs, imprudently ſends a penny-poſt letter to ſir William, incloſing Harley's anſwer to Miſs Denby, which ſhe had artfully preſerved. Sir William on receiving the letter, taxes Harley with being the author of it. The young gentleman could not deny it; the baronet abuſes him; and Harley prepares to quit his houſe, when Mr. Irwin, his worthy tutor, who was at the ſame time chaplain to ſir William, puts into his hands bills to the amount of 500l. as the laſt mark of the baronet's bounty; but learns at the ſame time, that Harley was poſſeſſed of Miſs Denby's original letter. Our hero retires to his mother's houſe, and ſir William remains fully convinced that the penny-poſt letter and its contents were contrived by his kinſman to break off his match with Miſs Denby; whilſt ſhe, thinking that Harley has ſacrificed her, agrees to marry the baronet. The waiting woman confeſſes the truth; but all in vain: Sir William is equally incredulous and inexorable, and the marriage is celebrated.

Soon after Mr. B. worn out with vexation, dies, and reſigns the guardianſhip of Eliza to one Mr. Elford, who carries her to his houſe, but is by no means inclinable to favour the addreſſes of Harley, whoſe low circumſtances diſcouraged him from frequent viſits.—The fidelity of Eliza, however, is proof againſt all conſiderations of fortune; and at laſt, with the conſent of Mr. Elford, ſhe gives her hand in marriage to her lover. After their wedding, they retire to a plain but elegant houſe in the country, where all is ſatisfaction and ſerenity for ome time, till ſolitude produces in the mind of Harley ſome over-refined notions concerning the indigence and obſcurity to which he had reduced his Eliza. She becomes alarmed at the viſible gloom which hung upon his ſpirits; and at laſt, they come up to London, where they launch out into higher life, till Mr. Harley, who, by his mother's death, had fallen into an annuity of fourſcore pounds per annum, found his finances greatly reduced. However, flattering himſelf with the hopes of obtaining ſome lucrative poſt or employment, by the help of the perſons of diſtinction with whom he was acquainted, he ſtill continues in the ſame diſſipated ſtate.

Eliza, during her ſtay in London becomes acquainted with a moſt infamous Iriſhwoman, one Mrs. Vere, who, under decent appearances, was a private procureſs. By this creature's management our heroine aſſumes a more gay behaviour, that ſhe might the more ſucceſsfully recommend herſelf to her huſband's great friends, among whom was lord L. ſon to a miniſter of ſtate. This nobleman falls in love with her, entertains her with private concerts of muſic, and has frequent interviews with her at the houſe of Mrs. Vere, who acts all this time in confederacy with lady Harley for the deſtruction of Eliza. By a ſtrange unexpected turn of fortune, for which the author does not ſatisfactorily account, lady Harley ſends for Eliza and puts five hundred pounds into her hands, as a preſent from her huſband to Mr. Harley. The latter receives it with perhaps too much indifference, and all on a ſudden turns violently jealous of his wife, whom he taxes with being obliged for the five hundred pounds to lord L. and produces a letter giving him that information. He likewiſe tells her he had been with Sir William and his lady, who diſclaimed all knowledge of the matter; and that lady Harley proteſted ſhe had not ſeen her face ſince her marriage. A tender ſcene follows, which, however, ends in a ſeparation, and Eliza retires to her dwelling in the country. Mr. Harley remains at London, begins to believe his wife innocent, and is indelicate enough, in order to diſcover the truth, to make ſome amorous approaches to lady Harley; which ſhe receives ſo favourably, that ſhe writes him a ſecond letter, containing a freſh declaration of her love, and appointing him to meet her. This letter was not ſigned, but contained bank-bills for two hundred pounds

pounds, with a promiſe of a future ſupply when needful.

It is ſurpriſing, that Harley, who was before poſſeſſed of Lady Harley's hand writing, did not, 'till he received this ſecond letter, perceive that it was written by the ſame perſon who had ſent him the anonymous information of Eliza's infidelity with lord L. Here we think the author has fallen into ſome impropriety, eſpecially when we reflect on lady Harley's cautious, cunning character. Be that as it may, our hero returns the two hundred pounds, with an upbraiding letter, to lady Harley; flies down into the country, throws himſelf at Eliza's feet; lays his diſcovery before her; obtains her pardon; their halcyon days return; Eliza becomes pregnant; and her huſband carries her to town, to be delivered. Upon their arrival, Mr. Irwin informs them, that ſir William, who was ill in bed, deſired to ſee Harley, and that he was diſſatisfied with his wife's conduct. It was with difficulty that Harley got admittance to the baronet's bed-ſide ſo ſtrictly was he watched by his lady. A thorough reconciliation enſues; and ſir William gives up to his kinſman the writings of his father's eſtate, acquainting him at the ſame time that he had taken care of him in his will. Our hero flies in raptures with this news to Eliza; ſir William dies, and leaves him ten thouſand pounds by his will; and the ſon which ſir William's lady had given him, is expected daily to die, in which caſe Mr. Harley will undoubtedly ſucceed to the title and eſtate.

Curious Particulars, relating to Spain.

Extracted from ſome Letters to Mr. Peter Collinſon.

THERE are about 1500 bulls killed every year at bull feaſts in the principal cities of Spain: In the towns and villages, bullocks are uſed inſtead of bulls upon theſe occaſions, but they are almoſt as furious. The bulls themſelves, indeed, are not wilder, or more furious than the bulls of England, though the contrary has been generally believed. Their appearance is not ſo fierce, for they have no curled hair in the forehead, nor ſuch ſhort threatening horns. The Spaniſh bulls have countenances as meek as cows; they are generally black, of the ſame ſhape as thoſe of northern countries, and weigh from four to eight hundred weight.

There are immenſe herds of horned cattle in the ſouthern parts of Spain. I have ſeen an owner of two thouſand head, yet no cow was ever milked.—There is no butter made in Spain except in the northern mountains and parts adjacent: in all other parts of the kingdom, the inhabitants drink goat's milk, and are furniſhed with butter from Holland and Ireland. The calves ſuck as long as they pleaſe, and I have often ſeen a yearling horn off a younger brother from the udder to ſuck in its place. The greater part are reared for the yoke, the reſt for bull feaſts; very few are killed for veal, which, though rare, is little valued. The Spaniards love the fleſh of the bulls, which are killed at the feaſts; they dry it in the ſun without ſalt, boil it well, and think it a delicacy, though the animal died raving mad.

The Spaniſh ſheep, as well thoſe that bear the fine wool, as the others, are ſo ſmall, that I never yet ſaw a leg of mutton here that weighed five pounds. Their tails are a little thicker and longer than thoſe of Engliſh ſheep, and their horns are a little more curled and ſtronger: Their is a breed in Biſcay, which have four and even ſix horns. Some of theſe may eaſily be produced by any gentleman in England who ſhall think it worth while to write for them to Bilboa, as they are not of the fine woolled kind.

As to vegetables, there are two kinds of the palm in Spain; the *palma dactylifera major*, C. B. and the *palma dactylifera minor humilis ſylveſtris fructu minore*. Herm. prod.

The great branched Aſphodel grows in all parts of the kingdom, and abounds in the environs of Madrid. In Caſtile the leaves are gathered and dried to feed hogs. The king's watch-maker, an Iriſhman, diſcovered, ſome years ago, that the dry ſpongy ſtalks of this aſphodel, exceed all other things that he knew for giving the laſt poliſh and bright burniſh to ſteel.

In the palace garden here, there is a kind of pea, in a very flouriſhing ſtate, of which the hiſtory is remarkable. When his preſent majeſty was at Naples, he ſhot, near the ſea ſide, a bird

bird of paſſage that came over from Africa, among a cloud of quails: He ordered it to be opened, and four peas were found in the craw, which were immediately ſowed; two of them produced ſeed, which was again ſowed, and ſo on, till they were ſold in the market at a low rate. The gardener had orders to bring ſome of them to Spain, and theſe were ſet in the palace garden: As the ſoil is ſandy and poor, and the expoſure bleak, the bird that brought the peas that flouriſh in it, probably came from Mount Atlas.——His majeſty has enriched Spain and Naples with many other plants by the ſame means in conſequence of a general order, that all birds ſhot upon their arrival ſhould be opened, and the ſeeds found in their craws ſet. And upon this occaſion, I muſt inform you, that the pooreſt peaſant may ſhoot without controul all over the kingdom of Spain, except in the king's parks; and except thoſe, there is not an incloſed park in the country: Few of the Grandees ever ſaw their eſtates, and perhaps not one of them ever ſpent a week in his ancient family palace. Perhaps the principal reaſon why there are no game laws to reſtrain perſons from ſhooting in Spain, is the monopoly of gunpowder by the king; for he makes and ſells all the gunpowder and ſhot that are uſed in the kingdom.

There is a coarſe proverb in England concerning the Spaniſh ladies, which, in juſtice to the moſt amiable and uſeful of the ſex, I muſt refute: The proverb is, ſoon ripe, ſoon rotten; intimating, that the ladies of Spain are ſoon marriageable, and ſoon barren; They are indeed ſoon marriageable; but they bear children longer, perhaps, than any other women in the world. A woman of fifty, with an infant ſucking at her breaſt, is here a common ſight, as common as a woman of forty, in the ſame ſituation, in England and Ireland. It is here common to ſee women that were married at thirteen ſurrounded by ten or a dozen children, all of which they have ſuckled at their own breaſts.

Some Account of the late George Drummond, *Eſq*;

THIS gentleman was born at Edinburgh, where he received his education, and filled all the offices of magiſtracy in that city, and ſeveral ſtations in the public revenue, with the higheſt reputation and dignity; upon all occaſions endeavouring to forward, with ſingular aſſiduity and perſeverance, in ſpite of all oppoſition, and from motives the moſt diſintereſted, every ſcheme which he thought could tend to promote the liberty, the trade, and the proſperity of his country in general, and the ornament and advantage of his native city in particular.

On the acceſſion of the late Queen Anne, he aſſiſted the committee, appointed by the parliament of Scotland, to ſettle the public accounts of the kingdom.

In 1707, he was appointed General Accountant of the Exciſe, and aſſiſted, with indefatigable diligence, to put the accounts of that revenue into the ſame form and method with thoſe in England.

In 1710, the then total change of the miniſtry, gave the friends of the Hanover ſucceſſion juſt cauſe to be alarmed; and the growing apprehenſions that our civil and religious liberties were at that time in the utmoſt danger.

In 1713, at a meeting of well affected gentlemen, who had erected themſelves into a ſociety, in order to defeat the deſigns of thoſe who favoured the intereſt of the pretender, Mr. Drummond propoſed a plan, which was unanimouſly approved, and carried into execution, by which a correſpondence was eſtabliſhed with every county in the kingdom, and arms imported from Holland, and put into the hands of the friends of liberty every where.

In 1715, he gave the firſt notice to the miniſtry of the arrival of the earl of Mar; had the command of a company in a regiment of volunteers that was raiſed by the friends of the government on that occaſion, and was attendant on the duke of Argyll, during his reſidence in Scotland till the rebellion was extinguiſhed.——This year he was made a commiſſioner of the exciſe.

In 1717, he was elected a member of the town council of Edinburgh, and diſcharged all the intermediate offices of magiſtracy, till

In 1725, he was elected lord provoſt, [mayor] an office which he diſ-

charg-

charged with great reputation. To his indefatigable induſtry and perſeverance it was chiefly owing, that the ſeveral profeſſorſhips in the univerſity were filled with men of the firſt abilities, and ſeveral new ones added: ſuch as that of Chemiſtry, the theory and practice of phyſic, midwifery, the belles-lettres, and eloquence, by which means that ſeminary of learning is juſtly reckoned one of the firſt in Europe for the education of youth. At the ſame time he was equally zealous in ſoliciting ſubſcriptions for erecting the royal infirmary, which owes its riſe and full eſtabliſhment ſolely to his diligence and aſſiduity.—An elegant building, which coſt 13000 l. was ſoon finiſhed, where from 160 to 180 patients are now conſtantly entertained.

In 1745, he exerted himſelf with his uſual ſpirit and loyalty, in raiſing ſeveral companies of volunteers, and in endeavouring, though without ſucceſs, to keep the rebels out of the city. When that could not be accompliſhed he, at the head of the volunteers, joined Sir John Cope at Dunbar, and was preſent at the unfortunate battle of Preſton.—After the defeat of the king's army, he attended that general to Berwick, with whom he remained during his ſtay there, procuring, from time to time, from Edinburgh, intelligence of the motions of the rebels, which was communicated to the ſecretaries of ſtate.

The city was in the poſſeſſion of the rebels at the uſual time of the annual election of magiſtrates this year. But when his majeſty iſſued his royal warrant for a poſt election, Mr. Drummond was again choſen Lord Provoſt, which he diſcharged ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his fellow citizens, that he hath ſince been four times rechoſen into that office, being as often as the conſtitution of that city would permit.

The laſt public works in which he was engaged, were the building a ſtately and commodious exchange for the merchants, which has been compleated ſome years; and a bridge over the north loch, which opening an eaſy communication with the ſea port of Leith, facilitates the extenſion of the city to that quarter, and is now diligently carrying on.

A curious Anecdote relative to Oliver Cromwell. *From Lord* Orrery's *State Papers.*

IN the year 1657, Oliver entered into a league, offenſive and defenſive, with France againſt Spain, in which he would not allow the French king to call himſelf king of France, but only of the French, and took to himſelf the title of protector, not of England, Scotland, and Ireland alone, but of France alſo. And in the inſtrument of the treaty, he inſiſted that his, the protector's name, ſhould be put before that of the French monarch; and it was done ſo accordingly. In ſhort, I know of no prince that bore his character ſo high as Oliver did in his treaties with crowned heads.

In the ſame year, 1657, during the time of the heats about Oliver's acceptance of the crown and title of king which were propoſed to him by the parliament, there was a private negotiation for a marriage between the protector's youngeſt daughter, Frances, and king Charles II. then in exile, and deſtitute of all hopes of recovering his kingdom. It was concerted by the Lord Broghill, afterwards earl of Orrery, who was not only very high in Cromwell's confidence, but actually had addreſs enough to procure the young king's conſent to ſuch a treaty, and received his majeſty's orders to do whatever lay in his power towards promoting it. Thus, having the king's leave, he took a fit opportunity to open the affair to Cromwell, which he did in the following manner: He firſt acquainted Cromwell's wife and daughter with his deſigns and then cauſed the rumour of it to be ſpread abroad in the town. Coming out of the city one day, and going to Cromwell, the protector, as they were alone, aſked him where he had been? Lord Broghill anſwered in the city. Cromwell aſked what news there? The former replied, very ſtrange news. The protector earneſtly enquiring, what? his lordſhip detained him a while, only by repeating, it was ſtrange news, and ſmiling at the ſame time. Cromwell, by his delay, became the more earneſt to know what it was: At laſt, Lord Broghill replied, perhaps he would be offended to hear it.

Cromwell, being unable to endure any

any longer delay, aſſured him he would not; and therefore conjured him to diſcloſe the thing immediately. Upon that, his lordſhip, in a jocular way, told him, all the news in the city was, that he was going to marry his daughter Frances to the king. Cromwell then, with a merry countenance aſked him, "And what do the fools think of it?" My lord replied, all liked it, and thought it the wiſeſt thing he could do, if he could accompliſh it. The protector made a ſtand; and looking ſtedfaſtly in my Lord Broghill's face, aſked him, "And do you believe ſo too?" His lordſhip ſeeing him a little moved, ſaid, he did believe it was the beſt thing he could do to ſecure himſelf. Cromwell then walked up and down the room, with his hands behind him, in a very thoughtful manner: At length he aſked Lord Broghill, what reaſon he had to be of that belief? His lordſhip repreſented to him, how little he could confide in thoſe of his own party, who were, on every occaſion, ſubject to murmur and repine; how unlikely it was for him to continue long in that grandeur; the very ſame perſons who ſet him up, being willing to pull him down; and, on the other hand, the king, in his great exigencies, would be ready enough to hearken to any propoſitions, rather than live in exile; ſo that the protector might make his own terms with him, and be the general of all the forces during life; that the loyal party would readily join with him in the work; and if his daughter had children by the king, which was likely enough, he would by that means be endeared to king and country, and would have ſuch intereſt in the crown, that nobody could ever attempt any thing againſt him, having a king his ſon-in-law, a Prince of Wales his grandſon, and the whole power of the nation in his own hands; by all which, his greatneſs would be for ever eſtabliſhed; whereas, if he neglected theſe means, he could not expect to tranſmit his greatneſs to his next heir, and perhaps would hardly be able to preſerve it during his own life.

Cromwell gave great attention to theſe reaſons; but, walking two or three turns, and pondering within himſelf, he told Lord Broghill, the king would never forgive his father's blood. His lordſhip deſired him to employ ſomebody to ſound the king in this matter, to ſee how he would take it, and offered himſelf to mediate in it for him; adding, that the protector was one out of many that were concerned in the late king's death, but would be alone in the merit of reſtoring him: But Cromwell would not conſent, and again repeated, "Charles Stuart cannot, and will not, forgive the death of his father; beſides, he is ſo damnably debauched, he will undo us all." The protector then left Lord Broghill, who durſt not tell him he had already dealt with his majeſty in that affair. Upon this, my Lord withdrew; and meeting Cromwell's wife and daughter, they enquired how he had ſucceeded; of which having given them an account, he added, they muſt try their intereſt in him: but none could ever prevail; guilt lay ſo heavy upon him, that he thought there could be no reconciliation. So this buſineſs broke off.

This anecdote is not mentioned by the great earl of Clarendon; who, for the honour of the king his maſter, might be induced to paſs it over in ſilence; but it is an indiſputable fact; being mentioned not only by Biſhop Burnet, who had it from the Lord Broghill's own mouth; but it is very circumſtantially related by his lordſhip's chaplain, Mr. Morrice, in the collection of the earl of Orrery's ſtate papers; from which two authorities I have compiled the above account.—This daughter of the protector was afterwards married to the hon. Robert Rich, ſon of Lord Rich, and grandſon to the earl of Warwick.

CORSICAN GAZETTE.

Iſolaroſſa, Aug. 28.

ON the 17th of this month, arrived here from Corte, two Engliſh gentlemen, to embark on their return to Tuſcany. They had been informed at Corte, of an invention by the Abbes Giuliani and Liccia of our province, of a new contrivance which they call il Corriere Volante, the flying courier; by means of which, notice may be communicated in a few inſtants from one place to another, at the diſtance of many miles. The

two young abbes were here at the arrival of thoſe gentlemen, who being deſirous to ſee an experiment made of the new contrivance, it was accordingly made on the terrace of this tower, at the ſquare of Saint Reparata, and the Engliſh gentlemen were highly ſatisfied and pleaſed with it. Some months ago, when his excellency the general was here, a like experiment was made, at the diſtance of ten miles, which ſucceeded perfectly well. As theſe Engliſh gentlemen encouraged the two abbes to inform the public of their invention, the following account of it is given, that the public may judge of the advantages to be derived from it.

The flying courier is a portable machine, which ſerves for the purpoſe of communicating at the diſtance of many miles a notice or advice, as clearly and diſtinctly, as if a voice was heard, or it was ſeen written on a leaf.

To perform this operation, three things are neceſſary. 1. That the place from whence the notice is to be ſent, which we ſhall call A, command a view of the place to which the notice is directed, which we ſhall call B. 2. That at the place A, there be a machine with a perſon informed of the notice intended to be communicated to the place B. 3. That at the place B, there be another perſon with a ſimilar machine, in order to return an anſwer to the place A, as ſhall be neceſſary.

This operation is not reſtricted ſo as only to communicate intelligence from A to B, but the inſtant it is received at B, it may be conveyed to C, and from C may be conveyed to D, and ſo on, although C and D be not ſeen by A, provided that at every one of the places there be theſe machines, and the perſons who perform, know at what preciſe time the operation is to be, ſo that they may ſtand in fixed attention. In this manner, the ſame notice may fly in a few hours from the one extremity to the other of a kingdom.

This operation may be performed juſt now at the diſtance of 25 miles from one machine to another; and when the machine ſhall be furniſhed with certain ſprings, which are yet wanting, it may be done at the diſtance of 50 miles. It may be done by night, as well as by day, provided that the air be not charged with a low cloudy atmoſphere, or any other dark vapour.

Although the operation is performed in public, advice is communicated with the greateſt ſecrecy, as it can neither be heard nor underſtood but by the perſons who aſſiſt at the machines. Nay, if he who ſends or receives the advice is deſirous to conceal it, even from theſe perſons, there is a method of doing it freely.

In fine, this operation is performed with great expedition; for, in a quarter of an hour may be communicated a period, containing about two hundred letters. Add to this, that the machine ſituated at the place A not only communicates advice to the other at the place B, but does not attempt it before being certain of being heard at B.

Jan. 1766.

From Sharp's *Letters from* Italy.

"I Believe I have writ you word, that in ſo large a city as Rome, there is not one hackney coach; an argument how few people can afford to ride, who do not ride in their own carriages. At Naples there is no other convenience of this kind than ſmall chairs, ſuch as we call ſulkies, which, however, two people make ſhift to ſit in; they are drawn by a ſmall horſe, which ſcampers at a good rate, and the owner who lets it, ſtands behind, like a footman, with the whip, whilſt the riders in the chaiſe hold the reins. The pavement of this city is amazingly good and ſmooth, ſo that the draught is exceedingly ſmall. It is a ſtone, compoſed of the materials within the bowels of Mount Veſuvius, which, when it burns, are liquefied into a maſs, and, by the eruption, are poured down the mountain, into the circumjacent country. This liquefied matter, when it cools, becomes wonderfully hard, and makes the beſt pavement in the world; and it is thought by ſome antiquarians, that the famous Roman road called the Appian Way, ſome of which has ſubſiſted near two thouſand years, was paved with the ſame ſtone or rather lava, the proper name for this liquefied ſubſtance. You may imagine the fare of theſe ſulkies is not great;

they carry a man, at leaſt a Neapolitan, for four-pence halfpenny, about a mile, and, if you keep them in waiting it is about four-pence halfpenny an hour; but there is no fixed price, and a ſtranger ſhould make a bargain. I have never yet rid out an airing in them, nevertheleſs Engliſhmen of the firſt faſhion take them for their excurſions into the neighbouring towns and villages. They are likewiſe uſeful, as being expeditious; for all the job-horſes in the coaches you hire, are ſuch poor ſtarved things they can hardly drag you a moderate trot; and ſo wretchedly is this city provided with the luxuries, or, indeed, many of the conveniences of life, that I queſtion whether if another foreigner were to come here, he could poſſibly procure a coach, and a pair of job-horſes; or, in other words, whatever engagements a foreign family may have made for the evening, if their horſes were to be taken ill, they muſt ſtay at home, for the reaſon I have juſt aſſigned.

Surpriſing as this fact muſt appear to you, you will think it ſtill more ſurpriſing, that in a metropolis ſaid to contain three hundred and fifty thouſand inhabitants, it ſhould be impoſſible to find lodgings fit to receive a gentleman; yet ſo it is; and there are no apartments to let here, equal in accommodation to what may be taken amongſt the poor houſekeepers in Shoreditch: But how can this poſſibly be the caſe, have I often cried out, when there are no courts of judicature in the kingdom, except thoſe of Naples, where all the world muſt come to try their cauſes? I am anſwered, that is very true; but Neapolitans of every kind, from the beſt to the loweſt, ſatisfy themſelves with theſe accommodations: In ſhort, except the houſe where I am, and another juſt by it, there are only two more indifferent houſes of reception in all Naples, where ſtrangers reſort.

I write miſcellaneouſly, as my thoughts occur; for, upon caſting an eye over the preceding paragraphs of my letter, I perceive that I ſhould have told you why the pavement in Naples is always ſo good; the reaſon is, that no heavy carriages ever paſs over it; the heavieſt are coaches and chariots; as all the goods brought into and carried out of the city are upon a ſingle aſs's back. The gardeners, who are the principal traffickers, ſend their commodities on an aſs, which returns laden with dung. I believe they are very impolitic in this particular, as a gardener who ſends three aſſes loaden in this manner, might, with a ſmall cart, ſend by thoſe three aſſes three times as much burthen, and return three times as much dung."

"The excurſions from Naples are delightful; we are now making our country viſits to all the environs, where either nature or antiquity invites us. Upon the borders of our bay, ran that range of beautiful villages and villas which were the reſidence and luxurious retirement of the Romans, in the times of their politeneſs and glory. Read Horace, or ſome of Mr. Pope's imitations of Horace's ſatires and epiſtles, and if I remember rightly, you will meet with alluſions to thoſe places, and almoſt conceive of them as well as we ourſelves do; for we only ſee the ground where thoſe magnificent places and villas ſtood. Many of the noble Romans choſe the circuit of this bay for their country-houſes, and winter retreat. Cicero had one of his eighteen villas here. A great part of this coaſt lies expoſed to the ſouth ſun, and under the brow of a cliff, which renders the climate here much hotter than that of Naples, ſo that though it be only from five to ten miles diſtance, the fruits and herbage are more than a fortnight forwarder, than near the city.

At a town called Puzzoli, about half way to Baiæ, on one ſide of the bay, they have within theſe few years diſcovered an antient temple, dedicated to Serapis, with ſome magnificent remains, and, amongſt others, three pillars, of an immenſe diameter. Were Martinus Scriblerus here, he would be miſerable to behold the little veneration ſhewn to theſe curioſities. I really believe, a gentleman, with 5000 a-year, in England, would mortgage a part of it, to preſerve the building in its exact form, with all the ornaments, paintings, &c. Here the king, or rather, the regency, lays violent hands on the ſtatues, pictures, &c. as they occur in digging, and tranſport them to ſome of the royal palaces, where they loſe half their merit. Some of the paintings on the walls ſuffer extremely

tremely on the removal, and would be a precious relick, if properly preſerved in their own places.

On the other ſide of the bay is a city under ground called Pompeio; it is about twelve miles from Naples. The ſhort hiſtory of this town, is, that it ſuffered from an earthquake, and, amongſt other buildings, a certain temple, dedicated to Iſis, was ſwallowed up. This temple was re-built, as appears from ſome inſcriptions lately found, together with the temple itſelf; for the town being ſituated but a few miles from the neighbourhood of Mount Veſuvius, an eruption (I think in Veſpaſians's time) from ſome one of theſe infernal caverns, threw up a ſufficient quantity of dirt to bury the whole town, which has lain concealed from that time till within the laſt fifteen years, when a peaſant, who was plowing or digging the ground, hit by chance againſt ſome fragment of ſtone, which, upon examination, led on to the above-mentioned temple of Iſis. They are now removing the rubbiſh, by ſlow degrees, and have already made diſcoveries which intereſt every ſpectator who has the leaſt curioſity. Beſides the temple, they have found the two gates of the high-ſtreet, at about a mile diſtance from each other, leading to Naples. The pavement is in as perfect order as if the ſtones had been laid but yeſterday, and the foot-path on each ſide is juſt like ours made lately in Weſtminſter, though not quite ſo high. There are the bones of ſix or ſeven perſons which lay in the priſon, from whence it may be concluded the town was not overwhelmed ſo ſuddenly, but that all the inhabitants, except theſe poor confined wretches, had time to eſcape.

Perhaps, could we know what a dreadful hollow we tread upon and what a quantity of combuſtible matter there is within it, we ſhould rejoice that we are on the point of leaving ſuch treacherous ground: At preſent we comfort ourſelves, that what happens only once in a thouſand years, will hardly happen during our ſtay; but it really is curious, if not frightful, that, in a certain place called Solfatarra, not half a mile from Puzzoli, which abounds ſo with ſulpher as to be almoſt intolerable to the noſtrils, you not only hear the water boil under your feet like a great boiling cauldron, but if you ſtrike the ground with a rammer, or let fall a heavy ſtone, you are as ſenſible of a cavity underneath as that a drum is hollow, from the ſound it yields. In all this neighbourhood you have continually before your eyes a very extraordinary phenomenon, a mountain called Monte Nuovo (the new mountain) becauſe it appeared ſuddenly in the night of the 29th of September, 1538. That night there was a terrible earthquake in this place, which made great havock, and, in exchange, poured out from its bowels this monſtrous mountain, which occupies the place, where, before that accident, there was even ground.

Miſeno, ſo celebrated by the antients, near which the Roman navy was uſually ſtationed, cannot eſcape a traveller's regard when he is in its neighbourhood; but this promontory draws our particular attention from the manner in which Virgil ſpeaks of it. It was very ſingular that he ſhould characteriſe any place, by prophecying it would always bear the ſame name; but thus far his prophecy holds true; for, through a ſeries of barbarous ages it has preſerved, and, ſtill does preſerve the ſame name.

——— *qui nunc Miſenus ab illo*
Dicitur, æternumquè tenet per ſecula nomen.

Herculaneum is the ſubterraneous town whoſe name and reputation we are moſt acquainted with; but at preſent there is hardly any thing to be ſeen there; for, in proportion as they have emptied, they have filled it up with dirt; and now, when you go under ground, you ſee nothing but a few remains of a theatre. The opening into it reſembles, very much, the entrance into a large wine vault. The antiquities found there are carried to the king's palace at Portici, and compoſe a moſt curious muſæum. I ſhall not give you a liſt of the antient implements recovered from this city, but, amongſt others, they have preſerved the utenſils of a Roman kitchen, ſuch as gridiron, ſpits, pots, &c. like thoſe in modern uſe. There is a great collection of manuſcripts, but, though they retain the form of an antique volume, upon handling, they prove tinder, and fall into a powder. They have a moſt ingenious device for ſeparating

one leaf from another, but the rottenneſs of the paper baffles their purpoſe, and it ſo ſeldom happens that they can detach an entire paragraph (which, by the bye, when it ſucceeds is of little uſe) that they have given up all hopes of gratifying the world with the publication of theſe manuſcripts. The learned have, probably, a great loſs in this diſappointment; they flattered themſelves that the remaining books of Livy, and other valuable writings, might have been found in this collection; now it is to be feared, that, though they ſhould be there, we ſhall not avail ourſelves of the poſſeſſion.

The men who are removing the rubbiſh at Pompeio, are day-labourers, but the people firſt employed were the galley-ſlaves, who proved ſuch curſed thieves, that they were obliged to diſmiſs them very ſoon; for no puniſhment, howſoever ſevere, deterred them from ſtealing every valuable antiquity that offered in their way; ſo impoſſible is it for fingers accuſtomed to pilfering, to refrain from the practice, when opportunity invites.

It may be remarked, that the common people of Naples are much addicted to larceny. An eminent merchant of this city tells me, that when he returns from his country-houſe, to town, for the winter he conſtantly brings the window-caſements home with him, and that every body who does not leave a ſervant, takes that method, for they would certainly be ſtolen if they were left. You will conceive, from this ſtory, how paltry country houſes are in this place, where they leave them open and, conſequently, without furniture, all the winter.

The gentry of this country have ſo few purſuits, that they are quite at leiſure to follow any favourite ſtudy; and what ſeems to engage their principal attention, is, the means of preſerving and lengthening life. This conceit is uppermoſt in their thoughts from morning to evening, and leads them into much quackery, and, conſequently, into ſome whimſical opinions and practices. As I live cloſe to the water-ſide, I ſee great numbers who come there to take a doſe of health: They do not ride about, but ſit ſtill and ſnuff up the air, as a man takes rappee. Their notions in regard to a conſumption, are dreadfully inconvenient to ſociety; they are ſo fully perſuaded of the contagiouſneſs of this diſtemper that when any of the family labour under it, they abandon them almoſt as cruelly as if they had the plague. Brothers and ſiſters are forbidden viſiting each other, when any one of them is in this predicament; and it is a rule without exception, to burn the doors, the hangings, and almoſt the whole furniture of a room in which any one dies of a conſumption; and, lately, they have begun the practice of removing the floor, for farther ſecurity. At firſt I ſmiled at this prejudice, but I ſoon found it offenſive, not only to Neapolitans, but alſo to the Engliſh who have lived here ſome time. At preſent I hold my tongue when they talk on this ſubject. Men muſt not be contradicted in opinions which they eſteem grounded on experience and matters of fact; more particularly when they think the facts have fallen within their own knowledge.

The whole navy of the kingdom of Naples is generally to be ſeen in this port; for, inſignificant as it may appear to an Engliſhman, it is much larger than they have any uſe for, and therefore it lies rotting in the docks, and mole of Naples. The only purpoſe for which they employ their ſhips of war and frigates, is a cruiſe againſt the Barbary rovers; and this happens but rarely. They ſeem at length to have diſcovered, that gallies are but a poor defence againſt frigates, or even ſuch veſſels as our ſmall privateers; for which reaſon, they never fit them out for ſea, but reſerve them merely for priſons. The following is a true liſt of the fleet. Two men of war; one of ſixty four guns; the other of fifty-four, Two frigates of thirty-two guns each. Four gallies. Four galliots. Six xebecks.—A formidable navy againſt Lilliput, or their neighbouring potentate the pope, ſhould he declare war againſt Naples."

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR, S——t, Jan. 6, 1767.

THE price of labour muſt neceſſarily be kept down in this kingdom, otherwiſe our manufactures cannot poſſibly be carried to foreign markets; and hence it follows, that the price of proviſions muſt likewiſe be kept

kept down in places where our manufactories are carried on, otherwiſe our labourers cannot poſſibly be ſupported. It is a fact, I believe, at this time, that the price of proviſions is advanced much more in proportion than the price of labour; and hence the very juſt murmurs of ſome at leaſt of our labouring poor. Many of them, I think, have not the ſame reaſon to complain; as the wages of carpenters, bricklayers, and moſt other artiſans, that feed the luxury of the times, are raiſed very conſiderably, in moſt parts of the kingdom. The ſpinners, weavers, and other handicrafts, that work, if I may ſo ſay, for foreign markets, are in a different ſituation: The price of their labour muſt neceſſarily be low, otherwiſe they muſt remain unemployed, for a reaſon given above; and it is certainly extremely hard upon them, when proviſions are raiſed in their value; but to ſpeak the truth even of theſe:——If the men would leſs indulge themſelves in the alehouſes, and the women in the drinking of tea, which not only occupies their time, but enervates their conſtitution, they might ſit down much better contented with the preſent price of proviſions, than they now ſeem inclined to do.—— I am well acquainted with a large trading town, where to my certain knowledge, the weavers are at work little more than four days in a week, and where, at leaſt, one half of their gains is conſtantly ſpent in the public houſes; well, therefore, may their families, at this time at leaſt, complain of want of bread. But this profuſion of theirs, ſome will tell us, is abſolutely neceſſary to recruit their animal ſpirits. Be that as it may, it certainly increaſes the revenue, which our great men, at any rate, may be very unwilling to ſee diminiſhed.

But, without laying the fault wholly upon foreſtallers, or regrators of grain, the exportation of corn, or an abſolute dearth of this uſeful commodity, let us ſee if we cannot, in ſome meaſure, account for the preſent high price of proviſions from other cauſes.

It is paſt a doubt, that money is more plentiful in this kingdom, than it was ſome years ago. Our trade has brought in large quantities, and our *credit* has brought in more.——This nation ſeems to be in the ſituation of ſome of its members. I mean not members of parliament, but ſome individuals, who, not content with the annual rents which they receive from their eſtates, are daily mortgaging ſome part or another, in order to be more fluent in caſh. It will be allowed, I hope, that if the Dutch, French, and other nations, were paid the immenſe ſums which they have in our funds, this country would not be quite ſo rich as it now appears to be; but this is not to my purpoſe; I would only obſerve, that by this means, among others, *the means of borrowing*, money is become more plentiful than uſeful among us. Now as money becomes more plentiful, it always follows, that the price of proviſions, and all other neceſſaries, becomes higher, for people that have money, will, at any rate, provide for themſelves; and the farmer will not ſell his corn for 5s. a buſhel, whilſt a chap is to be found that will give him 6s. for it.—Neither will the labourer or handicraftſman work for 1s. per day, where he finds he can get 2s. Hence the extraordinary price of labour in our metropolis, where money is more plentiful than in other parts of the kingdom.

Where the price of labour is high, and high it always will be, where the rich are willing, at any rate, to gratify their pride, vanity, or other paſſions, the price of proviſions, and the other neceſſaries of life, may well be allowed to be high in proportion; but where the price of labour muſt neceſſarily be low, in order to bring our goods to foreign markets, the caſe is very different. The nobleman or gentleman may afford to give 2s. 6d. per day to his maſon, carpenter, joiner, or any other artiſan that he employs; but the clothier cannot afford to give any thing like that ſum to his weaver, if he did, his piece of cloth would be much too dear for the market. The weaver, therefore, that is obliged to work for an inferior ſtipend, ought, in juſtice, to be ſupplied with proviſions at a lower rate; but how to manage this matter is the difficulty: To provide, that where labour is high, proviſions ſhall bear a good price; and where labour is at a low rate, proviſions ſhall be equally ſo, will require a better head-piece than I can pretend to; for proviſions will be always carried to the beſt market, let almoſt a famine enſue in the place that produces them.

Hence

Hence there grows a ſcarcity, and, of courſe, an increaſe of the value of proviſions all the country round, to feed that voracious monſter London. I ſpeak this with all due reſpect to the royal family, nobility, gentry, merchants, and, indeed, to every individual reſiding therein.

And as the means of conveyance of the neceſſaries of life have become more ſafe, eaſy, and expeditious, to this great city, by turnpike roads, &c. it is obſervable, that the diſtant parts of the kingdom have been deprived of the advantages they formerly enjoyed of *low markets*; flying machines, ſtage-coaches, &c. not only daily rob them of their game, fiſh, poultry, and butter, and what not. I have a word or two to ſay upon theſe vehicles, not foreign to my purpoſe.

It was formerly eſteemed very ſufficient, if a ſtage coach could carry a paſſenger two hundred miles in the ſpace of ſix days; but the times are ſtrangely altered, there is ſcarce a cobler in the counties of York and Lancaſter, but muſt now be conveyed to his couſin german in Wapping in two days time; for which laudable purpoſe, no leſs than ſeventy horſes muſt be employed, whereas formerly about eighteen would have done the feat. Now let any one number up the variety of flying machines in preſent uſe, and add to them at leaſt ten thouſand poſt-chaiſes, kept for ordinary conveyance, to each of which may be allotted three horſes: Let him ſum up theſe I ſay, and conſider what a number of horſes muſt be extraordinarily maintained for theſe purpoſes, and he will find no cauſe to wonder that this kingdom has been unable, for ſome years paſt, to produce a ſpecies of grain upon which our northern inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt; I mean *oats* enough for our own conſumption.

A horſe is a noble and uſeful animal; but one cow, I will venture to affirm, is of more real uſe and ſervice to the community than ten horſes. The one is ſupported at half the expence, and ſupplies us with milk, butter, cheeſe, fleſh meat, and leather; the other is of uſe, great uſe, in tilling our lands; and ſo far as horſes are employed in this way, and indeed for many other purpoſes, I have no exceptions againſt them; but where they are employed merely to gratify our inordinate paſſions, I think the uſe of them ought to be abridged, more particularly as it is extremely obvious that their number has of late been much increaſed for this ſole purpoſe; and this increaſe has turned our farmers attention more to tillage upon their account, than to the enlargement of their dairies for the uſe of the human ſpecies.

In ſome calculations which I have lately ſeen, it is computed, that a man conſumes about thirty-three pecks of grain in a year, a quantity not larger than what one horſe will conſume in a month; ſo that allowing but ten thouſand horſes to be maintained, at this rate, in our great metropolis, they muſt conſume as much grain in a year as one hundred and twenty thouſand of the human ſpecies; but ſuppoſing one high fed horſe to conſume but as much grain as eight perſons, the number which Maitland allows to one family, is it not monſtrous to conceive that one thouſand of theſe animals ſhould eat the bread of one thouſand poor families?

I am, ſir, yours, M. J.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

THE repeal or continuance of the Cambrick Act, I apprehend, is of great importance to the nation. It is controverted warmly, by thoſe who are intereſted in it; but I have not ſo much ſkill in trade as to be able to diſcover to which ſide the national ballance inclines. Perhaps there is one weight which may be thrown into the ſcale in favour of the repeal.

I am told that the manufacturers of Cambrick, for various reaſons, are obliged to work under-ground in vaults, cellars, and other damp, and conſequently unhealthy places.

I have long thought that we are too intent upon promoting manufactures that have a manifeſt tendency to debilitate thoſe who are concerned in them. All ſedentary arts are detrimental to public health. All trades, all employments that require activity and ſtrength are worthy of encouragement; and was I to fix a tariff with any rival nation, without conſidering the immediate loſs or profit, whether the ballance of trade was for or againſt me, I would take from any other people all thoſe articles that have a tendency to enfeeble the human race, provided they would take from me the manu-

facture

factures that, inſtead of enervating, corroborate the human frame, and preſerve ſound bodies. In them a ſound mind *may* reſide; in the contrary, it is next to impoſſible.

Our iron manufactures, broad cloth, coarſe linens, agriculture, which, indeed, ought to have been firſt named, as it is of all others the moſt ancient and honourable occupation; and many trades that here might be mentioned, are ſuitable to our climate, our genius, our health; and in moſt of theſe we excel all other nations.

In works of fancy we are not equal, at leaſt in equal numbers, to ſome other nations; but as all theſe kinds of works, more or leſs, enfeeble, I would chuſe to take them from others, in exchange for the more ſubſtantial fabricks of our own.

Baſſeterre, *in St.* Chriſtopher's, October 15.

ON the 10th inſtant William Harris, Mariner, made the following depoſition before the Honourable Robert Henvill, Eſq; judge Surrogate of the court of vice-admiralty for this iſland:

"This deponent ſaith, that ſome time in Auguſt laſt, he ſailed in the ſloop called Polly, whereof one Dorria was maſter, bound from New-York to the Leeward iſlands, and about three weeks afterwards, in lat. 25. there being at that time on board the ſaid ſloop the ſaid maſter, his mate, named Denelt, two paſſengers, whoſe names were unknown to the deponent, a Portugueſe, who ſaid his name was Joſeph Andrews, a Dutchman, named Nicholas Johnſon, both mariners on board the ſaid ſloop, a cabbin-boy named Cobbs, and a boy, whoſe name this deponent cannot recollect; in the night about twelve o'clock, the captain's watch being out, the ſecond watch was called, being the mate's, this deponent's, and one of the boys; and when this deponent came on deck, together with the mate and boy, the main ſail then being half maſt high, the mate ordered the main-ſail to be hoiſted, and went forward to aſſiſt, and as the main ſail was hoiſting, the ſaid Joſeph Andrews, ſaid to this deponent, Will, is it not your turn to relieve the perſon at the helm? and this deponent anſwered it was, but he would firſt aſſiſt in hoiſting the main-ſail; which being done, and as this deponent was going aft, he heard the mate tell the ſaid Joſeph Andrews to aſſiſt in hauling down the flying jibb, after which he would not be diſturbed, it being his watch below.

And this deponent ſaith, he went immediately after that and relieved the man at the helm, who was Nicholas Johnſon; and as this deponent was at the helm one of the paſſengers came on deck, and ſtood looking with his face forward, when the ſaid Joſeph Andrews came running aft, on the leeſide, and came up between the companion and the tiller head, and ſtruck down the ſaid paſſenger with a large axe, uſed for cutting of wood, which this deponent obſerving, cried out, for God Almighty's ſake Andrews, what are you about? Upon which the ſaid Joſeph Andrews then made a ſtroke at this deponent, and miſſed him; and that this deponent immediately ran aft, and the ſaid Joſeph Andrews attempted to follow him; but on hearing the paſſenger groan whom he had knooked down, he turned to him, killed him, and, as this deponent believes, then threw him overboard, during which time, this deponent went out upon the flying-jibboom end, in order to ſecrete himſelf from the ſaid Joſeph Andrews: And this deponent further ſaith, that, after his ſtaying ſome time on the flying-jibb-boom end, the ſaid Joſeph Andrews came forward, and called to this deponent, and aſked him if he would agree to his and the Dutchman's propoſals, meaning the ſaid Nicholas Johnſon; telling this deponent there were no others then on board, dead or alive, excepting the ſaid Joſeph Andrews, Nicholas Johnſon, and this deponent, which greatly ſurprized and alarmed this deponent, as he never ſuſpected what had happened, and what they afterwards related to him.

And this deponent ſaith, he then aſked them what the propoſals were; upon which they replied, that the veſſel was their own, and if he would conſent to their propoſals, he ſhould come in from the flying-jibb-boom end in ſafety, and have one third of what was in the veſſel.

And this deponent ſaith, that through fear, and in hopes of preſerving his life, he conſented; and, after coming from

from the flying-jibb-boom, they made him follow them into the cabbin, where they broke open ſeveral of the lockers to look for liquor, and alſo broke open the captain's cheſt, and took from thence two bottles of wine and, after ſwearing this deponent never to diſcover, they then told him, that before the ſecond watch, in which this deponent was, they, being in the firſt watch with the captain, they had thrown over-board (alive) one of the paſſengers, and knocked down the captain, and threw him over board (dead) and had alſo thrown over the cabbin boy (alive).

And this deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes the mate and the other boy, who were in the watch, and came on deck, with this deponent, were killed before the ſaid Joſeph Andrews ran aft and knocked down the paſſenger as aforeſaid; and his reaſon for ſuch belief is, that if they had not been killed before, they would have come aft to the aſſiſtance of this deponent, as this deponent made a noiſe, thinking that the captain was aſleep in his cabbin, and that he would awake him, and alſo to bring the mate and boy and Dutchman aft, not then ſuſpecting that the Dutchman was concerned with the Portugueſe.

And this deponent further ſaith, that about three or four days afterwards, the ſaid Joſeph Andrews, Nicholas Johnſon, and this deponent, quitted the ſaid ſloop, and took to the boat, in order to go in her to St. Euſtatius, and they ſteered for the iſland of Nevis, and ſo ran under the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's: And this deponent obſerving the ſaid Andrews and Johnſon to be faſt aſleep, ſteered the boat near Brimſtone-hill, and being nigh the ſhore, and imagining his life to be in danger, as he had overheard the ſaid Joſeph Andrews and the ſaid Nicholas Johnſon, while they were in the ſloop, ſay, that they would knock him on the head, and heave the log with him; and, when in the boat, he ſaw the ſaid Joſeph Andrews give ſeveral ſigns to the ſaid Nicholas Johnſon, to kill this deponent; he this deponent ſtripped off his ſhoes, and took both the oars that were in the boat, that is, the oars he ſteered the boat with, and an oar that lay in the beat, and caſt himſelf with them into the ſea, and ſwam to the ſhore under Brimſtone-hill aforeſaid: And this deponent ſaith, he does not know what became of them the ſaid Joſeph Andrews and Nicholas Johnſon, after he quitted the boat as aforeſaid, but believes they made ſome contrivance to get into St. Euſtatius.

And this deponent further ſaith, he cannot conceive what inducement they could have had to commit the ſaid ſeveral murders, unleſs it was with a view of getting what money or valuable effects, if any, there were on board belonging to the captain and paſſengers."

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

BY the benevolence of my friends I am ſet up in a genteel buſineſs that requires my conſtant attention and attendance, which I muſt not neglect to give, both in gratitude to my friends, to attain their end in putting me into it, and my own of undertaking it, viz. to make a fortune if I can.

I am fleſh and blood, &c. as well as other folks, and nature begins to work ſadly upon me: She whiſpers in my ear, at particular times, "George, have a wife." She might as well whiſper, "George, go hang yourſelf." To be ſure in about eight or ten years I might with propriety liſten to ſuch a propoſal; but alas! at preſent what can I do? Neither can I afford to maintain a wife, or ſo much time as to provide one againſt the time I might be able to maintain her. I cannot neglect my buſineſs, becauſe it is by a thorough care of it I can have a wife at all.

Some make an advantageous ſpeculation who go a wife-trading, but in me it would be a loſing concern, until I have made my fortune, and if then I make a loſing voyage I can the better bear the loſs.

Now being thus ſo linked to my buſineſs, I cannot find time to go a courting. Some make their court but very ſhort, others again (amongſt whom I muſt rank myſelf) very tedious.

The ladies love adoration, and may be years before they are brought too. This being the caſe, by the time I had made my fortune and afterwards courted a wife, gad I'd be paſt mark of mouth. Therefore (and as I ſuppoſe there are many in my ſituation) I am for

for propoſing a new and aboliſhing an old cuſtom there being no law to oppoſe me, and truly I think the women have had it in their own way long enough.

By this my ſcheme I'll be bound marriages will become more frequent, and matrimony meet with more encouragement and reſpect than it hath done of late.

Manifold and evident will be the advantages accruing from ſuch a change. Many an unfortunate young man will ſave his life; diſſimulation and coquetry will be entirely extirpated, and virtue and modeſty be on as a reſpectable a footing as ever, if not better.

My ſcheme, in ſhort, is this, Mr. Printer; *That the women ſhould court the men.* Now the murder is out. Heyday! how! how! methinks I hear all the female tongues in Chriſtendom ringing in my ears.——What! ſay the women, give up our only dominion! Heaven knows, our's ends generally on our wedding day, or after the honeymoon at fartheſt!———And give up all!———No: Never heard the like! — Softly, ſoftly, my fair nymphs; hear me but one word: In ſuch a caſe and upon ſuch a change, there will be dominion on neither ſide, but a conformity of actions, eternal harmony, laſting love and peace throughout your lives. Indeed 'tis true.

I am, Sir,

Seven miles Your humble ſervant,
from London. LOVEIT.

A Deſcription of a rich Scymeter, deſigned to be preſented in the Name of the Eaſt India Company *to the Nabob of* Arcot.

THE hilt, moſt curiouſly worked, weighs near a pound of ſolid gold. The workmanſhip of the goldſmith, though rich and elegant, is overpowered by that of the jeweller, from the number of large diamonds, rubies, and emeralds that overſpread it, in various fine and curious devices; on one ſide repreſenting trophies of war in the European, and on the other ſide in the Aſiatic taſte, compoſed of large ſtones properly adapted; between the trophies twines a wreath of palm and laurel interwoven, as emblems of Victory and Peace, intermixing agreeably with leaves, branches, flowers, and other ornaments, copied from nature; the colours of the different jewels forming an agreeable variety, and moſt ſtriking appearance. At the top is a helmet, made of a large emerald; the ornament of it of the fineſt diamonds, and the feather at the top of rubies fixed to the emerald, making an agreeable termination: Under it a half moon, or creſcent, of yelloviſh diamonds. The blade, which is of the fineſt ſteel, is deeply encruſted with gold from top to bottom, with flowers and branches in the moſaic taſte. The ſcabbard, which is of crimſon velvet, is richly ornamented with jewels, to correſpond with the reſt, to which is fixed rings of gold, to receive other ornaments, by which it hangs to a rich belt.

Jan. 1766.

THEATRICAL CONNOISSEUR.

AGREEABLE to the promiſe I made my readers, of giving a critique on *Cymon* as a piece of the drama, I ſat down the other morning, having firſt ordered Ariſtotle from the ſhelf, with a view to go as adroitly to work as the Monthly Reviewers did, when they damned *Fingal*, becauſe it was not an epic poem conſtructed on the model of the *Iliad*. After tumbling over a number of pages, however, and recurring to the title of the performance before me, I found that the object of my intended criticiſm did by no means come under the denomination of any of thoſe parts of the drama, on which the Stagyrite had commented, I could find nothing in his chapters περὶ κωμῳδίας or περὶ τραγῳδίας applicable to a dramatic *romance*. Hence I might as well have gone about to meaſure ſtrong beer by the ell, or packthread by the gallon, as to criticize Cymon by the rules of the drama. I beg pardon of the author, therefore, for ſuppoſing he had deviated from the laws of that ſpecies of writing which he attempted. It is indeed difficult to ſay by what laws the writers of Romances are ſtrictly bound. The little that *Longinus* has left us on this head, in his chapter of *abſurdities*, is very inſignificant. There are nevertheleſs ſome ſtrong marks in the piece before me, that the author of it is better acquainted with theſe rules than moſt of his contemporaries. I ſhall inſtance only one or two. By the printed copy, page twenty-ſeven. I underſtand that

Sylvia, raiſing herſelf from the bank, ſings the air, *Yet awhile ſweet ſleep*, &c. after the ſinging of which, I read that *Sylvia awakes by degrees, ſupported by her right hand*, &c. Now this is certainly in the true ſpirit of *romance*; for, from Sylvia's waking, and that by degrees too, after having ſung a ſong, we muſt of courſe conclude that ſhe ſung it while ſhe was aſleep *; than which nothing can be more truly *romantic*. The writer ſeems to have a little forgot his firſt principles indeed, when Linco tells Dorus the governor, ſome time after, that "he could not well be with him before he was dreſſed becauſe he did not walk in his ſleep."—But why not, pray! Why ought not Linco to have walked in his ſleep, as well as Sylvia ſung in her ſleep? Tell me that, Mr. Author.—But to return: *Sylvia is ſupported by her right hand*; a plain intimation this, that Sylvia's right hand is no part of Sylvia; for, though one part of a thing may ſupport another, nothing can be a ſupporter to itſelf. This, therefore, is *greatly romantic*.—Once more: The Shepherdeſs, page 19, ſays, "Here comes the merry Linco, who never knew care, or *felt ſorrow*. If you can bear his laughing at your *griefs*, or ſinging away *his own* &c." Here we ſee merry Linco ſings away *his own griefs*, though he never *knew care* or *felt ſorrow*. This is almoſt as good as Foigard's being robbed of the money he owed to his landlord; and is another of the many finiſhed ſtrokes of the *romantic*, with which this piece abounds, and of which Longinus, Ariſtotle, and the reſt of my brother connoiſſeurs, were conſummately ignorant. (See p. 681.)

To the Author of An Appeal, *&c.*

SIR,

IN your anſwer to ſome pretty little queries propoſed by an innocent unbigoted layman, you take frequent opportunities of referring to your work called *An appeal to the common ſenſe of all chriſtian people*. Methinks it would have been more modeſt, and therefore more becoming your preſent diſtreſsful ſituation, if you had deferred your compliments to this offſpring of your brain till you had reſcued it from the attacks lately made upon it. Permit me, ſir, to tell you that at preſent, your darling appears no better, (to ſpeak favourably) than an impertinent brat, for how, in the name of common ſenſe, are the Trinitarians affected by the confutation of an opinion which they do not hold?

Aware of this impropriety in your conduct, you undertake, in your poſtſcript to make the honeſt Berean and the reſt of your readers believe that your work is not founded on a miſapprehenſion of the tenets of the Trinitarians. "The moſt conſiderable defenders of the Athanaſian trinity do certainly, ſay you, hold that the godhead conſiſts of three diſtinct perſons, or intelligent agents." Will you never, ſir, have done repeating that mean ſophiſm called *petitio principii*? The Athanaſians do, as you ſay, hold that the godhead conſiſts of three diſtinct perſons; but I have denied, and do ſtill deny it to be their opinion that the godhead conſiſts of three diſtinct intelligent agents. To confute this latter aſſertion you have produced three Athanaſian writers who, ſay you, maintain that the godhead conſiſts of three diſtinct intelligent agents. The firſt is biſhop Pearſon who unfortunately for you is, in the paſſage quoted from him, found to ſay no more than that the ſpirit is an object of intellect; to this you briſkly reply, ſurely an intelligent agent is an object of intellect. This I readily grant, but then I add ſurely an object of intellect is not neceſſarily an intelligent agent.

Your next authority is Dr. Waterland, and I freely confeſs that he has in the page you mentioned, declared that, the three perſons in the godhead are three diſtinct intelligent agents; but then you may remember that I pointed out to you a place where the doctor aſſerts that the three perſons of the godhead are not three diſtinct intelligent agents. However of this you take no manner of notice, which ſilence may be a proof of your ſagacity, though not of your candour.

Dr. Watts's book I have not ſeen, and therefore can ſay nothing of the writer with certainty; my conjecture

* *The audience ſeemed to take it alſo in this ſenſe; for thinking her aſleep, they ſeemed perfectly diſpoſed to go to ſleep too.*

you know. From what has been ſaid it appears that two of your three authorities are good for nothing. May I preſume to aſk why you, ſir, who have ſo many conſiderable authorities on your ſide, here produced ſuch as are of no manner of ſervice to your cauſe?

You tell me that my notion of God is Sabellianiſm. This, ſir, I cannot allow. If I be not miſinformed, Sabellius taught that God is one and the ſame perſon with three different names: I on the contrary hold that three different perſons are God. Thoſe three perſons are infinite goodneſs, wiſdom, and power: Now it is moſt certain that wiſdom is ſomewhat different from goodneſs, nor is it leſs certain that power differeth from them both. A man may, I find, have a multitude of opinions without much thought.

In the laſt place you tax me with inconſiſtency, "becauſe I infer that you have not maturely conſidered the ſubject on which you write, from your not being acquainted with the writings of Athanaſius: As you profeſs to have carefully examined the moſt conſiderable Athanaſian writers, where, ſay you, was the neceſſity of having recourſe to Athanaſius, I having granted that the ſentiments of Athanaſius and the Athanaſians are the ſame?"

I anſwer, I do indeed conclude that you have not maturely conſidered the ſubject on which you write, but this concluſion is not founded on your unacquaintance with the writings of Athanaſius, but on your ignorance of the ſentiments of the Athanaſians, and on your thinking it not worth your while to remove this ignorance by conſulting Athanaſius whom I have recommended to you as an excellent maſter. Now, ſir, ſince it is my opinion that you do not know the ſentiments of the Athanaſians, and ſince you have refuſed to take what I think the beſt method of learning their ſentiments, how am I inconſiſtent in concluding that you have not maturely conſidered the ſubject on which you write? You indeed tell me that you have carefully examined the moſt conſiderable Athanaſian writers, but what is this to the purpoſe, as I have before told you that they, who maintain, that the godhead conſiſts of three diſtinct intelligent agents, are not Athanaſians, but Tritheiſts?

A fair opportunity here preſents itſelf of examining thereupon why you do not think it worth your while to enquire what were the ſentiments of Athanaſius on this important ſubject. The reaſon you give is this, viz. becauſe we are examining a plain doctrine of ſcripture. Now, ſir, if this be a good reaſon for thinking it not worth your while to enquire what are the ſentiments of Athanaſius on this important ſubject, it muſt be a good reaſon for thinking it not worth your while to enquire what are the ſentiments of the Athanaſians on this ſubject; from whence it appears to be your opinion that, when you are diſputing about a plain doctrine of ſcripture, it is not worth your while to enquire what are the ſentiments of thoſe againſt whom you profeſs to diſpute. I cannot but admire your logick.

I obſerve to you 2dly, that ſuppoſing the writers whom you have carefully examined to be as conſiderable Athanaſians as you think them, it does by no means follow, that you have maturely conſidered the ſubject on which you write. To examine a point carefully is one thing, and to conſider it maturely is another. The fruit of careful examination may poſſibly be crude, but the fruit of mature conſideration muſt be ripened to perfection.

If, ſir, you ſhall think fit to write to me again on this ſubject, let me beg of you to produce arguments inſtead of confident aſſertion. Let me beg of you to forbear the uſe of that paltry ſophiſm called begging the queſtion, in ſhort, let me beg of you to be ingenuous. If, ſir, you comply with theſe requeſts, I promiſe, on my part, to hear and anſwer with candour whatever you ſhall bring. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant T. I.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Poſt funera veritas.

NOT long ago as I was ſtanding at the door of my inn, I eſpied a prieſt in his ſacerdotal veſtments, with

a flag of grief in his hat, who by the exactneſs of his ſteps, might have meaſured the ground: But ſuſpecting what followed, behold, a corpſe was brought after him, by bearers, whoſe hands were all uniformly covered: To the corpſe ſucceeded ſeveral men and women as mourners. The men with flapped hats, bound round with dark enſigns of ſorrow, their heads drooping. The women, in the like attitude, clad with diſmal black hoods and black wrappers over their ſhoulders, and all with white handkerchiefs in their hands to wipe off their tears. The ſorrowful ſcene affected me much. Bleſs me! ſaid I (drawing out my handkerchief) theſe people muſt have loſt a great friend. During the proceſſion, nothing was heard but whiſpers among the ſpectators; but as ſoon as the burying was gone by, I recovered, on overhearing their miſcellaneous ruſtic remarks. And underſtood that this was a kind of religious ceremony, antecedent to the interment of the corpſe of old —— the ——— —— What. B.— A——? Troth is it. Why ſure? Yea, thought I, to my ſelf, a bawdy ballad ſung before him would have been more ſuitable to his character. What think'ſt thee ha? But what uſe was the prieſt of there, he was no mourner I am very ſure, notwithſtanding the cypher in his hat, ha, ha! Cypher indeed! You do not think he was ſhowing a dead man the way to the grave. After all this mummery, as it proved, there was not one real mourner there. The deceaſed having for many years been uncomfortable in himſelf and troubleſome and tireſome to the laſt degree to all about him.

Turning to one of the neighbours, I ſaid, ſo long as this ridiculous pageantry of ſham ſorrow prevails, in order to heighten the ſcene and make it more of a piece, I would recommend to the undertakers that they provide plates of ſliced onions and aſk for every ones white handkerchief before ſetting out, in order to tie up a little in the corners, which would ſave them the anxiety of hanging down their heads ſo much to hide their dry eyes.

A jolly mercer who kept a ſhop by the gate way, overhearing me, replied, decency ſir, decency, requires we ſhow regard to the remains of a deceaſed friend in this laſt office. If you value a friend you would not bury his dead body as that of a dog. Moreover theſe ceremonies ſupport trade. Be it ſo, quoth I, your tender regard for the deceaſed is hereby but childiſhly expreſt. And the wiſer part of you, have of late years prudently confined their grief within doors and directed a friend or two to attend the interment: And your reaſon with regard to trade, is like that of the Epheſians to the doctrine of St. Paul, theirs in ſupport of idolatry, yours of ſuperſtition derogatory to the chriſtian doctrine of a future ſtate; for theſe mourning ſhows tend to induce a belief, in the common people, that the deceaſed is wholly loſt or annihilated. But is the cry of trade to diſplace common ſenſe and reaſon. In ſome parts of China they burn the bodies of the deceaſed and compliment their friends with a ſituation in the ſmoke. You keep human carcaſes till they putrify and compliment your friends with the ſtink. The Jews who acted by God's appointment, interred their dead bodies within twenty-four hours of their deceaſe. The Welch perform that office very early in the morning, to avoid ceremony and offence. The late ſir Thomas Hewitt ordered his funeral to be private and in the night, which was ſo prudently managed, that whilſt great part of the family were engaged in attending their lady at ſupper, the affair was taken out and over without her knowledge. Your burial office is conſiſtent with chriſtian decency and uſefully expreſſive of your truſt in the reſurrection, but this pageantry is productive of many evils and moſt amongſt the common people; for to get their ſorry materials in order, (ſtill vying with their betters) they detain their dead bodies often a day or two extraordinary, and as often deſtructive to themſelves or friends, ſo many cyphers, ſo many hoods, ſo many biſkets, and ſo many couſins ſo many miles of, ſo many ſuits of mourning and all theſe ſuperfluities often at the expence of ſo many creditors, who would be thought inhuman not to allow funeral charges, although nothing more is decently neceſſary than ſhroud and coffin, nor ought more to be allowed where there are not aſſetts ſufficient to pay the creditors.

The mercer gave a kind of ſtaring attention

attention to this diſcourſe, and turning to one on the other ſide him, ſaid, no Chriſtian I am ſure; ſome Muggletonian!

I have further to obſerve, that as levies for the poor are eſtabliſhed, and generally thought reaſonable, the objects of charity lie chiefly among ſuch poor houſekeepers, as are excuſed paying to thoſe levies. And as aſſiſting thoſe to keep them off the pariſh is ſo far uſeful; a levy to this uſe, charged proportional to the degree of ſhow in their ceremonies, would be a uſeful tax on luxury, of ſervice to the lower claſs, and agreeably diſtinctive of the richer ſort, and would properly revive the ancient practice of doles at funerals.

And as the lower claſs of people are moſt uſeful, and moſt deficient in œconomy, to reſtrain every degree of exceſs in them, would be greatly advantageous to them and the whole community. R. W.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE are aſſertions ſo bold and ſelf-contradictory that they confute themſelves.——Such are thoſe of your Cumberland correſpondent of laſt month. I know that county and moſt others in England, and I know of none where the market towns in general are better built, and paved, than in that county, and the more property is divided in any place there is the feweſt poor, and conſequently the poor's rate is the leſs felt, and except things are much altered lately they neither pay 6d. per pound to the poor's rate nor the land tax.—But if the country is ſo very poor, where is the caſh found to give forty years purchaſe for eſtates? I expect it will be ſaid, thoſe adventurers, the writer mentions, have been lucky in ſtock-jobbing, &c. and preferring their native place, may have given, in ſome inſtances, five or ten years purchaſe more than they were intrinſically worth—but can this be urged as a reaſon the country (and greatly improved towns, ſuch as Whitehaven) ſhould not bear the proportionate load of new taxes, becauſe they purchaſed on a belief that their ſtated purvey was ſacredly unalterable.——But before this time the neceſſity of the ſtate has broke through, or rather into, what was thought as ſacred as this.——The old proprietors of the funds had many of them purchaſed at ten or fifteen *per cent.* above par, and yet when told they muſt have one fourth of their intereſt ſtruck off, they were forced to ſubmit, and if obliged to ſell now, muſt loſe twenty-five or thirty *per cent.* of their firſt coſt, as well as receive a very inadequate intereſt in the mean time.

When purchaſes in Cumberland, on the plan their farms are uſually let (i. e. at a nett rent, free of repairs taxes and quit-rents) will clear more than three and a half at thirty years purchaſe as they calculate in the letting; by advancing the rent, which they are eaſily able to do by the great advance of cattle and ſheep; ſo very great in about twenty years, that a three year's old, at that time worth forty or fifty ſhillings, will now readily ſell for ſix or nine pounds; and the paſture-land that formerly let at ten or twelve ſhillings per acre, is now worth twenty-five or thirty ſhillings per acre, which is a much eaſier way of farming than by plowing for a corn crop, &c.—and though I will allow, that in ſome part of the county, corn will not ripen and be ſo good a crop as in ſome other counties, yet in others I have ſeen as good corn, and every other ſort of grain, and as good hay and paſture ground, as in any other part of England, and thoſe ſituated near the Fells, or mountains, have peculiar advantages from them, in keeping large flocks of ſheep by the means of ſuch large waſte; and ſo far is either the poor or rich from deſerving pity from their ſituation in ſuch bleak air, or barren ſoil, that I know of no place where the firſt lives either ſo contentedly or comfortably, and this chiefly from the great plenty of all ſort of fuel for burning; which is become ſo ſcarce, and cauſes ſuch uneaſineſs, in many other counties, that the poor are ready to cut the throats of the occupiers: and I do not wonder at it; for when a labourer muſt give as much for one buſhel of coals as he can earn in one day and a half, how can he be expected to maintain his family?——And ſuffering ſmall farms to be let or laid to large farms, contrary to the ſtatute of 25 H. VIII. has increaſed the number of poor ſo much, that the poor's rate is a ſixth, and in

others a fifth of the rent of the land, and as the land pays this and every other outgoing; for the large farmers are and will be gentlemen say what you will; which they could not be if their receipts were not considerably more than their payments; and it is come to this; the land-owners must either let their farms, so as to keep down the price of the necessaries of life, and the farmers lower their topsails, or the price of all labour must advance, to the loss of all our staple foreign trade, in consequence of too high wages paid in the several branches of manufactory.—And as the value of land is in proportion as trade flourishes—no way will answer all purposes so well as to fix the price of grain and eatables by a statute law.—For though altering the price at market to a lower standard, in respect to the bounty may do some service—thinking to restrain what is called jobbing and forestalling is beating the air in vain.

Your's, &c.

Suffolk. A. B.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

HYMN

For the Eve of CHRIST's *Nativity.*

By the Rev. Mr. Hoyland.

I.

O SON of God! whose tortur'd veins
(Heart-piercing scene!) the cross embrued;
Redeeming with the precious flood
Man's impious race from endless pains:
My soul, thy mercy bought so dear,
O teach that mercy to revere.

II.

Soon as the morning beams ascend,
Bid her enraptur'd pow'rs arise
Above these dim and nether skies,
To thy pure throne, where angels bend;
There, grateful, hymn th' auspicious morn,
When thou, a brighter sun, wast born.

III.

And as my number'd days decline,
May no vain thought or sordid care,
Nor Satan's tempting wiles ensnare
My heart, estrang'd from love divine;
But each calm eve my spirit find
To thy almighty will resign'd.

HYMN *for* Christ's *Nativity.*

By the Same.

I.

HAIL, wondrous being! First, and best!
All-wise! All-pow'rful! Ever-blest!
Who form'd earth, air, and skies;
Sublimest stars pollution wear,
Sublimest seraphs frail appear
In thy thrice-holy eyes.

II.

Then how shall man, a creature vain,
Thy spirit-piercing, look sustain
In that tremendous day;
When conscious nature hears, aghast,
Th' eternal trumps, funereal blast,
And souls resume their clay.

III.

Yes, Lord, from all the rage of fire,
Conflicting orbs, and thund'rings dire,
This abject worm shall soar,
At thy sweet call, to realms of light
And purest bliss, an angel bright,
To sin and die no more.

IV.

For not in vain the word divine
Deign'd to assume a fleshy shrine,
And dwell with man below;
For this he came, expir'd, arose,
To ransom from eternal woes.
Thy undeserving foe.

V.

Stupendous grace!—Ye cherub quires!
Strike, ardent, strike your golden lyres,
And hymn the natal morn—
"To God the highest heav'ns above,
Be glory! peace on earth, and love
Tow'rd men, Messiah born!"

Verses to a Gentleman with a Piece of Gold.

By the Same.

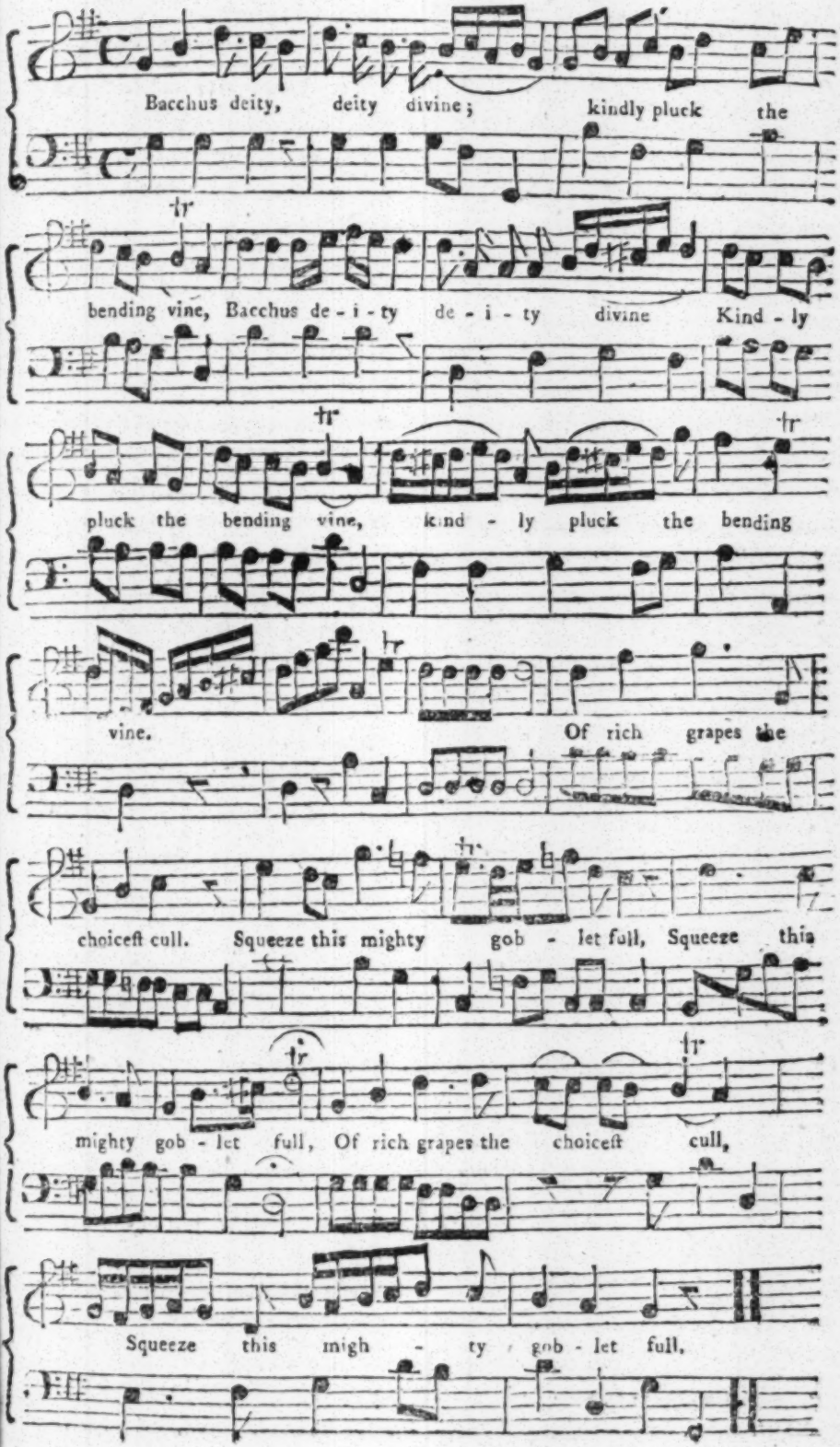
AUSPICIOUS Orb! whose chearful glow
Dispels the sable clouds of woe;
And, circling this terrestrial ball,
Like the gay sun, enlivens all:

Remitted to a gracious friend
My undissembled love commend;
And (such the int'rest poets pay)
Chink in his ear this moral lay.

"See! I return with brighter beam;
Beneficence refines my gleam:
O may I ever sacred be
To friendship and humanity.

So shall my rays, when yonder light
Is shaded in eternal night,
Above the wreck of nature rise,
And glitter in immortal eyes."

A BA-

A BACCHANALIAN, *Sung by Mr.* Gilſon.

II.

On the table ſee it ſmiles,
Wine that all our care beguiles,
Sons of Galen leave your ſtrife
This alone can lengthen life.

III.

Come my lovely flowing bowl,
Let me drink without controul,
Till my roſy cheeks proclaim,
Bacchus rules the human frame.

The Pleaſures of Reading.

IN books I never fail to find,
A banquet for the hungry mind;
From buſy ſcenes I oft elope,
To chat with Addiſon and Pope:
Whene'er I'm in a merry mood,
Swift's pieces always do me good;
And often much delight I feel,
From the arch ſtrokes of ſprightly Steel.
When I am in a grumbling way,
I vent my ſpleen with fretful Gay;
Who, with a true Horatian ſpirit,
Attacks the foes to ſhining merit,
From him I learn this uſeful hint;
"A great man's nod has nothing in't."
For mirth I'm often Prior's debtor,
No mortal told a ſtory better:
His comic tales are full of ſalt;
His rhymes run ſmooth, and rarely halt.
With what politeneſs to the ladies,
Each ſtroke of pleaſing flatt'ry paid is!
And then he treats the tender paſſion
Exactly like a man of faſhion.
Much meaning couch'd in Alma ſhines,
While ſweetly flow the hum'rous lines;
And much morality we find
In this droll picture of the mind:
In ſuch ſort language are diſplay'd
The ſorrows of the nut-brown maid,
That while her tender griefs we read,
Our ſympathizing boſoms bleed.
In Solomon well-drawn we ſee
The lively lines of vanity:
And while ſtrong colours ſpirit give,
The finiſh'd portrait ſeems to live.
By Fielding's comic genius fir'd,
I ne'er am with his writings tir'd:
There's ſo much ſpirit, ſtrength, and eaſe,
In all his hum'rous images:
His characters with juſtneſs talk,
Each keeps within his proper walk;
His Adams, Andrews, Booth, and Jones,
Have all their various looks and tones,
And all, in a peculiar way,
Their diff'rent ſentiments convey,
In language admirably fit,
Their talents, taſte, and turn ſo hit.
Sometimes I take a cup of ale
With Boniface:—Sometimes a tale,
By waggiſh Chaucer told, I chuſe,
(I love his Canterbury muſe)
And to the Tabbard oft repair
To diſſipate the fumes of care.
With belly round and jovial face,
Replete with bacchanalian grace,
In Eaſtcheap now I Falſtaff meet
And hear him all his jokes repeat:
With him ſweet ſack I gaily quaff,
And mingle in the chorus-laugh.
When I turn o'er th' hiſtoric pages
And take a view of former ages,
I learn the preſent times to prize,
Nor my own countrymen deſpiſe:
But think they're full as good as thoſe
Who fill'd both Greece and Troy with woes;
Tho' pedants try to dim the glory
Of heroes fam'd in Britiſh ſtory:
A Spartan bring, or Roman figure,
With bodies, peradventure, bigger,
But as for ſouls——our ſea-girt iſle
Makes heroes in as high a ſtyle:
Our warriors bold have ſhone as bright
As booted Greeks in bloody fight.
When I review our home-bred jars,
Domeſtic feuds, and civil wars;
I'm glad I live from tyrants free,
In a mild reign of liberty,
In which I can enjoy my own
Without a ſeizure from the throne.

ODE *to* MIRTH.

NOISY Mirth thy higheſt flights,
Give the heart but ſhort delights;
Soon thy loudeſt laughs are o'er
Soon the tables ceaſe to roar;
Thy flaſhes tranſient joys impart,
And like fantaſtic meteors dart;
Like them with ſudden glare they blaze;
But never ſhine with ſteady rays.
To thee, ſweet Chearfulneſs, I fly,
From Mirth's diſtracting company:
Nor envy the rude ſhouts which reign
With Comus and his ranting train.
I never mix with jolly ſouls,
Who bury thought in flowing bowls;
Which often rouze fierce anger's fire,
And peaceful breaſts with rage inſpire:
The beſt of mortals feel the pow'r
Of Bacchus in a luckleſs hour;
And thoſe moſt fam'd for ſtrength of mind;
In circling cups confuſion find:
To all wine ſometimes proves an evil;
And the plump god—a flattering devil.

ODE *to* TIME.

Occaſioned by a Proſpect of Potheridge *in the Pariſh of* Martin, *near* Torrington, *once the ſplendid Seat of* Monk *duke of* Albemarle, *but now chiefly in Ruins.*

HAIL mighty pow'r! triumphant victor hail! ſtand;
Whoſe arm, deſtructive, heav'n alone can
Whilſt lofty oaks, whilſt marble ſtatues fail,
And moulder into duſt at thy command.
Where are the boaſts of art—The pride of pow'r— [flame!
Which fir'd the ſoul with puff'd ambition's
Where

Where Balbec's fanes, or Babel's bulky tow'rs?
Blown into—nothing but an empty name.—

Nor ſhall Egyptian might the fearful fate
Of all thy weaker enemies evade;
Thy mummies rot—The pyramids, tho' late,
Shall totter, piecemeal, on the trembling ſhade.

Contentleſs thus to ſport with human art,
And ſweep the gaudy ſurface of the ball;
Thy greedy maw unſatisfy'd with part,
Voraciouſly will one day ſwallow all.

Here no mean trophies of thy rage are ſeen;
The falling battlement, and crackling roof,
The nodding pillar, cautioning, I ween,
Th'admiring gazer far to keep aloof.

Here little cherubs hang the penſive head,
To ſee the boaſt of heraldry o'erthrown;
For lo! the wing'd ſupporters both are fled,
The field defac'd, and all the motto gone.

From the high-roof oft falls the laurel'd wreath,
(No wonder anxious poets wait below)
Remov'd by potent winds, which underneath
Rapidly thro' the paneleſs windows blow.

See too the plaiſter'd coronets deſcend!
Height of ambition humbled in the duſt —
Armour, unable longer to defend,
That ſhroud of glory all conſumes in ruſt.

Here one vaſt ſcene of glorious ruin lies,
The orders all in rude diſorder thrown,
The pendent ſcutcheons rent in wretched guiſe,
And mangled ſculptures o'er the pavement ſtrown.

Where once was heard his grace's awful word,
And crowding ſervants paid attendance ſoon,
Is ſolemn ſilence—ſave when night's dull bird
In doleful accent hails the penſive moon—

Walls, where the well-wrought tapeſtry diſplay'd
Its chiefs victorious to the wond'ring view,
Are only now with varied moſs array'd,
Or manthing ivy's ever-vernal hue.

Grandeur attend—nor ſcorn the humble call,
But from my lays a uſeful leſſon draw;
What Poth'ridge is muſt be the fate of all,
Nor Blenheim ſhall eſcape, nor ſplendid Stowe.

What in thy annals, Time, is tranſient man,
If bulky tow'rs can bear no longer date?
A noiſy inſect of ephem'ric ſpan;
Now born—now flutters—now reſigns to fate.

O grant me, THOU that ſit'ſt above the ſkies,
When Death's chill hand ſhall nip my ſpreading wing,
By thy warm beam reviviſy'd to riſe,
And bask in meadows of eternal ſpring.—

Oct. 17, 1, 66. VATUM ULTIMUS.
Jan. 1767.

A FABLE.

The Farmer and his Cats.

A Farm yard plagu'd with mice and rats,
The farmer fear'd to truſt to cats,
Leſt they ſhould take his little brood,
And do him ſtill more harm than good.
One cat he had, whoſe doubtful geü,
Inclin'd to mice, and chickens too;
So better to preſerve his fowls,
Puſs was diſplac'd, and two great owls,
To his eternal fix'd diſgrace,
Were jointly to enjoy his place.
The farmer to prevent a fuſ,
One morning ſent for Mr. Puſs,
And beg'd the favour he'd reſign,
But not one reaſon would aſſign.
The cat, who knew his juſt pretenſion,
Would not go out without a penſion,
Nay! more, to compenſate diſgrace,
Beg'd the reverſion of a place,
For little puſs, his eldeſt kitten,
(The thing on earth that was moſt fitting)
To tell the chickens morn and night,
And ſee he had his number right.—
A place ſo clever and ſo pat,
'Twas ſcratch'd at by ſome other cat,
But got a penſion, which was yearly,
Three hundred chickens all pick'd fairly,
Which, if too much for ſelf and litter,
Might half be ſold, which was much better
Than that fatiguing place he had,
Which ſometimes almoſt made him mad.
With this grimalkin ſeem'd contented,
Yet ev'ry day, ſome ſcheme invented;
Tho' out of place was ſtill officious,
And grew each moment more ambitious.
At laſt it took this ſaucy fellow,
To have his wife brought out the cellar,
And dreſs'd with ribbands and all that,
To make a clean ſleek parlour cat.
His lady now muſt have the honour,
To have ſome name conferr'd upon her,
Or title, that ſhe might be known;
For in the cellar ſhe had none;
But cat, was deem'd a term ſo flat!
Maſter! ſuppoſe we call her *Chat*.
No, cries the maſter, no French, rat 'em!
No Chats for me, let's call her ——.
And thus went on this humour'd cat,
Not knowing what he would be at;
In time the owls he diſpoſſeſs'd,
And did, in ſhort, what he thought beſt.
There never was ſo proud a tabby!
(He thought at laſt his fur look'd ſhabby)
So to a pear prodigious charming,
He went and got a robe of ermine;
And then a coronet diſplays,
Upon the band-box where he lays.
He much admir'd his wife's new name,
And now reſolv'd to have the ſame;
Not that he thought it really pretty,
'Twas like a pun, and far from witty;
But chang'd it, as he did his fur,
Becauſe his own was *commoner*.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, *Jan.* 1, 1767.

By W. Whitehead, *Eſq; Poet Laureat.*

WHEN firſt the rude, o'er-peopled North
Pour'd his prolifick Offſpring forth
At large, in alien climes, to roam,
And ſeek a newer, better home,
From the bleak mountain's barren head,
The marſhy vale, th' ungrateful plain,
From cold, and penury they fled
To warmer ſuns, and Ceres' golden reign.
At every ſtep the breezes blew
Soft and more ſoft: The lengthen'd view
Did fairer Scenes expand:
Unconſcious of approaching foes
The farm, the town, the city roſe
To tempt the ſpoiler's hand.

Not Britain ſo. For nobler ends
Her willing, daring ſons ſhe ſends,
Fraught like the fabled * car of old,
Which ſcatter'd bleſſings as it rolled.
From cultur'd fields, from fleecy downs,
From vales that wear eternal bloom,
From peopled farms and buſy towns,
Where ſhines the ploughſhare, and where ſounds the loom,
To ſandy deſarts, parthleſs woods,
Impending ſteeps, and headlong floods,
She ſends th' induſtrious ſwarm:
To where, ſelf-ſtrangled, nature lies,
'Till ſocial art ſhall bid her riſe
From chaos into form.

Thus George and Britain bleſs mankind.
And, leſt the parent realm ſhould find
Her numbers ſhrink with flag unfurl'd
She ſtands th' Aſylum of the world,
From foreign ſtrands new ſubjects come,
New arts accede a thouſand ways,
For here the wretched finds a home,
And all her portals charity diſplays.
From each proud maſter's hard command,
From tyrant Zeal's oppreſſive hand
What eager exiles fly!
"Give us, they cry, 'tis nature's cauſe,
O give us liberty and laws
Beneath a harſher ſky."

Thus George and Britain bleſs mankind.
——Away, ye barks; the favouring wind
Springs from the eaſt: Ye prows, divide
The vaſt Atlantic's heaving tide.
Britannia, from each rocky height,
Purſues you with applauding hands;
Afar impatient for the freight,
See, the whole weſtern world expecting ſtands!
Already fancy paints each plain,
The deſarts nod with golden grain,
The wond'ring vales look gay:
The woodman's ſtroke the foreſts feel.
The lakes admit the merchant's keel—
Away ye barks, away!

Humbly addreſſed to his Royal Highneſs George, *Prince of* Wales.

"WHERE haſt thou been my blooming Care?
Where wandering thro' ſoft fields of air?
Why from theſe arms did Cupid fly?
Why leave for earth the golden ſky?
Do ſcenes celeſtial pall thy ſight?
Is Jove's than Albion's court leſs bright?
And where's thy bow and quiver gone?
Thine arrows too?—all loſt, my ſon?"
Thus ſpake th' Idalian queen, and preſt
Britannia's darling to her breaſt.
Young dimpling ſmiles flew round her breaſt,
And heighten'd every roſeat grace.
When thus the muſe:—"What though divine
The lovely boy, he is not thine;
What though thy partial eye can trace
Celeſtial glories in his face,
Yet thou muſt yield the beauteous prize,
And ſeek thine Offſpring in the ſkies.
Still can you doubt?—That form ſurvey.
Two beamy ſtars illume his day;
Whilſt well you know, your truant pkes
Olympus round, with half his eyes.
Beſides, this blooming charmer's born
A crown imperial to adorn;
While ſeated on a fleeting throne,
Your fav'rite charge no kingdoms own;
The young may bend, the old and wiſe
Elude his dart, his bow deſpiſe!
Or if by chance the urchin ſways,
Who feels his pow'r, with grief obeys.
But here a people's joy behold!
Their future hope by me foretold:
I ſing the glories of his reign;
Yet not his triumphs o'er the main;
Nor where his conquering hoſt ſhall tread,
No; where his purple banners ſpread;
Nor in his people's heart his throne
Erected ſtands; 'tis there alone
He reigns ſupreme; a future race
I hear his mild dominion bleſs;
His ſceptred hand I ſee him wave,
From future ills a realm to ſave;
Like his great ſire, his royal breaſt
Pants with a gen'rous care conteſt."
Here Clio ceas'd:—The Myſtic ſong
Harmonious through the vallies rung;
I caught the happy ſtrains, and ſwell
To joyful ſounds the muſe's ſhell.

Jan. 5. ELOISA.

PROLOGUE *to* CYMON.

For New Year's Day,

Spoken by Mr. KING.

I Come, obedient at my brethren's call,
From top to bottom, to ſalute you all;
Warmly to wiſh, before our piece you view,
A happy year—to you—you—you— and you.
Boxes—pit—1 gall. 2d. ga
From you the play'rs enjoy, and feel it here
The *merry chriſtmas* and the *happy year*.
There is a good old ſaying—pray attend
it;
As you begin the year, you'll ſurely end it.
Should any on this night incline to evil,
He'll play for twelve long months the
devil!

Shou

* *The car of Triptolemus.*

Should any married dame exert her tongue,
She'll ſing, the *zodiac* round, the ſame ſweet ſong:
And ſhould the huſband join *his* muſic too,
Why then 'tis *cat* and *dog*, the whole year through.
Ye ſons of *law* and *phyſic*, for your eaſe,
Beſure, this day, you never take your fees:
Can't you refuſe?—then the diſeaſe grows ſtrong, [how long!
You'll have two itching palms—Lord knows
Writers of news, by this ſtrange fate are bound,
They fib to day, and fib the whole year round.
You wits aſſembled here, both great and ſmall,
Set not this night afloat—your critic gall;
If you ſhould ſnarl, and not incline to laughter,
What ſweet companions for a twelvemonth after!
You muſt be muzzled for this night at leaſt;
Our author has a right this day to feaſt,
He has not touch'd one bit as yet—Remember,
'Tis a long *faſt*—from now, to next December.
'Tis *holiday*! you are *our patrons* now;
(to the upper gallery.
If you but grin, the criticks won't *bow-wow*,
As for the plot, wit, humour, language—I
Beg you ſuch trifles kindly to paſs by;
The moſt eſſential part, which ſomething means,
As dreſſes, dances, ſinkings, flyings, ſcenes!—
They'll make you ſtare!—nay, there is ſuch a thing! [ſing!
Will make you ſtare—ſtill more!—for I muſt
And ſhould your taſte, and ears, be over nice,
Alas! you'll ſpoil my ſinging, in a trice.
If you ſhould *growl*, my notes will alter ſoon,
I cant be *in*—if you are *out* of tune!
Permit my fears your favour to beſpeak,
My part's a ſtrong one, and *poor I but weak.*
(alluding to his late accident.
If you but ſmile, I'm firm, if frown, I ſtumble—
Scarce well of *one*, ſpare me a *ſecond* tumble!

EPILOGUE *written by* George Keate, *Eſq*;
Spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

(Enter, peeping in at the ſtage door.)
IS the ſtage clear?—bleſs me?—I've ſuch a dread!
It ſeems enchanted ground, where'er I tread!
(Coming forward.)
What noiſe was that?—huſh!—'twas a falſe alarm,—
I'm ſure there's no one here will do me harm.
Amongſt you can't be found a ſingle knight,
Who would not do an injur'd damſel right.—
Well—heav'n be prais'd, I'm out of magic reach, [ſpeech?
And have, once more, regain'd the power of
Aye, and I'll uſe it—for it muſt appear,
That my poor tongue is greatly in arrear.—
There's not a female here but ſhar'd my woe,
Try'd down to YES, or ſtill more hateful NO.
No is expreſſive—but I muſt confeſs,
If rightly queſtion'd, I'd uſe only YES.
In *Merlin*'s walk this broken wand I found
(Shewing the broken wand.)
Which to *two words* my ſpeaking organs bound.
Suppoſe upon the town I try his ſpell—
Ladies don't ſtir!—You uſe your tongues too well!—
How tranquil ev'ry place, when by my ſkill,
FOLLY is mute, and even SLANDER ſtill!
Old goſſips ſpeechleſs—*bloods* would breed no riot,
And all the tongues at JONATHAN'S be quiet.
Each *grave profeſſion* muſt new buſh the wig;
Nothing to ſay, twere needful they look big!
The *reverend doctor* might the change endure,
He would ſit ſtill, and have his *fine cure!*
Nor could *great folks* much hardſhips undergo;
They do their buſ'neſs with an AYE or NO!—
But, come, I only jok'd—diſmiſs your fear;
Though I've the pow'r, I will not uſe it here.
I'll only keep my magic as a guard
To awe each critic, who attacks our bard.
I ſee ſome malecontents their fingers bit ng,
Snarling, "The ancients never knew ſuch writing—
"The drama's loſt!—the managers exhauſt us,
"With *Op'ras, Monkies, Mab* and *Dr. Fauſtus.*"
Dread Sirs, a word!—the public taſte is fickle;
All palates in their turn we ſtrive to tickle;
Our Cat'rers *vary*, and you'll own at leaſt,
It is *variety* that makes the feaſt.
If this fair circle ſmile—and *the Gods* thunder,
I with this wand will keep the critics under.

PROLOGUE, *to the* School for Guardians,
Spoken by Miſs ELLIOT.

MAY I intrude upon your patience for a minute? [the play,
Ladies and gentlemen, before the opening of
Juſt to excuſe an accident, which, I hope, has no miſchief in it, [ſay.
I fain, if you'll permit, a word or two would
I hope you'll not be angry; but we've got no prologue for to-night;
And ſo I thought it was beſt to come and tell ye all the truth downright. [could;
I went to Mr. Poet, and I ſpoke to him all I
But he ſaid he had not leiſure, though I know it's in his power, if he would.
"A prologue, ma'am," ſays he!—"Yes, ſir, a prologue, if you pleaſe."
And then I did ſo entreat the man, and beg, and pray and teaze. [ble plight we all are in,
I told him, "You know, ſir, what a miſera-
To frown upon the performers, when pit, box, and gallery begin;
Whu—go the catcalls—dub—dub—dub—each dreadful critick's ſtick
Prolog'—throw him over—wont ye ha ſome orange chips—*prologue*—cries o'London—muſick!" [ſtill,
All this and more I ſaid, but he, determin'd
In formal ſuſtain, thus declar'd his will.

"Oft have I tried" [*ſeems puzzled*] ſomething about his ſtile,?
And how he felt the town's indulgent ſmile.
"Were I again to try my ſcanty vein,
I'd beg protection for the feeble ſtrain.
But then to ſue—he paus'd, and rub'd his head— [doth tread,
To ſue—when fam'd Moliere the ſtage
Where to prophane the manes of the dead.
Moliere, of old, and ſtill with rapture ſeen,
Was legiſlator of the comic ſcene,
To bid his *ſimple girl* aſſert the ſtage,
And, if ſhe pleaſes, ſtrive to mend the age:
This was my motive;—this my only aim;
Heedleſs of gain!—no candidate for fame;
An audience will weigh all in equal ſcales,
For juſtice, and not party, there prevails."
Thus ſpoke Mr. Poet, and then with long
ſteps march'd away;
And now I am left alone to apologize for offering you this night's play. [not perverted;
We'll ſtrive to make you laugh, if our aim be
Pray, how d'ye find yourſelves? —Are ye in good humour and willing to be diverted?
If you approve, [dread,
The *Roſciad Scribbler* then no more I'll
Who points his malice at a woman's head!
Who drop by drop, his venom doth diſtil,
While *Mother-Dulneſs* guides the hireling's quill,
Lull'd in her lap, ſtrange wonders he deſcries,
And Terence ſeems—a Frenchman to his eyes!
Adorns with ſcandal, and lampoons with praiſe. [aim;
One ſmile from you defeats the ſlanderer's
His calumny, like your applauſe, is fame.
From your applauſe our mimic glories riſe;
In pleaſing you my whole ambition lies.

EPILOGUE *ſpoken by Miſs* ELLIOT.

LADIES, your ſervant—Servant, gentlemen all— [ſmall.
The ſame good folks to you—both great and
Here's Mary Ann again—but that an't fair,
To jeer a ſimple girl you might forbear.
Who knows, ſince married—though you laugh and gaze,
But Mary Ann may learn your London ways?
May ape your faſhions, ſince you have ſhewn her how,
And drop the maſk at once—as I do now.
Thus you behold, whatever the condition,
To new extremes how eaſy the tranſition.
'Tis ſo thro' life—to town from county fair
The clown comes up, and gapes, and laughs and ſtares;
Give him a liv'ry—Whims unknown before!
He learns his maſter's follies to do o'er;
He drinks—turns coxcomb, and betts five to four.
Pray, may I, ladies, touch your modiſh life,
And ſhew good ſenſe and faſhion there at ſtrife?
"Oh! do, Miſs Elliot, ſays a prude, with ſpite,
Pull 'em to pieces, bring their faults to light;
Pulling to pieces is my dear delight."
Why then each fair one ſeems a different creature [nature.
From what ſhe's meant, and travelties her
Proud of defects, Flirtilla ſwims along,
Politely weak, and elegantly wrong.
Thro' the gay round of time, her only care
To fix the patch, and guide a ſtraggling hair.
Lady Camilla, form'd to ſeize the rein,
To rival John, and ſmack along the plain;
In London ſickens, with diſſembled airs,
And "help me—help me up theſe odious ſtairs."
Nature's beſt gifts we all with pride diſclaim,
We liſp, we totter, deaf, and blind, and lame.
The tongue, indeed, we women ne'er confine;
—Scandal's too dear a pleaſure to reſign,
Scandal, and cards, tea, mirth, and ſpleen, a ball, [life of all.
Comus!—the monkey too!—and there's the
A life of whim! till from the faded eye,
And wither'd form, the trembling graces fly.
There's a true picture!—how do you like it, ladies? [ſhade is?
How is the light? and how do you think the
A copy hence your ſimple girl make;
Unleſs ſhe ſhould this wiſer counſel take,
Be tul'd by reaſon, for your beauty's ſake.
Reaſon ſtill gives to radiant eyes their grace,
Warren's imperial milk—for ev'ry face.
Beauty, ye fair, may forge the lover's chain;
But the mind's charms, your empire muſt maintain.

Extract from a true and genuine Account of Samuel Orton, *who was executed at* Tyburn *on* Wedneſday, Jan. 14, 1767, *for a Forgery on the* Bank. *By the Clergyman who attended him.*

MR. Orton was a Cheſhire man born, but brought to town very young; his parents ſettling themſelves in the buſineſs of a cheeſemonger, in or about Drury-lane, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the fields. His father, (who had been an eminent cheeſe-factor, at Namptwich in Cheſhire, a man of good ſenſe and beloved by every one that knew him, who were not a few, of the moſt exalted rank,) tender of this offspring, deſigned him a liberal education; and with that view ſent him to the care of a diſſenting miniſter who kept a reputable boarding-ſchool at Uxbridge; this had but a ſhort continuance: for his father dying in the mean while, his mother ſent for him up, in order to place him in a ſchool in Cheſhire, at a much eaſier expence. This happened when he was about the eleventh year of his age. He remained at this ſchool till he was grown up and old enough to be bound to a trade. Upon his return to London, he was articled to a bookbinder, (Mr. Brindley) who likewiſe dealing in books, followed the buſineſs of a bookſeller. In this ſtation Mr. Orton continued till the time of his apprenticeſhip was very near expired, and then he and his maſter agreed to part;

part; not from any cauſe of complaint on either ſide: the occaſion was ſimply this:—Mr. Orton having relations of no mean figure in the world, they perſuaded him to the ſea ſervice: their ſcheme being to procure him a purſer's place in his majeſty's navy: in order therefore to qualify him for that, it was neceſſary he ſhould ſhip himſelf without delay. Accordingly, through the intereſt of his friends (in the year 1749) he was appointed captain's clerk on board the Elizabeth, a privateer or man of war, and he ſailed with her twice upon a cruize in the bay of Biſcay. In this ſhip it was ſoon diſcovered by his ſuperiors that he was a man of merit.—Being obliged to quit the ſea, his hopes being fruſtrated of making his fortune that way, when the war was at an end, one of his relations, a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed character in the borough, uſed his intereſt to procure him the clerk's place of the court of requeſts in Southwark. Here he diſcharged his truſt with honour and integrity, was in himſelf a man of ſenſe and good underſtanding, and capable of any office he undertook. In this ſituation he might have lived happy had he been therewith content; but hoping to increaſe his fortune by dealing in wine and brandy, he laid the foundation of his ruin; for having ſuſtained many loſſes in trade, and having been eaſily drawn in to accept and pay bills for perſons who afterwards broke, theſe great loſſes coming all together upon him, ſet him on the horrid contrivance of the fact for which he ſuffered. He had no ſettled deſign to defraud the Bank; but ſaid he took this dangerous method of raiſing money as a temporary refuge to keep up his credit in trade.—Thus ſaid he a ſnare for himſelf, which evidently appears in his caſe hereunto annexed, which himſelf drew up, wrote it with his own hand, and delivered it to the clergyman who attended him, requeſting that it might be publiſhed.

The CASE, &c.

To the Rev. Mr. ———.

SIR,

"Whereas there have been various reports concerning my unhappy trial for forging or publiſhing a letter of atorney for transferring 500l. ſtock in the Bank of England, in the name of Captain Thomas Biſhop; in order to prevent any falſe reports when I cannot vindicate myſelf, take the liberty to trouble you with the facts:

In the latter end of the year 1763, at the requeſt of ſome tradeſmen in London, got diſcounted at my banker's, ſome bills, to the amount of a conſiderable ſum of money, and that not being ſufficient to ſupply their wants, they entreated me to accept other bills, which I was ſimple enough to comply with without receiving any valuable conſideration, the whole amounting to 1400l. Before theſe bills came due, the drawers, acceptors, and indorſers, all became bankrupts; theſe bills falling on me to pay, and having at that time about 900l. of my own debts to pay, which ſum, added to the other, making 2300l. a ſum of money I could not tell how to raiſe in fourteen days, being the utmoſt time of the whole being due, my ſituation was bad, and was almoſt diſtracted what to do, in order to keep up my credit for the preſent; and to prevent my being a bankrupt, had recourſe to the unhappy circumſtance for which I am now to ſuffer, with a full intention of replacing the money before the captain's return; there being at that time a great intimacy between us, and he leaving with me a power of attorney to receive his dividends from the Bank, and ſending me another to receive his wages, gave me flattering hopes of making up the matter with him on his return, in caſe it ſhould not be in my power to replace the caſh. The bankrupts eſtates producing little or no dividends, and other misfortunes immediately following, prevented my putting my intentions in execution.

In July or Auguſt 1766, received a letter from Captain Biſhop, at Portſmouth, as ſoon as he arrived there, informing me, that he was ordered with his ſhip to Woolwich, to be paid off, and begged I would meet him there. I wrote him to the purport, that as ſoon as I heard of his arrival there, would meet him; which I think was about a month after his letter to me.

Having at that time buſineſs at Yarmouth in Norfolk, which obliged me to go; on my return, left my horſe at Charing croſs; and going through the Park, ſaw Captain Biſhop. I immediately croſſed the Park to congratulate him on his arrival in London. He told me he had brought his ſhip the day before to Woolwich, &c. and he had juſt come from my houſe, where he was informed by my ſervants, that I was out of town, and not expected till the next day; which ſurprized him at ſeeing me there now. As I was but juſt come to town, and had not been at home, that was very probable.

I went with him that evening to the Bell Savage Ludgate hill, where we were together ſome time, and on the Sunday following ſpent the day with him on board his ſhip at Woolwich, when I fully intended making a diſcovery; but as he then told me he ſhould not leave the ſhip till ſhe was cleared, which would be the latter end of the week, and as I had immediate buſineſs to go again to Yarmouth, poſtponed my intentions until my return. We parted friends, and I proceeded on my journey; on the Friday following got to town again; and, on the Saturday received a letter from Captain Biſhop, to the purport that his ſhip was paid off, and he had received more money than he choſe to keep by him; deſired I would meet him on Monday evening at the Bell Savage, that he might pay into my hands what he did not immediately want.

I ac-

I accordingly went at the time appointed with full intentions again to make a diſcovery; but not having opportunity that evening to talk with him alone on ſo important a matter, went again next morning, but received no money in the evening. At meeting opened my unfortunate circumſtances to him; but as he was then in a hurry to pay admiral Knowles a viſit at the weſt end of the town, would not take up more of his time then. We parted friends, and fixed meeting again at ſeven that evening, when I was determined nothing ſhould prevent my making a diſcovery, with my propoſals to ſecure captain Biſhop, and in hopes to make him eaſy.

At the time appointed I went.—In about half an hour after I was in company, was arreſted at the captain's ſuit for two hundred pounds: upon which was made to underſtand that a diſcovery was made at the Bank.

I was directly carried to a ſpunging houſe, and the next day committed by virtue of a warrant from the Bank; and on Thurſday the captain took out a commiſſion of bankruptcy. The morning after my commitment, the captain was offered the money, but then too late.

I beg leave to obſerve, that if I had the leaſt intentions of defrauding the Bank, or Captain, ſhould have gone abroad as ſoon as I heard of his arrival at Portſmouth, eſpecially as I was twice in the time at Yarmouth before he reached Woolwich, and even after his arrival there, had frequent opportunities of leaving my country, but had not the leaſt thought of the dreadful conſequences.

Upon my firſt confinement, the circumſtance of not diſcovering the matter affected me greatly; but when my thoughts permitted me to reflect, was ſatisfied it was the will of God to puniſh me here, and bring me to a trial, for the offence. Theſe reflections eaſed my mind, and I became entirely reſigned to the will of that ſupreme being, who directs all things.

It has been ſaid that I am indebted to Sir James Bunce, who appeared to my character at my trial, fifteen hundred pounds.—I ſolemnly declare I do not owe him one ſhilling; nor any perſon that appeared in my behalf on my trial, except Thomas Browning, Eſq; and him I owe about three hundred and fifty pounds.

I beg your pardon for troubling you with this unfortunate tranſaction, and muſt likewiſe beg you will excuſe the many errors you will find in peruſing it, in reſpect to the ſtyle and writing, and am,

Rev. Sir,

Newgate, Your moſt obedient,
Jan. 7, 1767. humble ſervant,
SAMUEL ORTON.

Genuine Copies of three Letters ſent by Mr. Orton *to Mr.* ——— *after his Conviction.*

LETTER I*.

"Rev. Sir,

I don't doubt but you have heard my fatal trial is over; and am now confined in the condemned hole †. I am here almoſt ſtarved with cold, which makes me very unfit to pay my devotions in a proper manner to Almighty God. Permit me to intreat, good ſir, you'll write a letter to the ſheriff, and ſend it to him in court, to beg he will give Mr. Akerman orders to return me to my room:—What I now aſk is an indulgence that was granted to Rice, and to others in my ſituation.—I mentioned to the court your attending me, which was granted, and at the ſame time aſked to return to my room. The judge anſwered, That lay with the ſheriffs. Pray let me ſee you as ſoon as you can this day—and get me out of this horrible dungeon; for which you will have the prayers of

Friday. SAMUEL ORTON.

LETTER II.

Worthy Sir,

As the ſuffering an ignominious death have long expected, it will make the ſurpriſe leſs to you, in acquainting you, that the death warrant is juſt arrived. For the ſake of my dear wife and children wiſh I could have informed you otherwiſe. If your health will permit, hope to have the comfort of ſeeing you to morrow morning.—I have likewiſe a further favour to aſk of you: That you will be ſo kind as to intreat the ſheriff will permit me to go to the place of execution in a coach—I informed Mr. Moore of your intentions for Sunday. He in return, if you want aſſiſtance for Sunday, will return the compliment. I hardly know what I write and hope you will excuſe all erron; and am, Rev. Sir,

Your unfortunate humble ſervant,
Friday Even. SAMUEL ORTON."

LETTER III.

"Worthy Sir,

I have juſt received a meſſage from the ſheriffs, that they will indulge me with a coach, which will call on you about ſeven o'clock in the morning.—The Lord bleſs you; and am, &c.

Tueſd. Even. S. ORTON."

Some Account of the Manners of the Greenlanders *with regard to Matrimonial and Domeſtic Life. From* Crantz's *Hiſtory of* Greenland; *lately publiſhed.*

"ACCORDING to appearance the Greenlanders lead a pretty good orderly life; we neither ſee nor hear any unbecoming word or action. Single women have very ſeldom any illegitimate children; it more frequently occur

* *Wrote with a pencil on blank leaves of a book.*

† *Meaning one of the cells.*

occurs to a wife divorced, or a young widow; and though ſuch a perſon is deſpiſed, yet ſhe many times makes her fortune by ſelling her children to one that has none, or being taken into the family of ſuch a one, if he does not even marry her. Single people of different ſexes ſeem to have no particular converſation together at any time, and a young woman would look upon it as an affront or injury in company, if a young fellow was only to offer her a pinch of ſnuff.

A man does not think of marrying till he is above twenty years old, but then, when he is determined upon it, he chuſes a perſon not much younger than himſelf, and acquaints his parents or neareſt relations of the perſon on whom his choice is fixed. He does not look after a marriage dowry, for he gets nothing with his bride but her cloaths, her knife, her lamp, and at furtheſt a ſtone-boiler, and often not ſo much; but he looks at her ſkill in houſewifery and ſewing; and ſhe on the other hand pays the chief regard to his being a good hunter. Their parents conſent directly, for they let their children, eſpecially their ſons, have their will in every thing. Then they ſend a couple of old women as negotiators to the parents of the bride; theſe do not enter abruptly upon the treaty, but firſt ſpeak highly in praiſe of the bridegroom and his houſe. The damſel will hear nothing of the matter, runs away, and tears her ringlet of hair to pieces; for the ſingle women act the part of great baſhfulneſs, and reſiſt as much as they can, that they may not fall under an evil report, though the man is often previouſly aſcertained of their acquieſcence. Yet this is not always diſſimulation, but often a real formidable impreſſion, which goes ſo far, that the young woman ſometimes faints away, ſometimes elopes among the barren mountains, and ſometimes cuts off her hair, wich is an act of great conſequence in a Greenland woman, for then ſhe will certainly never be wooed or ſolicited any more. Perhaps this averſion may have ſprung from the many examples of repudiated and rejected wives, and haughty ſecondary wives. Mean while the parents don't give their expreſs conſent, but ſuffer it to be done. Then the women ſearch for the daughter, and drag her by force into the houſe of the ſuitor, where ſhe ſits for ſome days dejected, with diſhevelled hair, and without eating any thing; and when no kind and courteous perſuaſions avail, ſhe is compelled by force, nay ſometimes by blows to change her ſtate. If ſhe runs away, ſhe is again brought back, and forced ſo much the ſooner to tye the knot.

However, ſome parents take care to ſettle their children themſelves, and ſome even betroth them to each other in their childhood, and confirm the contract with mutual pledges, and in this caſe they come together as ſoon as they pleaſe, without any further ceremony. Sometimes a Greenlander that has one wife already, brings home another by force, if he finds her any-where alone, or even at a dance; but in this caſe he muſt provide himſelf with ſeconds, leſt it ſhould come to blows, which however is not often the caſe.

They ſeldom marry firſt couſins, or even perſons that are no relations if they have been bred up together in one houſe as adopted children. On the other hand there are inſtances, though but very few, that a man takes to wife two own ſiſters at the ſame time, or a mother and the daughter ſhe brings with her; but ſuch things are odious to the moſt.

Polygamy is not very common among them, for ſcarce one in twenty has two wives. A man that has, does not indeed render himſelf ignominious, but rather is regarded as a good earner in that he can maintain them. And as it is a great reproach to have no children, eſpecially no ſon, who might be the ſtay of their old age, to that end, thoſe capable of providing for ſeveral are apt to think of more than one wife. Yet after all, becauſe 'tis however a thing out of the common courſe, ſuch expoſe themſelves to the criticiſm of the Greenlanders, whether it was a regard to the welfare of the family, or laſciviouſneſs, that was the real incentive to it. But if a man engroſſes three or four wives (ſome inſtances of which there are, as well as of a woman's having two huſbands) he certainly incurs the laſh of every body's tongue. Some women are uneaſy in their minds about ſuch things, eſpecially ſince they have heard that it is prohibited in chriſtian countries. On the other hand, ſome wives perſuade their huſbands to theſe ſteps; and they both ſometimes from a deſire of getting iſſue, have recourſe to ſuch projects as to a ſober married couple would ſeem very ſtrange.

They conduct their marriage with tolerable good order, at leaſt they have art enough to conceal the breaches of conjugal fidelity, ſo that but little of it tranſpires; yet it never paſſes over without angry looks and words on both ſides, and ſometimes the woman gets a black eye; which is the more remarkable, as the Greenlanders otherwiſe are not quarrelſome, nor prone to ſtrike. Neither is the matrimonial contract ſo irrevocable with them, but the man may put away his wife, eſpecially if ſhe has no children. This he does with little ceremony; he only gives her a ſour look, marches forth, and does not return home again for ſeveral days. She perceives his meaning directly, packs up her cloaths, and removes to her own friends. Afterwards, in defiance of him, ſhe demeans herſelf as prudent and agreeable as poſſible, to bring an odium upon him.

Sometimes a wife elopes of her own accord, if ſhe can't agree with the other females in the houſe, which may eaſily happen, as the huſband's mother always maintains the ſuperiority over thoſe of her ſex, and treats the wife not much better than a maid. But neither

ther of theſe ſeparations often occur, if they have had children together, eſpecially ſons, for ſons are the Greenlanders greateſt treaſure, and the beſt ſecurity of their ſubſiſtence. In caſe of ſeparation, they always follow the mother; nor are they to be prevailed on, even after her death, to return again to the father to ſupport him in his old age. There have alſo been inſtances after divorce, that one of the parties, eſpecially the huſband, hath run into the dreary deſart, avoiding the face of men as long as he lived. Sometimes ſuch a hermit has dwelt many years in ſome cavern, and kept himſelf alive by hunting, but flying always at the ſight of a human creature. No one likes to venture alone far into the parts where ſuch a fugitive reſorts, becauſe they think their lives are not ſafe. However, ſuch quarrels and ſeparations only happen between people in their younger years, who married without due fore-thought. The elder they grow, the more they love one another.

If a man's only wife dies, a few days after he adorns himſelf, his houſe, and children, in the beſt manner poſſible: but his kajak and darts, which are his greateſt parade muſt above all be in the fineſt order, and all this to render himſelf amiable. However, he abſtains from all merry company, and does not re-enter the married-ſtate till a full year is elapſed, unleſs he has ſmall children, and nobody to nurſe them. In caſe of more than one wife, if the chief or proper wife dies, then the ſecondary or junior wife takes her place. She muſt join in the funeral ſtory! and even lead the chorus of lamentations, out of punctilio, (tears on this occaſions never fail) yet the voice betrays that the heart takes but little ſhare in it. She careſſes the motherleſs children of the deceaſed more than her own; ſhe laments that they have been hitherto neglected, and artfully inſinuates that ſhe has rectified or redreſſed this or the other defect in the houſewifery of the deceaſed; yet all the while pretending to praiſe her; ſo that one cannot help wondering at the artful flattery of theſe otherwiſe unpoliſhed people."

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

THE froſt which ſet in at the latter end of December, continued to increaſe, and was very intenſe all the preſent month, except the 16th 17th, and 18th days, when there was an appearance of its breaking, but on the 19th it again appeared with increaſed rigour, and ſo continued till the 22d, when a kindly thaw relieved the careful apprehenſions of the public. During its continuance the diſtreſſes of the poor in town and country were truly pitiable, though the generous hand of relief was held forth by numbers of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and other worthy perſons and corporations. Fuel and every neceſſary of life were remarkably dear; and bread advanced to 8d. ½ the quartern loaf, as the meal barges could not bring their lading down the river, which was frozen ſo hard as to ſtop the navigation both above and below bridge; many perſons retarded or jammed in by the ice periſhed with cold, in boats or other craft, and the wherries could not ply as uſual. In the city of London, Weſtminſter and their ſuburbs, many melancholy accidents happened, ſuch as numbers periſhing with cold or breaking limbs by the ſlipperineſs of the ſtreets, and the draught cattle could ſcarcely keep their feet. Many ſuch accidents alſo happened to thoſe who were purſuing the diverſion of ſkaiting on the ice.

In the country the ſnow lay ſo deep and ſo filled up the roads, hollows and vallies, that many people loſt their lives therein, or their ways, and died of ſevere cold. Sheep and cattle periſhed in conſiderable numbers, the roads were almoſt impaſſable, and the ſtages and mails with difficulty and danger, and great loſs of time, performed their journies.

The month was alſo remarkable for very tempeſtuous weather at ſea, by which great numbers of veſſels were wrecked on our own and the neighbouring coaſts, and ſeveral of their crews periſhed. On the ſecond inſtant great damage was ſuſtained by the ſhipping and inhabitants, from a ſtorm and flood, at Berwick, Plymouth, Goſwick, and Sunderland. The ſame misfortunes were felt at Whitby, Blyth, Hartley-pans, Stockton, Seaton, Staiths, Sandſend, Eaſtrow and Saltborn. At Shotley, in Suffolk, marſhes and banks were laid under water, and at Manningtree, in Eſſex ſixty ſheep were drowned. And the neighbourhood of Orford in Suffolk, ſuffered ſtill more. In ſhort to recapitulate all the damages ſuſtained, all the miſchiefs done, and all the hardſhips the poor, the labourers and ſeamen occaſioned, would take up more room than we can ſpare, which is the reaſon or our giving this conciſe, general account.

THURSDAY, Jan. 1.

At night, about a quarter paſt ten, a moſt uncommon change of weather happened. The evening, which till then had been a bright ſtar-light, and remarkably ſerene, varied on a ſudden to cloudy, and in an inſtant a moſt terrible burſt of wind was heard, attended with a furious ſtorm of hail from the north eaſt. During this hurricane, windows ſhook, houſes trembled, and a ſtrange ruſhing was perceived, as if in the inſide of the

the buildings with the perſons who inhabited them. Many, doubtleſs, were too much engaged to perceive it, but ſuch as did particularly thoſe, who by their ſituation lay expoſed to the north and the north-eaſt, were not leſs ſurpriſed than alarmed. Happily the ſtorm did not laſt longer than two minutes, otherwiſe its effects muſt have been dreadful; and we did not hear of any damage being done, except the throwing down the gable end of one houſe in Weſtminſter, with ſome chimnies there and in other parts of the town.

Was held a general court of the hon. Eaſt-India Company, when, after many debates, it was recommended to the court of directors, to get the beſt information they can of what the expectations of the government may be, and to make their report to the next general court.

FRIDAY, 2.

Great damages were done by the high wind and tide, in the river Thames, to a very great amount, by goods being ſpoiled and damaged in cellars and warehouſes on both ſides of the river. Several boats were overſet, and twenty-ſeven perſons loſt their lives.

TUESDAY, 6.

A new built houſe was conſumed by fire, at Clapton.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Samuel Orton, aged forty-three, in a mourning coach, William Thornhill, aged twenty-ſix, commonly called Capt. Thornhill, in the firſt cart, for different forgeries; and William Walker and William Johnſton, for a footpad robbery, both ſeamen, and each under twenty-ſeven years old, in the ſecond cart, were conveyed from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn. (See p. 34.) Thornhill had ſerved ſome years in the army abroad; he had put off his trial ever ſince laſt June ſeſſion. When they came to the place of execution, they behaved devoutly and penitently; Mr. Orton took leave of ſome friends with great compoſure; but Thornhill, before the cart drew from under them, put up his cap five times, ſeeming very unwilling to leave this world. After having hung the uſual time, the bodies of Orton and Thornhill were taken away in hearſes; Johnſton's was put into a coffin, and Walker carried off by the ſailors, who attended there for that purpoſe. Mr. Orton was the firſt criminal (except Lord Ferrers) that has gone to Tyburn in a coach, ſince the unfortunate Mr. Baker, ſugar refiner, who was executed many years ago. William Collins and John Winter were reſpited (See p. 651.)

SATURDAY, 17.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Timothy Fredale, for an highway robbery, and William Colliſon, for publiſhing a forged bill of exchange, received ſentence of death. As alſo did John Williamſon, for ſtarving his wife to death. Several were alſo ſentenced to tranſportation, &c.

MONDAY, 29.

John Williamſon, a journeyman ſhoemaker, was carried in a cart from Newgate to Moorfields, and there executed purſuant to his ſentence, for the murder of his wife, by ſtarving her to death; the gallows was erected in the center fronting Chiſwell-ſtreet. He was attended by two clergymen of the church of England, and a methodiſt teacher, who prayed by him for a full hour. It was with much difficulty that the clergymen could prevail upon him to acknowledge his crime; but at laſt, juſt before the cart drew off, one of the clergymen informed the people, that he had confeſſed the murder; and further, that his diſorderly life had been a principal means of bringing him into that unfortunate ſituation, and hoped the people would pray for his ſoul. He was a tall man, about forty-ſix years of age. It is ſuppoſed there were 10,000 perſons preſent, a great number of whom were women.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

John Henniker, Eſq; was declared duly elected alderman of Aldgate-ward, by a majority of hands, in the room of Mr. Cracraft deceaſed: but a poll being demanded for John Shakeſpear, Eſq; he at the cloſe thereof was declared duly elected. A ſcrutiny was however demanded for Mr. Henniker, which will be determined on the 5th of February.

FRIDAY, 23.

Was held a court of common-council, when it was unanimouſly reſolved, upon the motion of Mr. Deputy Roſſeter, that on account of the Diſtreſſes of the poor in this inclement ſeaſon, one thouſand pounds ſhould be ſubſcribed out of the chamber of the city; and that a ſubſcription book ſhould be opened in the chamberlain's office for the donations of all well diſpoſed perſons; which money is to be appropriated to the relief of ſuch poor perſons inhabiting within the city and liberties as do not receive alms of the pariſh; and a committee was appointed, conſiſting of the lord mayor, and all the aldermen, and fifty-two commoners who immediately withdrew, and begun a ſubſcription among themſelves to which the lord mayor gave one hundred pounds, and the reſt of the gentlemen very liberally.

At this court Mr. Deputy Paterſon preſented a plan for raiſing the ſum of 282,000l. for the purpoſe of paying the artificers of London-Bridge, compleating the new bridge, and redeeming the toll thereon; embanking the river Thames between Paul's wharf and Milford-lane: repairing the Royal-Exchange, and rebuilding the goal of Newgate; and a committee was appointed, to whom the ſaid plan was referred; whereupon the court upon the motion of Mr. Deputy Roſſeter voted their thanks to deputy John Paterſon,

Eſq; for his conſtant and zealous attention to promote the convenience, ornament and emolument of the city, and in particular, that, though at this time engaged in the public ſervice as chairman of the committee of ways and means to the honourable houſe of commons, yet with great labour and expence he has calculated and preſented to the court and at his own expence diſtributed to every member of the ſame, a plan of ſo much utility to this city.

SUNDAY, 25.

Two houſes were conſumed by fire, oppoſite Hungerford market in the Strand.

The following is an Account of the Toll taken at Blackfryars Bridge, for four Weeks.

19	Nov.	15	2	8½		
20	——	12	9	9½		
21	——	13	16	7½		
22	——	11	7	4		
23	Sunday	43	11	2		
24	——	10	2	2		
25	——	6	13	8½		
		Firſt Week			113	3 6
26	——	6	14	6½		
27	——	8	3	3		
28	——	7	1	11		
29	——	5	7	11½		
30	Sunday	31	2	7		
1	Decemb.	8	14	4½		
2	——	5	6	3½		
		Second Week			73	10 11
3	——	6	13	6½		
4	——	5	7	½		
5	——	5	13	2		
6	——	5	10	0½		
7	Sunday	15	4	8		
8	——	7	7	6½		
9	——	6	4	12		
		Third Week			52	2 0
10	——	5	11	1½		
11	——	4	19	6½		
12	——	5	2	7		
13	——	4	11	3½		
14	Sunday	21	4	1		
15	——	5	14	9		
16	——	6	11	1½		
		Fourth Week			53	15 3
					292	11 8

Lately, at the quarter-ſeſſions in Southwark, was tried an appeal of John Hutchinſon, Eſq; of Beckenham in Kent, againſt the conviction of a magiſtrate in Surry, whereby a horſe with his gears was adjudged to be forfeited to Henry Biſſel, the informer, for being one of the four horſes drawing a broad-wheel waggon of the ſaid Hutchinſon's on the Kent-ſtreet road, in length and not in pairs; when, after a full hearing of the matter, it was the unanimous opinion of the court (which was very numerous) that no other waggon but common ſtage-waggons are within the meaning of the ſtatute of the 5th of George III. which continues in part only the 30th of George II. The determination of a court of judicature has been much wanted in this matter, ſo highly intereſting to all gentlemen, farmers, and others, who keep waggons or carts for their own uſe, as they may now be drawn in any mode without the fear of informers, who infeſt the public roads about this metropolis.

Days appointed for holding the quarter ſeſſion of the peace for the Royalty of the Tower of London, and the liberty thereof, at the court houſe in Wellcloſe Square, for the year 1767:

Mond. Jan. 12,	Adjournment, Mon. Feb. 16.
April 27,	Tueſ. June 2.
July 13,	Mon. Sept. 7.
Oct. 13,	Mon. Sept. 7.

Three houſes were conſumed by fire, at Poplar.

Several threatning and incendiary letters have been received in town and country this month, rewards, &c. for the diſcovery of the writers of which have been promiſed.

The Diſtiller, Smith, of London, was on Aug. 17, blown up at Bonny, on the coaſt of Africa, and the crew and 360 negroes, all periſhed.

At Rochford Hundred in Eſſex, by the high winds on Thurſday the 1ſt and Friday the 2d inſt. there were two of the higheſt tides ever known, occaſioned by the wind blowing very hard at N. W. juſt at the time of the ſpring tides. An iſland called New England and Lee Marſh, are entirely drowned; as are likewiſe Barley and Crouch's Marſhes; the whole containing ſeveral thouſand acres; great damage is alſo done to the iſland of Foulneſs, and other places. The tide ran over the tops of the higheſt ſea walk.

Extract of a Letter from the Iſle of Thanet, *in* Kent, *dated* Jan. 6, 176-.

"As you are well acquainted with Margate and its environs, I think it right to give you the earlieſt and beſt account I can of a very melancholy event, which has lately happened there.

On the 2d inſt. a violent gale of wind at NW. brought on a moſt furious tide, which bore down every thing within its reach. The pier has ſuffered damage eſtimated at 1000l. The jettees are almoſt every where much damaged, and in many places quite deſtroyed. The coach-road leading to the parade, in the front of the houſe of Mr. Silver, apothecary, is almoſt entirely waſhed away. The houſes on the parade were thought to be in ſuch immediate danger, that the inhabitants removed all their moſt valuable effects. The low buildings between Hall's library and the ſea are all ſwept off. Beal's new caſtle in the air, contiguous to them, ſhared in part the ſame fate; fortunately it was not ſo far finiſhed as to be habitable. The brooks are again all under water. Great loſs and damage has been ſuſtained by many private people. The whole is a ſcene of the greateſt deſolation and confuſion.

Some miſchief has been done at Ramſ-

gate

gate, but inconſiderable in compariſon of this.

Poor Broadſtairs, in St. Peter's pariſh, has felt the whole force of the ſtorm; the pier is utterly deſtroyed, and ſuch a quantity of batch carried into the harbour, as will probably ruin it for ever. Twelve ſhips, belonging to the Iceland cod-fiſhery, and one veſſel on the ſtocks, will with great difficulty, if ever, be got out. The place is undone; and many honeſt, laborious families, who gained a competent livelihood, by the fiſhery carried on there, muſt now be turned adrift, to ſeek their bread where they can find it. What makes their calalamity the more pitiable, is that their pier having ſuffered very great damage in the ſtorm of 1763, they preſented a petition for a brief, at that time, as the only method which could be propoſed to prevent their ruin; moſt unhappily for them their petition was rejected.

The country in general is very ſickly, and proviſions and neceſſaries of all kinds are immoderately dear. The diſtreſſes of the poor are inexpreſſible, and yet they bear theſe accumulated miſeries with a moſt unexampled patience. They have not raiſed the leaſt tumult, nor committed the leaſt outrage. Their caſe is truly deplorable; and the benevolent will afford them their pity at leaſt."

Extract of a Letter from Feverſham, Jan. 1.

"At his majeſty's royal powder-mills at Feverſham, this morning, about five minutes after the clock ſtruck twelve, a ſtove, in which were 25 barrels of gunpowder, blew up; happily no perſon was near at the time. The exploſion was ſo great, as to be heard 20 miles diſtant. Many windows of the houſes in town are ſhattered in pieces; and the violence of the ſhock occaſioned the floor of a room to give way, in which was a poor man in bed, but he received no damage."

At Reading, Daniel Ecland a rioter, was executed purſuant, to his ſentence. At Glouceſter three, Cratchley, Wildey and Brian, and others at Norwich, &c. &c.

A houſe was conſumed by fire at Hill, in the pariſh of Fladbury, in Worceſterſhire.

Two cottages have alſo been deſtroyed by fire, at King's-wood common, in Worceſterſhire, and ſix houſes at Crediton, in Devonſhire.

Sherborne, Jan. 12. A melancholy affair happened laſt Tueſday night in the pariſh of Lelant, Cornwall, and is thus related: A young man of the ſaid pariſh, a tinner, ſome time ſince enliſted himſelf a ſoldier, and very lately (his regiment then lying at Plymouth) he obtained a furloe to go home and viſit his friends at Lelant; but having tarried too long, took a reſolution not to return to his company. However, a part of the regiment being at Penzance, received information of the ſaid deſerter, and accordingly the informer, with ſeveral ſoldiers, went to his father's houſe in the night, and complained of being in great want of a light; when out of good nature to ſupply him, he lighted a candle, and gave admittance into the houſe; no ſooner was the door opened, but they all ruſhed into the houſe, and immediately a piſtol was fired, and murder cried. The family, conſiſting of the deſerter, his father, mother, and brother, took to what weapons they had; the brother was cut down dead on the ſpot; the father and mother are ſtabbed with a bayonet in ſuch a manner, that it is thought they cannot recover. After the death of the brother, the deſerter fled out of the houſe at a back window, naked, ran to a tin mine, and went down to the bottom by the rope. When he came down, the miners at work perceived that his entrails were coming out, and immediately had him taken up and put to a houſe. It is thought that this affair will be the death of a whole family, conſiſting of four perſons. But it is hoped, that juſtice will be executed on the perpetrators.

Six houſes have been burnt, at little Bytham, in Lincolnſhire.

Thorphall, in Lincolnſhire, Jan. 7. The Betty, of Leith, was loſt on Saturday the 3d inſt. near the Humber Mouth, in a violent gale of wind. Twenty-ſix paſſengers and the crew are loſt; Brigadier Gen. Hamilton, and Lieut. Crawford of the navy, and one Mr. Leſsly, are amongſt the dead; only one woman ſaved out of fourteen. There are three more veſſels loſt, but cannot get their names. One from the Baltic foundered, and it is feared the whole crew periſhed; and many are drowned out of the other two.

Liverpool, Jan. 2. From Dec. 24, 1765, to Dec. 25, 1766, there have been chriſtened here, males and females, 1017. Married 503. Buried 1025. Increaſed in chriſtenings 61. Decreaſed in burials 126. Increaſed in marriages 25.

It appears from an old regiſter in the year 1661, there were only ſix marriages, 21 chriſtenings, and five burials.

According to the bill of mortality publiſhed at Amſterdam, there have died in that city during the courſe of the laſt year 7271 perſons, which is 454 fewer than the preceding year. The marriages there have been 2936, and the number of baptiſms 4547.

South Carolina, Dec. 5. They write from Georgia that the ſloop Mary, James Sheffield, maſter, which ſailed from Savannah for St. Auguſtine, with the Hon. William Grover, Eſq; Chief juſtice of Eaſt Florida, and other paſſengers, was caſt away on the coaſt of Florida, to the ſouthward of the Matanzas. All the people on board except two of Mr. Grover's ſervants, (who were drowned,) got on ſhore, where they remained till they were taken off by a Bahamian ſloop, on board of which Mr. Grover died of a diſeaſe he had contracted from the fatigue and hardſhips he had undergone. The ſloop is arrived with the others ſafe at St. Auguſtine.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 1, 1767. RT. hon. earl of Barrymore, was married to the right hon. lady Amelia Stanhope, daughter of the earl of Harrington—8. William Ainge, Eſq; to Miſs Pitches—13. Jonathan Barnſley Eſq; to Miſs Polly Coppinger. —14. William Lock, Eſq; to Miſs Frederica Auguſta Schaub, daughter of the late Sir Luke Schaub—14. Rev. Dr. Langhorne, to Miſs Cracraft—24. Jacob Reaſon, Eſq; to Miſs Middleton—25. Jacob Mercer, Eſq; to Miſs Allen.

Lately. Hon. col. Ligonier, nephew of Earl Ligonier, to Miſs Pitt, daughter of George Pitt, Eſq; ambaſſador at Turin—Henry Hobbs, Eſq; to Miſs Pitters—Humphry Henrice, Eſq; to Miſs Whitebread—Joſeph Reynolds, Eſq; to Miſs Lucy Hargrave.

Jan. 21. The counteſs of Suffolk, was delivered of a daughter—Lady Dorothea Dubois, eldeſt daughter of the late earl of Angleſea, of a ſon—23. Counteſs of Harborough of a ſon and heir.

Lately. Lady of the biſhop of St. David's, of a daughter—Viſcounteſs Belaſyſe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. RT. hon. Lady Philippa Connel, ſiſter of the late earl of Abercorn—Mrs. Hoadley, relict of the late biſhop of Wincheſter—John Darby, Eſq; receiver general for Dorſetſh.—9. Edward Seymour, of Woodlands, in Dorſetſhire Eſq; ſucceeded in his eſtate by his nephew Sir Harry Monroe, of Foules, bart——12. Rt. hon. John Lord Viſcount Mayo, of Ireland—13. Henry Hall, Eſq; late deputy of Biſhopſgate ward—17. William Cracraft, Eſq; alderman of Aldgate ward—19. Rev. Dr. Pickering, vicar of St. Sepulchre's—The dutcheſs dowager of Athol—24, William Trevanion, Eſq; member for Tregony.—25. William Francis, of Bloomſbury, Eſq;

Lately. Charles Beaumont, of Bloomſbury, Eſq;—Giles Naſh, of Stonhouſe, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; elder brother of Alderman Naſh—Peter Le Maire, Eſq; an eminent diamond merchant—Tho. Nicol, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex—Samuel Porter, Eſq; an old captain in the navy—William Reymond, of Black-Notley, in Eſſex, Eſq; aged 84, and the next day his wife, aged 70—Col. Weldon, of Spring-gardens—Benjamin Sulivan, of Knightſbridge, Eſq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Fawley, B. A. was preſented to the vicarage of Bardlington, in Lincolnſhire—Mr. Thornton, to the living of Shimplin Thorpe, in Suffolk—Mr Wiſe, to the living of Stebing, Eſſex—Mr. Biffin, to the vicarage of Moreland, in Leiceſterſhire—Mr. Whitcomb to the vicarage of Whately, Lincolnſhire—Mr. Jeffs is choſen reader of the Temple.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable the rev. Joſeph Yates, M. A. to hold the rectory of Wingfield, with the vicarage of Radwell, Durham.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Jan. 13. Rev. Dr. David Durell, is appointed canon of Canterbury—Mr. Wade Gaſcoigne, vicar of Terrington, in Norfolk—16. Philip du Val, A. B. a canon of Worceſter.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 3. Lieut. gen. Webb, is appointed col. of the king's regiment (8th) of foot, late Stanwix's.

St. James's, Jan. 13. Thomas Champneys, of Orchardley, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; is created a baronet, to him and his heirs male.

Whitehall, Jan. 17. Richard Stonehewer, Eſq; is appointed a commiſſioner of exciſe, in the room of Mr. Cayley.

Whitehall Jan. 27. Mr. Hamilton, envoy extraordinary at Naples, is alſo appointed plenipotentiary.

From the reſt of the papers.

Lieut. Gen. Brown is appointed colonel of the 48th reg. of foot, late Webb's—Thomas Green, Eſq; is choſen recorder of Coventry, in the room of judge Hewitt.

Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.

APPLEBY. Capt. Lockhart, in the room of Gen. Stanwix, deceaſed.
Dumfries, Mr. Montgomery, in the room of Mr. Miller, promoted.
Southampton. Rt. hon. Hans Stanley, re-elected on promotion.

B—NK—TS.

WILLIAM Tate of Chancery-lane, vintner.
William Sanders, of Norwich, wine-merchant.
John Nind, of Fore-ſtreet, paper-ſtainer.
Samuel-Matthew Shirley, of Cliſton, Glouceſterſhire, vintner.
Thomas Bay, of Narrow-ſtreet, Ratcliff.
William Mac Morran otherwiſe M'Morran, of Holborn, linen-draper.
William Huggett, of Burſlow, Surry, dealer.
Samuel Biſhop, of Comptondandy in Somerſetſhire, parchment-maker.
Robert Eade, of Saxmundham in Suffolk, draper.
Chriſ. Gerard, of Cornhill, haberdaſher,
Thomas Pearce, of cloth-fair, woollen-draper.
John Holland, of the city of Glocester mercer.
Caleb Buglaſs, of Berwick upon Tweed, bookſeller.
Joſeph Collins, of Aberley in Worceſterſhire, dealer.
William Allen, of Blackman-ſtreet, coach-maker.
John Johnſon, of St. Mary le Bone, builder and plaiſterer.
Philip Bailey, of Ratcliff highway, linnen-draper.
Richard Pepis, of St. Sepulchre, London, brewer.
Anthony Morland, of St. Bartholomew the Great carpenter.
John Dennis, of London, broker.
Iſaac Symon Hayne, of Queen-ſtreet, merchant.
John Johnſon, of Marybone, builder.
Robert Pilkington, of the tower, dealer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Dec. 4. Moſt of the deputies belonging to the laſt diet, are

ſet

ſet out on their return home. Among the new laws there is one for reſtraining the authority of the two great generals of the crown, and Lithuania; but it is not to take place till after the deaths of the perſons who now poſſeſs thoſe dignities.

Warſaw, Dec. 4. On the 4th of laſt month the following declaration was preſented to the king by Mr. Wroughton, the Engliſh miniſter.

"His Britannic majeſty, ever excited by reaſonable deſires of protecting by all methods the Chriſtian Proteſtants, eſpecially thoſe who, by virtue of particular conventions, have a right to expect his aſſiſtance, finds himſelf obliged to repeat his preſſing repreſentations in favour of that oppreſſed part of the Poliſh nation, known by the name of Diſſidents; wherefore the underſigned, in conformity to freſh orders from the king, his moſt gracious ſovereign, has the honour to repreſent to you, ſir, and to the republic of Poland, that his Britannic majeſty, beſides the many ſolid motives of juſtice and humanity, which give him reaſon to hope for a happy ſucceſs of the preſent negotiations relative to this affair, finding himſelf compelled, by a ſtrict alliance with the courts of Peterſbourg, Berlin, and Copenhagen, to intereſt himſelf in behalf the Diſſidents in all the forms of law, and in quality of guarantee of the treaty of peace of Oliva, wiſhes that, in the preſent diet, this virtuous but unhappy part of the Poliſh ſubjects may be re-eſtabliſhed, as members of the ſtate, in the poſſeſſion of their rights and priviileges, as well as in the peaceable enjoyment of their mode of worſhip, which every one knows belonged to them before the ſigning of the ſaid treaty of Oliva. At the ſame time his Britannic majeſty conſiders how great is the connection between the intereſts even of the republic and the juſtice of this affair, as well as the fundamental laws of the kingdom; laws which were not only obſerved for two centuries, but renewed by treaties with the northern powers, ſo ſolemn, that they do not permit the leaſt alteration to be undertaken, unleſs with the general conſent of the contracting parties. For theſe cauſes his Britannic majeſty, filled with confidence of the equity and penetration of his Poliſh majeſty, who from the beginning of his reign, has given ſo many teſtimonies of zeal for the happineſs of mankind, and of love towards the adminiſtration of juſtice in the republic, has not the leaſt doubt that his juſt deſires will no longer be oppoſed by references to inefficacious conſtitutions, eſtabliſhed in the miſt of inteſtine troubles, contradicted by the formal proteſtations and expreſs declarations on the part of foreign powers.

Altho' the rights and priviileges of the Diſſidents are founded on a doctrine, whoſe principles of charity and benevolence make it characteriſtical of Chriſtianity; and the divinity of its inſtitutor, who firſt preached it, renders it ſtill leſs a matter of doubt, yet it is this religion, of which the exerciſe is diſturbed, and of which its profeſſors are excluded from all honourable employments, and deprived of all means of ſerving their country. Nevertheleſs, their rights and privileges have been confirmed to them by many ordinances of the kingdom, ſettled by ſo many treaties, ſupported on foundations ſo ſacred and ſo evident to the eyes of all nations, that the underſigned miniſter of a monarch who preſerves towards the republic the ſincereſt ſentiments of friendſhip and of inclination to give proofs of them on every occaſion, flatters himſelf that the mediation of the king his maſter will produce the effects, which he may naturally promiſe himſelf; that the wiſdom of the nation aſſembled will afford a remedy to the evils which rend the ſtate, and oppreſs the Diſſidents, and that with regard to things eccleſiaſtical and civil, they may be re-eſtabliſhed in the ſituation they were in before the treaty of Oliva. As to the reſt, the ſincere wiſhes of his Britannic majeſty for the glory of the king of Poland, and for the proſperity of the republic, are ſo notorious that it would be uſeleſs to give freſh aſſurances of them. In the mean while, the underſigned cannot avoid reiterating them, as an inconteſtible proof of their reality.

(Signed) WROUGHTON."

Warſaw, Decemb. 20. The epiſcopal college have drawn up and ſigned nine articles, which have been depoſited among the archives of Poland, and are in favour of the Greeks and proteſtants of that kingdom. The diſſidents are to be allowed the free exerciſe of their worſhip in all the places where they have been allowed by the laws to have churches; and may repair theſe churches or rebuild them, but they are not to enlarge their extent: They are to be allowed burying places, but the funerals muſt be performed without any ceremonies, except what are permitted by law. Where they have no churches, they may have divine ſervice privately in their houſes; and the Greek prieſts may baptize, marry, and bury, provided they pay the eſtabliſhed clergy their legal fees.

This regulation, which is dated the 29th of November, the laſt day the diet ſat, was ſigned by all the prelates except the biſhop of Wilna, who refuſed to do it, and the biſhops of Ermeland and Samogitia, who were not preſent at that aſſembly. It was owing to the ſtrenuous repreſentations of the biſhop of Wilna, that the miniſters of the crown lately applied to Prince de Repnin, againſt the Ruſſian troops continuing their ſtay in this kingdom.

Paris, Dec. 26. The duke de Choiſeul, willing to prevent all uneaſineſs to the Geneveſe bankers and the houſes of commerce eſtabliſhed here, and in other cities of the kingdom, relative to what paſſes at Geneva, has

has ſignified to the miniſter of that republic here, that they may continue their reſidence and commerce in this kingdom, without the riſk of being diſquieted, and that, on the contrary, they ſhall continue to enjoy the king's protection, and all the advantages which they have hitherto poſſeſſed.

Paris, Jan. 2. His majeſty has diſplayed ſo much goodneſs and greatneſs of ſoul, in his manner of determining the proceſs againſt the accuſed members of Britanny, that all the world applauds him.—M. de la Chalorais and his ſon are both exiled to Saintez, and not the one to Saintez, and the other to Sables d'Olonne, as was at firſt given out. The other accuſed members have obtained the king's leave to retire to their eſtates. Mademoiſelle de la Chalorais lies dangerouſly ill. The Marquis de Poulpry is ordered to leave Paris. Concerning the propoſal of confiſcating the effects of the Count de Lauraguais, it has been decided, that the confiſcation could not take place, inaſmuch as the count had not rebelled againſt the king in any ſhape, but on the contrary, had ſubmitted to his will; and that, for having found out a way to recover his liberty, he did not certainly deſerve ſo heavy a puniſhment.

Paris, Jan. 9. The court is more and more offended at the behaviour of the Burghers of Geneva, in rejecting the regulation propoſed by the king's miniſter, and thoſe of the Cantons, of Zurich and Berne for the reconciliation of the members of the republic. And it is aſſured, that orders have been given, within theſe two days, for a body of troops to form a line upon the frontiers of Geneva, in order to prevent the Genevans from coming into France.

The births in this city laſt year amounted to 9542 males, and 9231 females; and the deaths to 10540 males, and 9154 females. The number of foundling children 5204.

Liſbon, Dec. 6. The fleet from the bay of All Saints is arrived in the Tagus. Of the ſhips which compoſed it, twenty-three caſt anchor before this city, on the 10th of this month; twenty went to Port O Port. At ſailing from the bay, it was compoſed of 45 veſſels, two of which were ſeparated from the reſt, after a few days ſail; and we know not whether they have continued their voyage, or are returned to the bay.

This fleet was eſcorted by two men of war, one of which had on board the Count d'Ega, late viceroy of Goa, who returned here by the way of Braſil. As ſoon as the veſſel in which he was, had caſt anchor before the caſtle of Belem, the count was arreſted by a corregidor, in conſequence of orders from the king. All his effects, which are conſiderable, and among which are ſome of great value, have alſo been ſequeſtered. Even a ring, which he had on his finger, was taken from him as alſo other jewels which he had on his cloaths. The next day he was conducted to priſon, where he is confined with great care. It is ſaid, he is charged with great extortions.

Genoa, Dec. 6. The difference between this republic and the court of Rome, in relation to the two biſhopricks, ſtill ſubſiſts. We are waiting to ſee what effects the good offices of ſome foreign powers will have concerning the affair of San Remo, the garriſon of which is, however, augmenting.

Ratisbon, Dec. 25. The biſhoprick of this city not being one of the moſt opulent, the electoral houſe of Bavaria had granted, towards ſupplying the epiſcopal table, the ſignory of Donauſtaff, to the biſhop, as long as a prince of that houſe ſhould be inveſted with the epiſcopal dignity of this city; but this laſt circumſtance no longer having place, the court of Munich reclaims the ſignory, in order to incorporate it anew with the electoral eſtates; and accordingly has already given notice, that the revenues of the ſignory are to be brought to the electoral treaſury. The chapter, pretending that the ceſſion made of it was pure and ſimple, and having looked upon Donauſtauff as a part of the biſhoprick, intend addreſſing themſelves to the Aulick council for the preſervation of this valuable donation to our ſee.

Hanover Dec. 23. By order of the king our ſovereign, a plan is formed for a general repair of the highways throughout this electorate, which will be immediately put in execution, and, it is ſaid, will coſt about 20,000 crowns.

Stockholm, Dec. 12. One of the order of peaſants, who aſſiſted at the diet, was, on his return home, arreſted by his conſtituents, in order that he might give an account how he came poſſeſſed of money and goods to the amount of an hundred thouſand dollars, which had been found in his cheſt.

So it ſeems the freeborn Swedes claim a right to puniſh their repreſentatives who ſell their votes in the diet, inſtead of rechuſing them; and indeed, if they acted otherwiſe, they could not much boaſt of their being free.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* January, 1767.

DIVINITY.

BARNOUIN's Eſſay on Job XIX, 23—27. pr. 1s. Harriſon

Bunyan's works, No. 1. pr. 6d. Johnſton. To be continued weekly.

Price's four diſſertations, on Providence, prayer, a Future State, and the Importance of Chriſtianity, &c. pr. 5s. Cadell. [The ingenuity and good ſenſe diſplayed in theſe diſſertations incline us to wiſh they may have a proper influence upon every reader; for no human being can be unintereſted in the matters they treat of. We ſhall preſent our readers, with an extract, which ſhort as it is, may ſerve them to diſtinguiſh between the real fruits of devotion, and that

that gloomy, moroſe, dogged, uncharitable diſplay of it, ſo viſible in moſt of our modern ſectaries. In his ſection of the importance of prayer, &c. he ſays,

"I cannot omit obſerving further, under this head, that devotion is not only, in the immediate exerciſe of it, thus a ſource of happineſs, but alſo conſtitutes a general temper conducive in the higheſt degree to happineſs. The ſpirit of prayer is the ſpirit of hope, humility, gratitude and reſignation; and muſt, therefore, as far as we are poſſeſſed of it, be productive of an inward ſatisfaction and tranquility which are preferable to all ſenſible delights. A mind thus turned has many ſources of pleaſure peculiar to itſelf. 'Tis elevated above the tumults of this world, and can preſerve ſelf-enjoyment in all circumſtances, and take up its reſt in God in the midſt of outward troubles and calamities.——A truly devout temper is indeed the very temper of bliſs. It cheriſhes and ſtrengthens all the tender and agreeable affections, and checks all the turbulent and painful ones. It diſpoſes us to receive pleaſure from every object about us, gives new luſtre to the face of nature, renders every agreeable ſcene and occurrence more agreeable, heightens the reliſh of every common bleſſing, and improves and refines all our enjoyments. How bleſt is that man whoſe deſires are continually directed to heaven; who is always exerciſing gratitude to the deity and truſt in him; whoſe heart is kept cloſe with him, and whoſe thoughts are full of him; who taſtes his beneficence in whatever gives him pleaſure; who terminates all his views in him, and has learnt to carry his attention from every degree of beauty and good in created beings, to the inexhauſtible fountain of all beauty and good? What peace and ſerenity muſt fill a mind aſſured that its affairs are under the beſt direction; conſcious of its intereſt in almighty love; and whoſe regard is habitually fixt on that unſearchable wiſdom which conducts all events?"]

Martin of the Blaſphemy againſt the Holy Ghoſt, pr. 3s. 6d. Cadell

Oſwald's Appeal, in behalf of religon, pr 5s. Baldwin

Summary View of the Soul's perceptive faculties, &c. pr. 1s. Rivington

PHYSIC.

LETTER from Dr. Glaſſe to Dr. Baker, on procuring a diſtinct and favourable Small-pox, pr. 1s. 6d. Johnſton.

HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY.

GUTHRIE's General Hiſtory of Scotland, No 1. pr. 6d. to be continued weekly. Nicoll

A Supplement to the New and General Biographical Dictionary, pr. 6s. Johnſton.

MISCELLANEOUS

LETTER to a Member on the Diſtreſſes of the Poor, pr. 6d. Horſfield

Occaſional thoughts on the Portugueſe Trade, pr. 1s. 6d. Bladon

The Kellyad. pr. 2s. Williams

Plan for raiſing 2820000l. for the City Works, &c. pr. 1s. Rivington

Letter from the Rope dancing Monkey to the Acting Monkey, pr. 1s. Pridden

Dutch Modeſty expoſed, pr. 6d. Williams

Lieut. Dugdale's Letter to Lord Colville, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke

The Nautical Almanack, pr. 5s. Nourſe

Series of Letters, on the Schemes of France in 1762, &c. &c. &c. 2 vols. 4to. pr. 1l. 5s. Williams.

POETICAL.

LANGLEY's Homer's Iliad, in blank verſe, pr. 3s. Wilkie.

The Comedies of Plautus, tranſlated into familiar blank verſe by Bonnel Thornton, M. B. 2 vols. pr. 12s. Baldwin. [It were needleſs to ſay any thing in praiſe of the great Roman author, for though he has ſcarce ever been read through by thoſe who would be thought ſcholars, there is hardly a dabler in the Claſſics that is not thoroughly acquainted with every thing the critics have wrote and ſaid about him.—We cannot ſufficiently acknowledge the obligation we are under to the tranſlator, who has introduced this foreigner among us, with whom thoſe may now cultivate an intimacy that heretofore knew him only by name.

Thoſe who have ever been ſo laviſh in praiſe of the elegant ſtyle, the rich fancy, the lively wit, the ſtriking humour of Plautus, will not complain that they have ſuffered in the hands of his tranſlator—with many, his having ſoftened and concealed ſome blemiſhes, I might ſay faults, of his original, will give him ſtill greater merit.——It will ſurprize the mere Engliſh reader to find the characters and the manners in theſe comedies ſo like what he ſees in theſe days; and we may venture to ſay while he reads he will never think he is diverted by a Latin author—for we may venture to affirm, that no tranſlation has yet appeared, not even that of the happy tranſlator of Terence, which reads more like an original than this before us.

The dreſs in which Plautus appears, is allowed to be the moſt becoming; and we cannot ſay more of the ſucceſs of Mr. Thornton in this, than to pronounce it equal to Mr. Colman in his tranſlation of Terence.

This work is dedicated to Mr. Colman, and we cannot help recommending this dedication as a model to all future dedicators—if when they are writing to a gentleman and a ſcholar they wiſh to be thought the ſame themſelves.

The School for Guardians, a Comedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Vaillant.

ENTERTAINING.

THE Convent, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Lowndes.

A Series of Genuine Letters between Henry and Frances, vols. 3 and 4, pr. 6s. Johnſton. [Theſe volumes contain the reſidue of the

letters of theſe extraordinary perſons, that were put into the editor's hands, and are many of them unconnected with each other. The reputation the two firſt volumes have acquired, we think will not be injured by this ſucceeding publication, from which hereafter we may probably oblige our readers with an extract or two. At preſent they will not be diſpleaſed with what follows:—*An Eſſay on Wedlock.* "As I have a juſt honour for the truly rational and virtuous ſtate of matrimony, which, to conſider meerly as a political inſtitution, I look upon to be the beſt ſcheme for morals, poſterity, and mutual happineſs, that could poſſibly be contrived, I ſhall by way of compriſon between a married, and a libertine life, ſhew the advantages that a miſtreſs has over a wife, not with the leaſt deſign of given a preference to the former, but by way of aſſiſting the latter to frame certain rules for her own ſafe conduct, through this ſtate of trial, and probation.

Men have often been ſaid to be fonder, and more under the influence of miſtreſſes, than of wives; and, in general, I believe this obſervation to be true, for the following reaſons:

Men are apt to flatter themſelves that women ſeldom ſacrifice their chaſtity, except to love alone, and ſo become the fond dupes of their too credulous vanity.

The lover's ſtay is ſhort; he leaves his miſtreſs with regret which urges quick return. Their whole time is paſſed in meeting and parting intervals, the tendereſt moments of a lover's life. She fond, and he grateful, mutually conferring and returning obligations, the ſtrongeſt cement of endearing affection. No joint property, or common intereſt between them from whence domeſtic ſtriſe too oft ariſes. The part a miſtreſs has to act, is ſhort; ſo that leſs merit and addreſs may enable her to perform it with applauſe. The miſtreſs exhibits herſelf only on the ſtage, the wife is ſeen in the green-room. She adjuſts her dreſs, looks, and behaviour, for the appointed hour. A watch may go very well, for an evening, that might loſe time, in the whole day. A miſtreſs leſſens her power as ſhe approaches to a wife. A perſon once told me that he had quitted one whom he was even then fond of, becauſe ſhe had become ſo interfering and domineering, that he began to find no difference between her, and a wife—*Except the ſin of fornication.*

In ſhort the œconomy of matrimony, on the wife's part, ſhould be to imitate the manners of a miſtreſs, in order to preſerve her empire. A friend of mine, ſpeaking to me one day, about his wife, aſſured me that ſhe was ſo much unlike one, in every particular, ſave modeſty, and œconomy, that if a law ſhould happen to be framed, to aboliſh marriage, he would court her again, for a miſtreſs.

On the other hand, huſbands ſhould be alſo careful to keep up a ſpirit of galantry, toward their wives, in order to preſerve, on both ſides, that elegant band of union, politeneſs and fond ſenſations. They ſhould avoid that careleſs and ſlovenly air, which men are too apt to degenerate into after marriage. They ſhould even dreſs for them, with as much attention, as when they were lovers, *comis in uxorem*; for chaſtity is no preſervative againſt diſguſt; and, though virtue alone may inſure the fidelity of a wife, it muſt be the huſband's merits that can retain her affections. How unſpirited, how indelicate an obligation, is duty ſole! but united with affection, the marriage-knot like the double ties in muſic, ſuperadds a briſker ſpirit to the concert.

The ancient Romans had ſo refined a ſentiment, with regard to this point, that they interdicted donations of eſtates, between man and wife, in order to prevent their affections from degenerating into obligation, or being influenced by leſs free, or generous principles, than mutual tenderneſs, and præcordial ſimpathy.

Surely, a wife is an object worthy of *les petits ſoins*, as well as of the greater duties; and it is by theſe leſſer aſſiduities, conſtant attentions, and little offices, though all trifling in themſelves, that a ſincere paſſion manifeſts itſelf, more than by the higheſt acts of liberality, and kindneſs; for love, contrary to every paſſion ſhews itſelf more in ſmall things, than in great ones.

Whenever perſons begin to betray an indifference toward their ſmaller cares, one may venture to pronounce that their attachment will not long ſurvive; for this delicate ſentiment, like chaſtity, is forfeited totally by the firſt ſlip. It is religion; a failure, in the ſlighteſt branch, is a breach of the whole; and injured in the moſt diſtant part, like Achilles, wounded in the heel, it languiſhes—it expires.

In fine, I ſhall conclude theſe reflections, with this admirable advice of St. Paul.—*Let thoſe who are married, live as thoſe who are not.*

The Adopted Daughter, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Noble. [We remember, a year or two ago, a novel wherein much the ſame incidents, much the ſame characters, and much the ſame cataſtrophe, were retailed forth; but cannot recollect the title. This, however, is as miſerable an haſh as ever was toſſed up by an haberdaſher of literary ſmall wares.]

The introduction to the doctrine of circulating decimals: the table of days; the letter from G. P. Mr. Sanderſon, and many other valuable correſpondents are received, and will have due attention paid them. The Converſation occaſioned by the Confeſſional *in our next.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

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ST. STEPHEN's and ST. MICHAEL's Churches, beautifully engraved.

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Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond præm.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	142 ¼	230	102 ¼	88 ½		89 ¼	89		93 ⅜	103		101 ¼	18 0	27 ⅛		S. W.	rain
29	142 ¼	230 ½			88	89 ¼	89 ¼	93 ⅜		103 ¼			18 0	27 ⅛		S.	mild
30	143	229	103			89 ⅜	89 ⅜			103 ⅜			18 0	27 ⅛		S. W.	fine
31		230 ⅓			88 ⅛	89 ⅜	89 ⅞			102 ⅞	103 ⅞	101 ⅞	18 0	27 ¼		E.	rain
1	Sunday															E.	cloudy
2	143	233 ⅓	103			89 ⅜	89 ⅜			103 ¼			18 0	27 ¼		S. W.	cloudy
3	143 ⅛	231 ½			88	82 ¼	89	93 ⅞		103			18 0	27 ¼		S. W.	mist
4	143 ¼	230		87		89 ¼	89 ⅜		93 ⅝	103 ⅜	103 ⅛	101 ¼	18 0	27 ¼		S. W.	cloudy
5	144	231	103 ½		88	89 ¼	89 ⅜		93 ⅝	103 ⅜			18 0	27 ¼		S. E.	cold
6	143 ½	231 ¼	103 ⅓	88 ¼		89 ⅛	89		93 ⅝	103	103 ⅜		18 0	27 ¼		S. W.	cloudy
7	143 ¼	235				88 ½	89 ⅛			103	103	101 ⅝	18 0	27 ¼		S. E.	rain
8	Sunday															S. E.	rain
9	143 ½	238	103	88 ⅞		89 ¼	89 ⅛		93 ¼	103		101 ⅞	18 0			S.	rain
10	143 ¼	239 ¼			88 ⅛	89 ⅛	89 ⅛		93 ⅛	103 ⅛			18 0			W. S. W.	rain
11		236 ½	103 ¼	89		89 ⅛	89 ⅛		93 ⅜	103 ⅛	102 ⅝	101 ⅝	18 0	27 ½		W. N. W.	cloudy
12	143 ¼	235	103 ¼		88	89 ⅛	89 ⅛			103 ¼			18 0	27 ¼		S. W.	rain
13	143 ¼	232 ½	103			89 ¼	89 ⅜			103			18 0	27 ¼		S. W.	rain
14		231		89	88 ⅛	89 ⅜	89		93 ¼	102 ⅞	102 ⅜	101 ⅜	18 0	27 ⅜		S. W.	rain
15	Sunday															S. W.	rain
16	142 ¼	228				88 ⅛	88 ⅝			102 ⅞			18 0			S. W.	mist
17	142 ⅜	231		88 ⅞	87 ⅞	89 ⅛	88 ⅝		93 ¼	102 ¼	101 ⅛		19 0	27 ⅛		S. W.	fine
18	143 ½	231				89 ⅛	89 ⅛		93 ¼	103	102 ⅜	101 ⅝	20 0	27 ¼		S. b. W.	rain
19	142 ⅜	229		88 ⅛	88	89 ⅝	89 ⅛		93 ¼	102			19 0	27 ¼		S. W.	fair
20	142 ½	231	103	88		89 ¼	88 ⅞		93 ¼	102 ⅞	102 ¼		17 0	27 ⅛		S. W.	rain
21	143	232		88 ¼	88	82 ⅝	89		93 ¼	102 ⅞	102 ¼	101 ⅝	17 0	27 ¼		S. W.	mild
22	Sunday															S. W.	mist
23	142 ¼	231 ¾	103	88 ⅞	88	89 ⅝	89			102 ⅞			17 0	27 ¼		S. S. W.	cloudy
24	141 ¾	233	103	88 ⅞	87 ⅞	89 ⅝	89		63 ⅛	102 ⅞	101 ⅞		16 0	27 ⅛		S. W.	rain
25																S. b. E.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

Price of corn

	Bannghstoke	Evetham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Mark Lane Exchange										
Wheat 36s. od. to 51s.	15l. to 15l. 5	5s. 8d to 6s 2d	13l. 0s. to 14l	16l 0s load	42l to 48 qr	30s to 35 qu	7s 0d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 30s to 56s
Barley 23s. od to 28s.	5s. to 28s.	3s. 5d to 3s. 6d	27s to 29s. od	20s to 30 qr	22s to 24	19s to 21 0	3 8d to 4s od	0s od to 4s od	3s 9d to 4s od	Straw from 14s. to 19s
Oats 15s. od. to 19s.	19s to 21s	2s 2d to 3s. od	18s to 20s	20s od to 21	17s to 19	16s to 18 0	2s 4d to 2s 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 4d to 2s 5d	Coals 44s. per chald.
Beans 22s. to 24s. od	20s to 30s	3s od to 0s. od	28s to 30s	26s to 30 qr	00s to 00	30s to 34	4s od to 5s od	0s od to 0s od	0s od to 0s od	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For FEBRUARY, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Was very much ſurpriſed to ſee in the Appendix to the 34th vol. of your extenſive and very uſeful Magazine; aſperſions indiſcriminately levelled at the whole body of gentlemen, engaged in the very neceſſary and uſeful practice of midwifery; a practice to which we are excited by humanity, charity, the preſervation of the ſpecies, and every laudable principle. Nothing can I think excuſe reflections, ſo illiberal, and, I aver, as falſe as diſingenuous. They can have their foundation only in envy, ignorance, or illnature. Give me leave to treſpoſs on your patience a moment or two, whilſt I make a few remarks on what this candid gentleman has advanced. With regard to his obſervation on quacks and their noſtrums, it may be a juſt one. I hate them both, and think the total extirpation of that infamous tribe, would be a real bleſſing to the community.

Very different treatment is, I hope, merited by the man midwife, and yet it is otherwiſe in this writer's opinion.

The firſt crime alledged againſt men-midwifes, is, that they occaſion a deficiency of births, by deſtroying an infinite number of children, by the reduction of the head—i. e. ſays the accuſer, boring a hole in the cranium and ſqueezing out the brain. When gentlemen of the profeſſion talk of reducing a child's head, I do not know that they connect with the expreſſion any idea of boring a hole in the cranium—What they underſtand by it, is the bringing the head, by the aſſiſtance of the hand, if practicable, into the moſt convenient ſituation for the application of the forceps; an inſtrument ſo ſafe in it's contrivance, that it cannot, in judicious hands, poſſibly injure either the mother or child, and has undoubtedly been the preſervation of thouſands: And yet now and then unfortunate caſes will occur, in which the ſeemingly cruel practice of opening the cranium is abſolutely neceſſary, or without ſuch aſſiſtance, the ſuffering mother muſt infallibly accompany the loſt child to the tomb. This may be occaſioned by a large hydrocephalus, or other accidents; and I am of opinion if this conſcientious gentleman could poſſibly exchange ſituations with an unhappy female in ſo diſtreſſing circumſtances, he would (unleſs he has no more gratitude than candor in his compoſition) aſſign a greater reward than that trifling one of the loſs of his head, to any man midwife that ſhould by his ſkill deliver him from the impending deſtruction. In caſes of this nature, inſtead of deſtroying, we ſave a life. I muſt give this gentleman one further piece of inſtruction and (indeed he ſeems to want it moſt deplorably) and that is; when we are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of opening the cranium and diſcharging it's contents, we do not bore it with the ſcrew made uſe of by the antients in the æras of darkneſs, when the ſcience was in it's infancy, but have much better adapted inſtruments, as well as more dextrous methods of applying them.

'Tis to be ſure an unanſwerable argument againſt the practice of man-midwives being any way neceſſary, that the 400000 men, employed in building the Egyptian pyramids came into the world without the aſſiſtance of the forceps. It would have been a miracle indeed, if they had not; for, alas a day! the happy invention of the forceps has not been generally known for more than 34 years. And notwithſtanding his 400000 men were ſo lucky,

it does not follow, but that ſome thouſands, who might have made as clever fellows, may have been loſt for want of ſo happy a contrivance.

I bluſh for your correſpondent when I read his concluſion. Indeed, ſir, he muſt have had very bad informers. At the academies (how noble the charity!) for inſtructing pupils in the art of aſſiſting (how invidious his term of obſtructing!) Nature when inadequate to the taſk, the utmoſt decency is obſerved, and the utmoſt ſkill and tenderneſs exerted for the relief of the indigent ſufferers. I confidently aſſert that no pupil in my time, was ever ſuffered to make any experiments, much leſs that ſhocking one mentioned, which humanity muſt ſhudder at. Pupils only deliver natural caſes in which no extraordinary aſſiſtance is required, or if they are ſuffered, it is after long inſtruction and experience, and in the preſence of the profeſſor.

How then are pupils taught the uſe of inſtruments? By delivering artificial labours on machines ingeniouſly contrived for that purpoſe; and pupils are ſtrictly directed never to take an inſtrument in hand, whilſt there is the leaſt hope that nature may be diſburthened by her own efforts.

Hear the advice given us by that great patron and improver of our art, the late Dr. Smellie, to whoſe memory the ladies ought to erect a monument.

"Make yourſelves maſters of Anatomy, and acquire a competent knowledge of ſurgery and phyſic. Perform (but upon machines) the delivery of all difficult labours, that you may be dextrous when called to real labours, among women. Add to your ſagacity, prudence, and reſolution, that humanity which adorns the owner, and never fails of being agreeable to the diſtreſſed patient. Aſſiſt the poor as well as the rich, always acting with charity and compaſſion. Never fail to behave and ſpeak with the utmoſt delicacy of decorum; and never violate the truſt repoſed in you, ſo as to harbour the leaſt immoral or indecent deſign, but demean yourſelves in all reſpects, ſuitable to the dignity of your profeſſion."

See you any thing here, ſir, bordering on cruelty and indecorum? Such was the behaviour of that great ornament of our ſcience: Such, I hope, are the ſentiments of every one of his ſucceſſors. If there are (but ſure there cannot be) ſuch monſters as your correſpondent deſcribes, let them I ſay, (to borrow his phraſe) ſuffer death the moſt ignominious. But until he has ſtronger reaſons than hearſay, for proclaiming ſcandal to the world, let him draw aſide the veil of prejudice (that obſcure medium through which he at preſent views us) and conduct his affirmation with more moderation, more candour, (and it will not be amiſs if he calls to aſſiſtance) more juſtice, and more truth. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,
and humble ſervant,
A MAN-MIDWIFE.

If your Engliſhman deigns any reply to theſe plain remarks they ſhall be duly honoured.——At preſent I half ſuſpect your correſpondent to be ſome Engliſh old woman, of the midnight tribe, or at leaſt an amanuenſis to one.

Feb. 14, 1767.

An Affecting Anecdote.

MR. B. was at a little villa of his, not far from Paris, and entertaining a large company at dinner; during the deſert, one of his footmen told him, that there was an elderly lady without, who ſaid ſhe muſt ſpeak with him. "Muſt ſhe? why, then tell her I am not at home."—But, ſir!---"Do as I bid you, ſirrah; would you have me go and tell her ſo myſelf?" But ſir!—"What?"—She has a ſweet pretty girl with her.—"Indeed! deſire madam to walk in." Immediately the footman introduced a woman in mourning, followed by a young creature very decently dreſſed; ſhe had a clean, coarſe, gauze handkerchief upon her neck, and kept her eyes modeſtly upon the ground; but, whenever ſhe raiſed them, there ſhot ſuch a ſpirit from them that ſtruck Mr. B. in an uncommon manner. "I beg your pardons, gentlemen and ladies (ſaid the old lady) I have an affair upon my hands which is of the utmoſt conſequence to me, and which claims the immediate protection of this gentleman; pointing to Mr. B. Then ſhe gave them a ſtrange account of a lawſuit, which nobody underſtood, tho' they all ſeemed to attend to her, for they were all ſo taken up with the appearance of the young woman, and Mr. B. in particular, that he nodded

ded his head ſeveral times, and at laſt pronounced the old woman's cauſe a good one, though he knew as little of the matter, as the reſt of the company. She then deſired him to ſtep into the next room, for ſhe had ſomething very particular to ſay to him alone.

When they were there, the good woman told him, "That all the ſtory about the law-ſuit was invented on purpoſe to amuſe the company; but the young creature (ſays ſhe) I have with me is a reality, which, I believe, has made ſome impreſſion upon you, ſir; if ſo, and you will pleaſe to make ſome proviſion for us, my fair pupil ſhall be at your diſpoſal." Mr. B. aſked her, "if ſhe would be contented with *quatre mille livres de rente?*" (about 170 l. a year of our money.) I ſhall be ſatisfied, (ſaid the old woman) and to-morrow, if you will ſign the bargain, we will ſup with you the night after, and you ſhall be the favourite ſultan." She immediately returned to the room where ſhe left the girl, and making her compliments to the company, ſhe returned with her to Paris. As they went along, ſhe related the converſation that paſſed between her and Mr. B. and the bargain ſhe had made. The girl was modeſt, and much ſurpriſed at her mother's diſcourſe; and with the bluſhes of innocence glowing in her cheeks, ſhe with great ſpirit reproached for what ſhe had done: "You have ever till now, mother, (cries the girl) educated me in the moſt virtuous principles; and what is the reaſon, that, on a ſudden, you have changed your character? The reſpect I bore you was the moſt delicious ſenſation for an honeſt mind; what you have been telling me, can be only a trial that you are pleaſed to make of my virtue; I am ſure that you are too good to deprive me of the unequalled pleaſure I feel in eſteeming you." The old woman had nothing to ſay in excuſe for herſelf, but anſwered directly to this purpoſe.——"Know, young woman, that I am not your mother! I bought you of her who bore you; I have ſpared no expence for your education; it is now time that I ſhould reap the fruits of my care and generoſity? Go, go to bed, miſs, reflect upon the obligations you have to me, and prepare yourſelf to-morrow to be grateful and obedient." The poor young woman could not cloſe her eyes all the night;—what a dreadful ſituation for ſo modeſt a creature! "Who can be my parents? Good God! what ſhall I do!" Then ſighing and waſhing the pillow with her tears, ſhe thought of many wild expedients to deliver herſelf from the horrors of proſtitution!—at laſt ſhe took a reſolution to get up before day, to deceive the people who were in the ſame houſe, and throw herſelf at the feet of the Lieutenant de Police, and tell her whole ſtory. This moſt upright magiſtrate calmed her grief:——"Go, ſaid he, my dear child, follow your ſuppoſed mother to Mr. B. and do not ſeem in the leaſt concerned upon the occaſion. I give you my word, that nothing ſhall happen to you to injure your honour, or even, if poſſible, to diſtreſs your delicacy." She returned to her old woman before ſhe was up, who had not the leaſt ſuſpicion of what had happened, and at the appointed time, they both went together to the meeting, as it was fixed the day before. Mr. B. had aſſembled ſeveral of his friends to be witneſſes of his happineſs, for in theſe love-matters of bargain and ſale, there is much more of vanity than paſſion. They ſat down, the converſation grew warm, and the young creature had a continual bluſh upon her face, which was interpreted to be every thing, but what it was—real unaffected innocence. In the midſt of this ſcene, an exempt of the police arrives, comes into the room without ceremony, and addreſſing himſelf to Mr. B. "Sir, I know you have a right to ſee what company you pleaſe at your own houſe; but you do not know this old lady and this young one, who are now at your table, and I have my orders to take them up. I ſhall take Madam a L'Hopital, and Miſs to whatever convent ſhe pleaſes; but before I ſtir, I muſt know of that wicked old bawd, who is the real mother of this young creature, that ſhe would have ſold for proſtitution, and which, ſir, I am ſorry to ſay, your vanity would have purchaſed."——The old wretch trembling, and almoſt dead with terror, with much ado hammered out, that her mother's name was Frederic. "Frederic! Frederic! cries out Mr. B. that Frederic, I fear, the mother of this girl, lived with me for many years; ſhe had one daughter, and, upon a quarrel, left me, and would never let me hear from her more; but

—but are you, are you my daughter! He burſt into a flood of tears, and ran diſtractedly into her arms. There never was ſuch a ſcene of tenderneſs. The exempt melted with the reſt (for all the beſt feelings of nature were at once operating) and leaving the daughter in the arms of her father, he carried the falſe mother *a la maiſon de force*. —Mr. B. has gained much by the change, inſtead of a miſtreſs he has found a daughter, who, by her virtue, delicacy, and good ſenſe, will be a comfort to him, and is an honour to any family.

An Attempt to explain the Words Reaſon, Subſtance, &c.

A Very remarkable little book having been lately publiſhed, intitled, "An Attempt to explain the Words Reaſon, Subſtance, Perſon, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic-church, Subſcription, and Index expurgatorius. To which are added, ſome Reflections, miſcellaneous Obſervations, Quotations, and Queries, on the ſame Subjects. By a Preſbyter of the church of England.' We hope our readers will be pleaſed with ſome extracts from it; and to ſhew that the author's deſign was moſt chriſtian and humane, we ſhall begin with his preface, which is as follows:

"The author's deſign, in the following ſheets, is to ſhew what mighty evils have fallen upon mankind by diſputes amongſt churchmen, about the uſe and meaning of certain words, hard to be underſtood and almoſt impoſſible to be explained, and thence to perſuade men, if he can, to be more moderate in the uſe of theſe uncertain terms, or, at leaſt, not to be ſo furious, as many have been, in compelling others to uſe them likewiſe.

As it is evident that the proteſtant religion, like primitive chriſtianity, is founded upon the natural inherent right that every man has to judge for himſelf, he hopes that no proteſtant will think a man faulty becauſe he may differ, in ſome ſentiments, from the religion which happens to be eſtabliſhed in the country he lives in, if he modeſtly aſſigns his reaſons, and humbly propoſes the means for reconciling all differences.

We are continually forming ſchemes for advancing the proteſtant religion and depreſſing popery, becauſe we are perſuaded that one promotes, and the other prevents, the happineſs of mankind. But we do not ſeem ſufficiently to conſider, wherein *proteſtantiſm* itſelf conſiſts. All acknowledge, in general, that it conſiſts in renouncing the errors of popery: and here they mention ſome particulars, as the pope's ſupremacy, tranſubſtantiation, purgatory, indulgences, and others. But this is only ſtriking at ſome branches while the root of all the evil, *the ſpirit of impoſing our own ſenſe of things upon others*, is ſuffered to remain. But the true proteſtant principle, of allowing private judgment, would effectually extirpate this bitter root, would give human reaſon it's proper employment, and reſtore the word of God to it's original dignity, by making it alone the ſtandard of truth and orthodoxy.

Proteſtants now ſee the follies they have been guilty of, for more than two hundred years paſt, in diſputing, with great acrimony, amongſt themſelves, concerning the outſides of religion, ſuch as kneelings, bowings, ſtandings, croſſings, rings, ſurplices, hoods, cowls, altars, and ſuch like articles. We all acknowledge now that theſe things may be where true religion is; and that true religion may be very well without them. The great inconvenience of them is, that when they are once admitted, ignorant people look upon them as real parts of religion, juſt as the fooliſh Indians looked upon the cloaths of the Europeans, who firſt arrived in their country, as real parts of their bodies. Therefore the author humbly thinks that the leſs of outward ornaments there is in religion, the leſs is it liable to be corrupted or miſunderſtood; and that true and acceptable worſhip to God ſhould always be repreſented to the people as conſiſting intirely in ſpirit and in truth: And therefore that a plain liturgy and ſervice might be compoſed, from the holy ſcriptures, in ſuch general terms, as few chriſtians could have any objections againſt: for it would ſeem, that what is deſigned for general uſe ſhould not be expreſſed in the diſtinguiſhing manner or language of any one party; otherwiſe there is laid the foundation of everlaſting diſputes and diſpleaſure, ſo contrary to the deſigns of

of true chriſtianity. And if ſuch a comprehenſive ſervice were inſtituted, this would, ſtill, leave every man to enjoy his own private opinions, and the whole ſociety be united in the bonds of mutual love and forbearance.

We all obſerve that the proteſtant religion gains but very little upon popery. The reaſon ſeems to be, that the papiſts are conſiſtent with themſelves, in reſolving the whole of their religion into the deciſions of their clergy, whom they call the church; whereas proteſtants who profeſs to found all their religion in the right of private judgment to interpret ſcripture, are not conſiſtent with themſelves in this profeſſion. The authority of their clergy, whom they too call the church, is ſuppoſed to determine on the true meaning of it amongſt almoſt every ſect of them. So that the ſame arguments which they uſe againſt this aſſumed power of popery, are often with a greater force, retorted upon themſelves.

Several of our good biſhops ſee and feel this to be the caſe, and wiſh that they were not obliged to inſiſt upon a ſubſcription and declaration of an *unfeigned aſſent and conſent* from the clergy, to what has been authoritatively determined for them beforehand. And many of the clergy complain that they are thus precluded from the right of judging in theſe important matters for themſelves, and are, by law, obliged to take up and defend the opinions of men who were dead long before they themſelves were born; and for no other reaſon, but becauſe theſe were their opinions.

Almoſt every body ſees that theſe things are wrong. Should not every body then ſtrive to ſet them right? The undertaking is indeed arduous. It may be followed by the loſs of worldly honours and preferment, and by an enraged perſecution of empaſſionated zealots, with numbers of whom *every party* abounds. Therefore this cauſe, however glorious, is *prudently* declined. How few venture to ſpeak out their real ſentiments! Archdeacon Orr, in the preface to his excellent book on the Theory of Religion, has theſe remarkable words, "To complete the ſcheme which the author had revolved in his mind, another tract ſhould be added to this, upon the External and Political State of Religion. But though he had made ſome progreſs in ſketching out a general plan of ſuch a work, yet as he foreſaw that the proſecution of it would lead him into a wide field of controverſy, where very wiſe and good men would be found to differ greatly, he choſe to drop the deſign; and will not hereafter probably reſume it." But I heartily wish ſomething may happen to make him alter his reſolution.

The author of theſe ſheets hopes it will appear, to any one who ſhall read them, that he is not an enemy to any man's perſon. He declares himſelf a friend to all his fellow creatures: and indeed deſires nothing in this world ſo much as to promote their happineſs, by uniting them in the ſtrongeſt bonds of kindneſs and mutual good-will.

The author begins by ſhewing what we mean, or ought to mean, by the word Reaſon, and then ſhews, that no man can without an explanation, know what another means by the word Subſtance, becauſe of the various ſenſes in which it is made uſe of, and becauſe no man knows what even he himſelf means by it in a ſenſe perfectly abſtract.

After this our author proceeds as follows: "But ſince we can make nothing of Subſtance, let us try if we can ſucceed better in Perſon. This word, according to it's etymology, originally ſignifies the maſk, which was worn by the Roman players when they acted their parts upon the ſtage. Theſe maſks were painted in the ſeveral characters which theſe actors were to aſſume; and openings made in the mouth, through which the voice ſounded to the audience. Hence, in a little time the verb *perſonare* came to ſignify to imitate the actions or character of another man, and in this ſenſe it is uſed in our own language even to this day.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Account of Coleman-ſtreet *and* Baſſiſhaw *Wards: With an accurate* PLAN *of thoſe Wards.*

COLEMAN-STREET ward received its name from the principal ſtreet therein, built by one Coleman, or, not improbably, was called ſo on account of the many dealers in coals who

who antiently inhabited it. East it is bounded by the wards of Biſhopſgate, Broadſtreet, and Cheap; Weſt by Baſinghall-ſtreet-ward; North by Cripplegate ward, Upper-Moorfields, and Biſhopſgate-ward; and on the South by Cheap-ward.

The principal ſtreets, &c. in this ward are the Old Jewry, part of Lothbury and Cateaton-ſtreet, and all Coleman-ſtreet; as to the courts and alleys they are expreſſed in the plan.

In the Old Jewry, is the pariſh church of St. Olave Jewry; in Lothbury, St. Margaret's church, and in Coleman-ſtreet that of St. Stephen. Other buildings of any account are.

In Coleman-ſtreet, Armourers and Braſiers Hall, a handſome brick building. In Lothbury, Founder's hall. In the Old Jewry, the Exciſe Office, formerly the manſion of Sir John Frederick.

The pariſh of St. Olave's Jewry, was antiently a rectory, but is now a vicarage. The patronage was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's till 1181, but is now in the crown. The church being conſumed in the great fire of 1666, was handſomely rebuilt, and the pariſh of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane united to it. Value of the living about 120l. *per ann.* The veſtry is general, two churchwardens; ſixty-two houſes; it pays augmentation 3l. *per ann.* to the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's.

St. Margaret's, Lothbury, is a rectory, and the patronage thereof in the crown. The church was burnt in 1666, and was very elegantly rebuilt. Value to the rector about 150l. *per ann.* The veſtry is general; two churchwardens, and 158 houſes. Augmentation to the pariſh of St. Giles, Cripplegate, three pounds *per ann.*

St. Stephen's, Coleman-ſtreet, is a rectory, and the patronage in the crown, of whom the pariſhioners hold it in fee-farm. The church was conſumed in 1666, and rebuilt in much the ſame form it was before (ſee the plan.) The living is about 130l. *per ann.* The veſtry is general; two churchwardens: four overſeers of the poor; 461 houſes.

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, ſix common-council-men; four conſtables, four ſcavengers; thirteen wardmote inqueſt men, and a beadle. It is taxed to the 15th at 15l. 6s. 9d. There are to watch near Moorgate, and in other parts of the ward, a conſtable, a beadle, and thirty-two watchmen, every night. The jurymen, returned by the wardmote inqueſt, are to ſerve in the ſeveral courts in Guildhall, in Auguſt.

The preſent alderman is Robert Alſop, Eſq; his deputy, Mr. James Kettilby; and the common-council men, Meſſ. Francis Baker, Tho. Smith, William Biſhop, Robert Shank, and John Saffory.

BASSISHAW or Baſinghall Ward, is very ſmall, conſiſting of one ſtreet, called Baſinghall-ſtreet, from Baſing's hall, antiently the principal houſe in it. On the eaſt and ſouth it is bounded by Coleman-ſtreet ward, on the north by Cripplegate ward, and on the weſt by Cheap and Cripplegate wards.

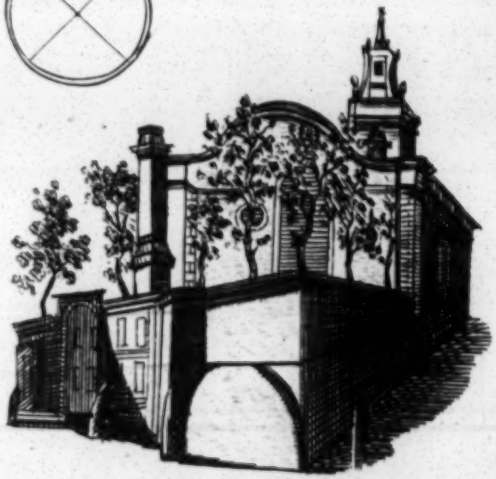
The principal buildings are the church of St. Michael Baſſiſhaw; Bakewell, or Blackwell-Hall, formerly Baſing's Hall, once the ſeat of that antient family: It is now a weekly mart for woollen good; part of Guildhall; Cooper's hall, a good brick building; Maſon's hall; Girdler's hall and Weaver's hall.

St. Michael Baſſiſhaw is a rectory, and the patronage in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church was burnt down in 1666, and handſomely rebuilt. (See the plan.) The value to the rector is about 140l. *per ann.* The veſtry is general; two church-wardens; 148 houſes. Augmentation to the pariſh of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, 6l. *per ann.*

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and three other common-council-men; two conſtables, two ſcavengers; ſeventeen wardmote inqueſt men and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteenth in London, at 7l. and in the Exchequer alſo at 7l. The jurymen returned by the wardmote inqueſt, are to ſerve in the courts at Guildhall, in March. Every night a conſtable, a beadle, and twelve watchmen, watch at their ſeveral ſtands in this ward.

The preſent alderman of this ward, is Sir William Baker, knt. (erroneouſly ſtiled eſquire, in the arms) his deputy Mr. John Saunders, and the common-council-men Meſſ. John Nicholſon, Gabriel Leakey, and George Ruſſel.

The



The North East Prospect of the Parish Church
St. Michael Bassishaw.

The Arms of
Wm. Baker Esq.r

The Arms of Robert Alsop Esq.r

P.t OF CRIPPLEGATE

LIBERTY

PART OF BISHOPS GATE WARD

The Lower Quarters of

Moor Fields

Bethlehem Hospital

London Wall Street

Morgate

Little Moorfields Street

Road to Deptford Bar

PART OF CRIPPLEGATE

LONDON WALL

WARD

PARISH

THE WARDS OF

THE WARDS OF COLEMAN STREET, AND BASSISHAW,

Taken from the latest SURVEY.

With Corrections and Amendments.

The South East Prospect of the Parish Church of S.t Stephen Coleman Street.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the Political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors. Continued from our laſt p.* 9.

MARCH 3d. Accounts were ordered to be laid before the houſe of the amount of the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of the act 4 Geo. III. chap. 25. and alſo of the act of the preceding ſeſſion chap. 19. which was the next day accordingly done, and the accounts being then ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the members, they were on the 12th referred to the committee of ſupply. As all theſe loans or exchequer bills, were to be diſcharged and cancelled by the aids granted in this ſeſſion, it was the cauſe of the reſolution of the committee of ways and means reported and agreed to on the 18th, * and as ſoon as it was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in by the ſame gentlemen who had been ordered to prepare and bring in the malt-tax bill †. As ſuch bills are often prepared before hand, Mr. Cooper in purſuance of this order, the next day preſented to the houſe, a bill for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or exchequer bills, for the ſervice of 1766; which bill was then read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time, as it accordingly was on the 20th, and having afterwards paſſed through both houſes, it received the royal aſſent on the 11th of April, being only five or ſix days after it had come to be in the power of the poſſeſſors of theſe loans or exchequer bills, to demand payment, or to tender them in payment of any of our public taxes.

April 23. The 2d and 3d reſolutions of the committee of ſupply reported and agreed to on the 10th were upon motion again read, and then it was ordered that a bill be brought in purſuant thereunto, and to be prepared and brought in by the ſame gentlemen. Accordingly, on the the 28th, Mr Cooper preſented to the houſe a bill for redeeming one third part of the remainder of the joint ſtock of annuities, eſtabliſhed by an act of the 3d of his preſent majeſty's reign in reſpect of ſeveral navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures; which was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and as it neither did, nor well could meet with any oppoſition, it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 14th of May.

As ſoon as the two reſolutions upon which this bill was founded were agreed to, it was ordered, that Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that one third part, &c. and he having accordingly given and publiſhed a proper notice ‡, therefore it was by this act enacted, that the ſaid notices ſhould be deemed good and ſufficient notices for the redemption of one third part of the ſaid joint ſtock, and of the annuities attending on ſuch part; and that the ſame ſhall be redeemable, and redeemed accordingly; and that on or before the 25th of December, 1766, there ſhall be iſſued and paid to the governor and company of the Bank of England, the ſum of 870888 l. 5s. 5d. halfpenny, out of all or any of the aids or ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion, or out of the ſurpluſſes commonly called the ſinking fund (except out of the ſaid aids ſuch as hath been, or ſhall be, in the ſame ſeſſion ſpecially and intirely appropriated to any one particular uſe or purpoſe) to be applied by the ſaid governor and company in payment of the like ſum for the redemption and full ſatisfaction of one third part of the ſaid remaining joint ſtock, together with ſuch intereſt or annuities upon the ſame as ſhall on the ſaid 25th be grown due; which intereſt or annuities the Bank was to pay on or until that day, even though the principal monies ſhould have been paid and ſatisfied to them before that day; as the annuities growing due upon this third part between Michaelmas and Chriſtmas were by this act to be paid into the Bank upon account out of the ſurpluſſes of the ſinking fund; and the annuities growing

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 1. † *See before, p.* 662. ‡ *See Lond. Mag.* 1766, *p.* 210.

ing due yearly upon the whole of this joint ſtock were, by the act which eſtabliſhed it *, to be paid out of the ſinking fund yearly at Lady day and Michaelmas.

This is the ſubſtance of the act, but I ſuppoſe no part of the principal monies was paid into the Bank before the ſaid 25th of December, 1766; for as a great many new exchequer bills were to be iſſued by the act I have laſt mentioned; I reckon the whole produce of the public revenue, was applied as faſt as it came in, either to the immediate public ſervice, or to the paying off the old exchequer bills, in order to delay as long as poſſible the iſſuing of any new bills; becauſe no exchequer bill bears any intereſt until it is iſſued, and conſequently every day's delay in iſſuing it, is a day's intereſt ſaved to the public, as the intereſt upon ſuch bill is not payable termly but daily, until they are returned again into the exchequer, or into the hands of ſome revenue collector, from which day the intereſt ceaſes until the bill or bills be re-iſſued for ſome public ſervice.

April 21ſt. The reſolutions that day reported being, after ſome debate upon the firſt, agreed to, it was ordered that a bill, or bills, ſhould be brought in upon them, and to be prepared and brought in by the ſame gentlemen appointed to bring in the laſt mentioned bill. In purſuance of this order, Mr. Paterſon, on the 7th of May, preſented to the houſe a bill for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the ſinking fund; which was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. And as it was in ſubſtance nothing more than that of converting the firſt of the ſaid reſolutions into the form of an act, it afterwards paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

In further purſuance of the ſaid order Mr. Paterſon, on the ſaid 7th of May, preſented to the houſe a bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1766, which was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time †. The next day it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning, which was at ſeveral times put off until the 13th, when after reading the order of the day, inſtructions were ſeverally ordered to the committee, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe of credit, and alſo a clauſe of appropriation, and it was ordered that ſo much of his majeſty's ſpeech to both houſes on the 15th of November 1763, as related to the money ariſing from the ſale of prizes veſted in the crown, and to the ſums which ſhould ariſe by the ſale of the ceded iſlands, being applied to the public ſervice, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee ‡, and alſo that the account of the produce of ſuch part of the ſinking fund, on the 5th of April, 1766, as was ſubject to the diſpoſition of parliament, be referred to the ſaid committee.

With theſe inſtructions and references the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, and having gone through the bill, and made all the proper amendments, the report was next day received, the amendments agreed to, and the bill with the amendments ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 22d it was read a third time, being now intitled, A bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of 1766; and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament. It was then paſſed and ſent to the lords for their concurrence, which their lordſhips granted without any amendment; and at the end of the ſeſſion it received the royal aſſent.

As to this act itſelf, I think it neceſſary to obſerve, that from the account of the produce of the ſinking fund referred to the committee upon the bill, there appeared to be then in the receipt of the exchequer the ſum of 4395861. 10s. 2d. ½ conſequently, by virtue of the clauſe of credit contained in the act, the treaſury were impowered to raiſe but 1710413l. 3s. 9d. ¼ which they were impowered to raiſe by loans or exchequer bills, without any limitation of intereſt: and as to the other ſums applied by this act to the ſervice of 1766, they conſiſted of thoſe

* *See act* 3 *Geo. III. chap.* 9. † *See Lond. Mag.* 1766; *p.* 665. *Ref.* 23.
‡ *See ditto* 1763, *p.* 606.

mentioned

mentioned in the following reſolutions of the two grand committees of ſupply and ways and means, viz. The firſt reſolution of the 29th of April, of that of ways and means, 800001. The ſecond reſolution of ditto 1810001. The third reſolution of ditto. The 5th reſolution of February 15th of that of ſupply, 23211. 14s. 10d $\frac{1}{8}$. The 4th reſolution of April, 29th of that of ways and means, 600001. The ſecond reſolution of March 13th of that of ſupply, 74777l. 14s. And the 4th reſolution of March 27th of ditto, 1167 l. 10s. ſo that the other ſums applied by this act to the current ſervice amount to 1992261. 18s. 10d. and half a farthing, making in the whole 23492261. 18s. 10d, $\frac{1}{8}$. beſide the produce of the duties on gum ſenega, which could not then be known.

Theſe were all the bills paſt into laws that can properly be called money bills, but there were ſome other bills paſſed from whence ſome addition may ariſe to the public revenue, which I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to take notice of. However, we may now calculate what was granted by laſt ſeſſion for the payment of debts contracted during the laſt war, and what was granted for emergencies that may not annually occur, from whence we ſhall ſee what may be our neceſſary annual expence hereafter in time of the moſt profound peace; for as we had not laſt year ſo much as one Spithead expedition, nor one German prince ſubſidized, we cannot expect to be in any future year at a leſs public expence. Among our debts paid off I ſhall reckon ſervices incurred and not provided for and likewiſe the deficiencies, and replacings to the ſinking fund; for tho' ſome ſuch may probably occur every year, yet they may more properly be called debts paid off, or emergencies, rather than a part of the neceſſary annual expence. Therefore from the ſum total of laſt year's grants, we muſt deduct the following reſolutions, viz.

The 12th of February the 15th - -	35061	6	2
The firſt eight reſolutions of March the 13th	2498042	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
The firſt of March the 18th - -	8708	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
The firſt two reſolutions of March the 27th -	156043	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The reſolutions of April the 10th - -	2070888	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Reſolution of April the 14th - -	292828	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total to be deducted - -	5061572	11	5
Neceſſary annual expence - -	3211707	19	8 $\frac{5}{8}$

But as ſome of the articles of this public expence muſt neceſſarily in time of peace decreaſe yearly, particularly the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th reſolution of February the 15th, and the 3d and 4th reſolutions of March the 27th, and probably the 2d of February the 18th, I muſt ſuppoſe that when we have paid off all the debts not provided for before the end of the war, our neceſſary annual expence will never much exceed 3000000l. unleſs our parliament ſhould not only think that they have a right and a knowledge of the circumſtances of every one of our colonies in America ſufficient for enabling them to judge how much, and in what manner, they can ſeverally contribute towards the public expence, but alſo reſolve to exerciſe that right; for if this ſhould be the caſe, the 4th reſolution of February the 15th and thoſe of January the 27th would together ſoon amount to double what they are: Nay it might probably involve us in another German war: The French and Spaniards would take advantage of the diſcontents of our people in America to renew their incroachments, depredations, and hoſtilities againſt us in that part of the world; and as we cannot enter into a war againſt theſe two nations without firſt forming a confederacy upon the continent of Europe, ſufficient for the protection of our king's dominions upon that continent, we cannot expect to be able to form ſuch a confederacy without entering into engagements at leaſt as expenſive as the laſt; nor can we well expect to make the ſame glorious uſe of it, for the four P's can never more unite in our favour.

By the four P's I mean Pitt—Pompadour—Pruſſia—and Providence: It was by the accidental conjunction of theſe four extraordinary conſtellations that we obtained ſuch triumphs in the laſt war: By Mr. Pitt's prudent direc-

tion of the military and money affairs or this nation, by Madam Pompadour's malign influence upon the military and money affairs of France, and by the ſurpriſing courage and conduct of his Pruſſian majeſty in the direction of the war in every part of Germany; and yet notwithſtanding the extraordinary conjunction of theſe three, notwithſtanding our unexpected triumphs in the courſe of the war, ſuch was the natural ſuperiority of the confederacy againſt us in that war, that our affairs were in a moſt deſperate ſituation before the end of the campaign in 1761*. At that very nick of time Providence remarkably interpoſed in our favour, by putting an end to the important life of Elizabeth then empreſs of Ruſſia, who died at Peterſburg after a few days illneſs on the 5th of January 1762, having but juſt compleated the 51ſt year of her age, and 20th of her reign.

This at once threw deſperation upon the other ſide of the queſtion; for by the change that happened immediately upon her death, in the ſyſtem of politics at the court of Ruſſia, and by the good uſe we made during the next ſummer of our military force both by ſea and land, the affairs of France and her new ally the king of Spain were thrown into ſo deſperate a ſituation, that I doubt if we made ſuch an uſe of it as we might have done in the inſuing negotiation for a treaty of peace, if we had nothing to fear from the jealouſies of the then neutral powers of Europe, ſeveral of whom might have been induced by the growing power of Pruſſia and Hanover upon the continent of Europe, and the increaſing power of this nation in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, to have joined with vigour and ſpirit againſt us in the war. And this doubt every impartial man muſt remain intangled in, unleſs he has a more certain knowledge than any private man can as yet have, of the maxims and ſecret views of the then ruling miniſters at the ſeveral neutral courts of Europe; for as ſeveral others beſide Spain had, during the war, but very indifferently obſerved their neutrality, with reſpect to this nation, from ſuch accounts as were then made public there appeared to be ſome reaſon for apprehending this conſequence, had we rejected the terms of peace that were offered by our enemies; as politics are now too well underſtood, and too generally attended to for any nation to expect what happened in the time of the Romans, *dum ſinguli pugnant, omnes vincuntur.*

But whatever doubts we may have as to the wiſdom of our agreeing to the terms of the laſt treaty of peace, no man can doubt of its being the moſt beneficial treaty, for ourſelves at leaſt, that was ever made by this nation; and indeed I do not recollect any war we were ever ingaged in, which ſo immediately concerned the real and true intereſt of this nation. The treaty of Bretigny that was deemed ſo glorious at the time it was made, and that was ſo highly applauded by the fooliſh or ſycophant Engliſh hiſtorians of that age, was ſo far from being equally beneficial, that it neither was, nor could be ſo; for the very boon we were contending for in that war would have ruined us: By good luck we never could obtain it, tho' our grandees were led by their ambition or avarice (and conſequently our parliaments ſuch as they were in thoſe days) to addreſs and to grant money for the proſecution of the deſign †. A province or two of France might have remained, as they actually did, in the poſſeſſion of our kings for ſeveral years, and continued as an appendix to the kingdom of England; but had we ſucceeded in making our king alſo king of France, the two kingdoms muſt ſoon have been again ſeparated by ſome terrible diſaſter, or the Britiſh iſlands would long before this time have become an appendix to the great kingdom of France: We ſhould all have been Frenchmen: The Engliſh language, like the Welſh and Iriſh, would have been baniſhed to the moſt remote and unfrequented corners; and theſe iſlands now ſo happy, would have been governed, or rather pillaged, by French viceroys; for the ſeat of government can never long remain in an iſland if it be under

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1764. *p.* 509.

† *See Puffendorff's Introduction to the Hiſt. of France,* 8*vo. p.* 193, *Rapin's Hiſt. of England, fol. p.* 417.

the

the dominion of a great and extenſive kingdom upon a neighbouring continent. Thank God! We at laſt loſt even the few provinces we had in France; for we never were in any ſettled tranquility or thought of any thing but fighting, whilſt we had any of them; and the neighbouring powers to France always made their own market of us, even ſo low down as Henry VIII, as often as our kings thought of going to war for the defence of what they had, or for the recovery of what they had loſt in that kingdom.

The caſe is very different with reſpect to the poſſeſſions we now have in America. We can never have occaſion to call for the aſſiſtance of any European power to defend them becauſe we can eaſily defend them as well as ourſelves, by our navy, and they will always contribute greatly towards enabling us to do ſo, by the numbers of brave and able ſeamen they employ, and enable us to employ; and as they have been by the wiſdom of our anceſtors divided into ſeveral diſtinct governments, they can never unite into one great empire, if we neither oppreſs them ourſelves, nor allow our governors to oppreſs them. We ſhould therefore moſt cautiouſly avoid every meaſure that may be thought by them oppreſſive, eſpecially ſuch a one as muſt be thought ſo by all of them, which from what has paſſed we may know, will be the caſe of any tax we compell them to pay, by virtue of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great Britain, and not expreſsly approved of or tacitly aſſented to by their own aſſemblies; for by every one of their charters it is provided, that they ſhall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of Britiſh ſubjects: Now it is the chief and the peculiar privilege of the ſubjects of Great Britain, not to be bound by law to pay any tax but ſuch as have been, or ſhall be agreed to by a majority of their repreſentatives; and whatever we may think here, I believe we ſhall find it difficult to perſuade a freeholder, or free burgeſs of any county or town in America, who never ſaw Great Britain in his whole life, or gave his vote for or againſt any one man in our parliament, that he has a repreſentative in the parliament of Great Britain.

They are all obliged by their charters to ſubmit to the laws of England, and conſequently they muſt all be bound by every new law that is made by our parliament for amending explaining, or enforcing the laws of England; but the laws of England are very different from the laws of taxation *. There is no tax impoſed by the laws of England but the old and rightful cuſtoms, which are now often aſcertained and enforced by a new law; and I muſt ſay, that if ſtrict and impartial juſtice had been obſerved, ſomething like what we now call the land tax ought to have been introduced and eſtabliſhed, in the room of that unalienable property and thoſe feudal tenures which our kings, for ſatisfying the avarice of our grandees, found themſelves obliged to part with, inſtead of thoſe hateful exciſes which were in the room of them eſtabliſhed by the partiality of our grandees in their own favour; for by the laws of England the crown was and always ought to be provided with a ſufficient revenue for ſupporting the uſual expence of our government, abſolutely neceſſary in time of peace; but when war or any other accidental emergency makes a greater expence abſolutely neceſſary, the ſubjects of Great Britain have a right by themſelves or their repreſentatives, to judge, 1ſt of the neceſſity, 2dly of the ſum that may be ſufficient for anſwering that neceſſity; and 3dly of the methods and time in which it may be moſt convenient for them to raiſe that ſum. Upon theſe occaſions it is that the laws of taxation take place; and I believe every man of common ſenſe will grant that if it be poſſible it is better for the ſubject as well as the crown, to raiſe that ſum as it may be wanted, than to raiſe it at once, by granting a preſent premium for the advance, or a future intereſt for the delay of payment; which is the reaſon why all taxation laws are or ought to be temporary.

It is this right that the Britiſh ſubjects in America now lay claim to: They ſay they have no repreſentatives any where but in their own reſpective aſſemblies, conſequently can form no judgment as to any of the three points before mentioned, but by their repreſentatives in thoſe aſſemblies; and that an attempt to impoſe any tax upon them by virtue of an act paſſed in

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1746. *p.* 565.

in the Britiſh parliament only, would be an attempt to deprive them of that privilege which is the chief privilege enjoyed by all Britiſh ſubjects in any part of the Britiſh dominions, becauſe it is the only privilege we can depend on for the preſervation of all the privileges and immunities we have a right to; and whilſt they are in this way of thinking, we cannot expect, I ſhould be ſorry to find, we had reaſon to expect, that they would quietly ſubmit to ſuch an attempt. Whereas if it ſhould ever be reſolved to make an amendment to the laws of England, by ſubſtituting for the life of the king upon the throne, a moderate land tax in the room of that unalienable and thoſe feudal tenures which our kings found themſelves obliged to part with, and in the room of that part of the old and rightful cuſtoms which we have wiſely for the benefit of our trade and manufactures annihilated, and at the ſame time aboliſh many of thoſe exciſes upon the neceſſaries of life, which have been by the partiality of the rich amongſt us introduced and unwiſely as well as unjuſtly eſtabliſhed for ever, or at leaſt for the life of the king upon the throne: I ſay, if we ſhould ever reſolve upon ſuch an amendment I could demonſtrate that every landholder in Great Britain whoſe land eſtate did not exceed 500l. a year, would find his advantage in it, even ſuppoſing it were to be preceded by a new and equal aſſeſſment; and I dare ſay, our people in America would very generally approve of it, eſpecially if it were at the ſame time enacted, that no man ſhould, either by himſelf or deputy, hold any public office there, unleſs he reſided chiefly in America, and in that colony where the greateſt part of the buſineſs of his office was to be tranſacted; for like a ſkilful phyſician, when we find ourſelves obliged to adminiſter a bitter pill, as this would be to the taſte of the great landholders in America, we ſhould always contrive an innocent but pleaſant vehicle for carrying it down; whereas, an ignorant quack can think of nothing but his noſtrum, by which he diſguſts inſtead of curing his patient.

Whether any ſuch amendment as this to the laws of England may ever be reſolved on, is what I cannot foretell: If it ever ſhould, it muſt certainly be preceded by a new, an equal, and a general aſſeſſment upon the lands and trade of Great Britain as well as Britiſh America; for without this, if we ſhould attempt to impoſe a land tax in America by virtue of an act of the Britiſh parliament, I am afraid it will be oppoſed upon the ſame principle, and with the ſame vigour, with which they oppoſed the late ſtamp duty; therefore I hope we ſhall continue to content ourſelves with what addition to our public revenue we can obtain by peaceable means from the aſſembly of each reſpective colony; for to attempt to obtain any ſuch addition by forcible means, or by the terror of our arms, it would increaſe our public expence yearly, far beyond what could be made good by any addition to our annual revenue ſo obtained, and might probably be attended with ſuch conſequences as would be fatal to our trade, if not to our very being as a free and independent people: On the other hand, if we continue in the peaceable ſtate in which we are at preſent, and can prevent any decay in our trade and manufactures, it will appear from the above ſtate of our neceſſary annual expence, that we can now ſpare at leaſt 1500,000l. from the ſinking fund yearly for paying off our public debts, without any addition to our preſent annual revenue; and as every annual payment muſt add a large ſum to the ſinking fund, we may ſoon be able to ſpare two millions a year, for the ſame purpoſe, ſo that notwithſtanding our preſent heavy load, many of the preſent generation may, before they die, have the ſatisfaction to ſee their country quite free from any national debt *.

I ſhall now begin to give an account of the moſt remarkable bills brought in during this ſeſſion which had the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, according to the order of time in which they were brought in, or preparations made for bringing them in. According to this order the firſt that occurs to my notice is the now annual bill for importation of ſalted beef, &c. from Ireland; for on the very firſt day of the ſeſſion a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to continue the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion †; which was agreed to, and Sir Joſeph Mawbey and Mr. Coventry were ordered to prepare

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1764, *p.* 450.

† *See laſt vol. p.* 122.

pare, and bring in the ſame; and as ſuch proviſions then bore ſo high a price, that even the moſt ſelfiſh of our landholders were aſhamed to petition againſt the bill, it paſſed through both houſes without oppoſition, but did not receive the royal aſſent until the 19th of February, and as the allowance of ſuch importation granted by the act to be continued was for twelve months from the commencement of that act, and ſome of our cuſtomhouſe officers who did not know that every act of parliament which does not preſcribe a particular day for its commencement, is always ſuppoſed to have commenced upon the firſt day of the ſeſſion in which it is paſſed, did on that account perhaps make ſome difficulty to allow any ſuch free importation, between the 17th of of December and the 19th of Feb. therefore to prevent any ſuch future difficulty, care was taken in this new bill, to continue the former act until the firſt of February, 1767, upon a ſuppoſition, I reckon, that the parliament would meet ſoon enough for having a new bill paſſed for continuing it for another twelve months at leaſt; for to have made it to have continued until the beginning of the next ſeſſion, might perhaps have been objected to, as not being a limited but an uncertain time.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE game laws, as well as thoſe of the poor and highways, are ſo numerous, that people (whoſe buſineſs it is, and employment it ought to be, to underſtand and decypher them) will hardly give themſelves the trouble of looking into them, or endeavour to conſtrue them by claſſical rules. I cannot indeed help ſaying, that many eminent lawyers, who ſhine much in the practice of the law in this preſent age, have not had the advantage of ſo good a claſſical education as that profeſſion requires, no more than many officers of juſtice, who have been taken too early from ſchool in order to travel and ſee foreign parts, to complete their education, which they hardly ever begin; for it is the cuſtom, when young men are juſt come to an age to underſtand and digeſt what they have been whipped and corrected for all the former part of their time at ſchool, they are, forſooth, taken away in order to travel, ſee foreign parts (as they call it) and the like, and return home (after three years licence for improving upon, and exceeding in, the debaucheries of their own country) the complete man; nor can I forget to add the mechanick who, from a blackſmith grown rich by beating off the ruſt of his anceſtors, has hammered out his education from a hob nail, and forged himſelf into a juſtice of the peace; I ſay if from ſuch men as theſe, our language is to be torn in pieces and ſtripped of almoſt it's very nature, if from theſe men the tenour of the laws (that moſt excellent piece of perfection of human underſtanding, that bond of peace and of all concord) the purport of the Engliſh tongue, and the true uſe of our language is to be authorized and delivered forth; how ſhould it otherwiſe happen but that the very meaning of every act of parliament ſhould be defeated and ſet aſide, and the very words, that are really in themſelves truly grammatical and ſenſible, made a laugh and ſcorn of. It is from this ariſes the multiplicity of the laws, becauſe ſome won't underſtand them and others cannot; for I am ſorry at my heart to mention it, that, now a days, moſt lawyers and officers of juſtice are ſo far from looking into an act of parliament to renew their memory, that it is reckoned a kind of depravation of their knowledge to look twice into the ſame act; nay indeed ſome of them take the law as tradeſmen do goods by the groſs, and think it either contained in the articles of indenture of their clerkſhip, or in the *dedimus poteſtatem*, but of theſe I hope there are few who take it as bequeathed with their chattels, or imagine they muſt have it by inſtinct without that *application* to which they would owe their whole knowledge, but which they are too apt to think of as a drudgery and load, when connected with any part of their life. Do not think, ſir, that I mean to be more ſevere than the neceſſity of reformation demands, I mean that thoſe men which I have here deſcribed (if any ſuch there be) ſhould endeavour to educate their ſons in another manner, in order that the employments, or offices, they are to enjoy, or fill in the ſtate, may ſit upon them with greater

eaſe and dignity, and they execute the employ more to the ſatisfaction and improvement of their country. But after all I have ſaid here, you cannot imagine there are any ſuch men as above deſcribed, who have any executive office in the legiſlative power, but that it is only the chimera of my own brain, and, like Falſtaff's twelve men in buckram, reported to his prince Hal to be good men all. But ſhould ſuch men as theſe be only ſuppoſed to be, and perching among the brittle branches of that lately extended foreign tree, commonly known by the name of the Scotch firr, ſometime ago planted nigh Conſtitution hill, what muſt we imagine the man that clings round the trunk to be, and who is endeavouring to ſupport the tottering and tumbling branches thereof, that ſeem to have robbed the royal oak of all its gold (placed on by the precious care of our anceſtors) to adorn and deck out the prickly pine of the Scotch firr? But I ſhall leave the diſcuſſion of that point, and the deſcription and character of that plant, for another opportunity, as I ſee my pen naturally inclines to turn this letter into a political one, when in fact I really began it as a legiſtical one: I muſt therefore return to my firſt plan, and as Horace ſays, *et mihi res, non me rebus, ſubmittere conor.* As, no doubt, you will think the former part of my letter was meant to lead to the diſcuſſion of ſome point of law relative to the game, and as a law ſuit has lately happened upon this head, in the county of C——r, this letter may not be unacceptable to many of your readers.

I mean to endeavour to ſhew, how much the intent of a certain law has been deſtroyed, and the meaning of the Engliſh language depraved by the hurrying over the words of an act of parliament. Though perhaps many of your readers will, without ever looking into the act, rank themſelves with the above deſcribed, yet there are ſome, whoſe coolneſs of temper will give themſelves time to look into it, and will, by a claſſical, and grammatical examination into the words of the act, find that the literal conſtruction of the words are directly oppoſite to the vitiated practice of the law: The act I mean is that of 5 Ann c. 14. and the words are theſe: "If any perſon not qualified by the laws of this realm ſo to do, ſhall keep, or uſe any greyhounds, ſetting dogs, hays, lurchers, tunnels, *or any other engines to deſtroy the game*," the penalty of five pounds is annexed.

Now, ſir, it has been ſometimes the practice of the law to ſay, that the inſtruments there particularly named, muſt be uſed in the deſtruction of the game before the penalty can be levied, ſo that you ſee they take the whole ſentence together, and do not diſtinguiſh between the words *and* and *or*, but take them both to mean one and the ſame thing; I am ſorry to find ſome of our great practitioners of the law have not been long enough at ſchool to know the difference between *and* and *or*; that *and* is a conjunctive and joins two ſentences together, the one dependent on the other, and that *or* is a disjunctive, and disjoins any two ſentences, and prevents their dependance one upon the other, by which means the laſt ſentence ſhall have no connection with the foregoing: now all thoſe inſtruments deſcribed by name were known to be then made uſe of in the deſtruction of the game, and therefore could be kept for no other uſe or purpoſe, which may be eaſily obſerved by repeating the words, greyhounds, ſetting dogs, hays, lurchers, and tunnels, under theſe names the law prohibited ſuch things, in the keeping of unqualified perſons: Now, ſir, theſe inſtruments have already been proved to be ſuch as the parliament then thought fit to forbid, and as they could not think of any other inſtruments, that were then known to be uſed in the deſtruction of game, they could not forbid any more by name, but ſaid they, a man may keep a cane, or a ſpit, or any inſtrument whatever, by which he may kill the game; they therefore added another ſentence in theſe words, *or any other inſtrument to kill and deſtroy the game.* This ſentence by the word *or* ſeperates itſelf intirely from the foregoing, and therefore I take it the legiſlature put theſe words in, ſo that whatever inſtrument an unqualified man kills a hare with, that inſtrument being in his keeping, and proved to be uſed in the death of the hare, is forfeited to the law, and he becomes ſubject to the penalty, whether it is a croſs bow, a long pikel, a large caſting net, a gun, or any other device, and if the inſtrument is not mentioned by name in the act, the keeping it is not penal without uſing of it, but if the inſtrument

inſtrument is mentioned by name in the act, there the keeping it is ſufficient to levy the penalty: The words, *or other ingines to kill and deſtroy the game*, tend to thoſe other things, or inſtruments only, by which the game is found to be killed, and if not deſcribed in the act by name, it muſt be proved, that they were uſed in deſtroying the game, otherwiſe they will not be liable to the penalty, nor the inſtrument forfeited to the law. Now as for inſtance in the word gun, which word not being inſerted in this act (5 Ann. c. 14.) it is neceſſary to prove that he made uſe of it to deſtroy the game, before the penalty can be levied, or the engine ſeized upon and forfeited to the law by this act. But it is not ſo with a greyhound, a ſetting dog, hays, lurchers, tunnels, as they are mentioned by name in the act, and the keeping of them by unqualified perſons is ſufficient to levy the penalty, and ſeize any of them as forfeited to the law. People are apt to confound two acts together, I mean the 22 and 23 of C. II. c. 25. and this of the 5 Ann. The latter has a penalty annexed to it, and the former has the word *gun* in it, and no penalty but only by ſeizure by warrant of a juſtice of the peace from unqualified perſons; there is no penalty annexed for the bare keeping of a gun, or carrying one unleſs proved to be uſed in the deſtruction of the game, but a juſtice of peace may by his warrant ſeize the gun only, and order the ſame to be deſtroyed when in the keeping of an unqualified perſon by the 22 and 23 C. II. c. 25. Now, ſir, as I am certain this will appear to ſome of your readers in a new light, I hope they will peruſe it with the the ſame attention that I have conſidered it. There are ſome no doubt who will aſk their lawyer this queſtion at a random ſhot, and who like a ſhield or hard block of marble, will return the charge of ſhot as quick as it came without ever conſidering at all, in a volly of words at once, oh, ſir, he's quite wrong, it is no ſuch thing. This perhaps is all you will get from a man who has ſtole away the law in the groſs as a hungry maſtiff lays hold of the ſpit from the fire, and runs away with it together with the whole joint of meat, but a wiſer dog, than he, comes and ſees him in a narrow paſſage not able to get all through the door, ſeizes the meat, draws it from off the ſpit, and leaves him to examine minutely the part that is now ſeperated, as he could not underſtand what to do with the whole together.

Yours, &c.

R. W.

Feb. 1767.

A Converſation occaſioned by The Confeſſional.

STATIOTES. Well met Phil.—I was wiſhing to ſee you.—Pray have you read that incomparable performance *The Confeſſional.*—I know you are a friend to liberty, and will be charmed with it:—If you have not read it, I muſt inſiſt upon your getting it immediately.

Phileleutheros. I have read it,—but cannot think it by any means calculated to ſerve the cauſe of liberty; outrage and raſh intemperate projects, will rather alarm and diſguſt.

Stat. Pſha! you are ſtrangely altered—why! Would not you be glad to have the ſubſcription to articles aboliſhed?—I doubt ſome good advancement *—ſome chancellorſhip, archdeaconry or prebend, has reconciled you to things as they are.—It is almoſt conſtantly found ſo to do.

Phil. I find you have not read that book for nothing; but have learned to ſlander, calumniate and ſurmize evil, as that writer univerſally does of all who are not as outrageous as himſelf. That ſome may have been influenced in their compliance by intereſt is very likely: and ſo it is that ſome have courted applauſe—ſerved a turn—or gratified ſome paſſion, by oppoſition and ſingularity: and yet he that will inſinuate of either *compliance* or *oppoſition*, that it is never *honeſt* and ſincere—but will always ſuppoſe the very wickedeſt motives poſſible; indicates a very bad heart, from which he takes his meaſure of things and forms ſuch a judgment. To anſwer you however directly; I am ſtill a private divine and have no power, nor *elevating proſpect*, to change my view of things *or the magnitude, arrangement* and *effect of objects.* But ſtill I am far from being ſatisfied that the aboliſhing all ſubſcriptions would not be liable to very ill conſequences: Nor can I approve of trying the experiment before it be well

* *See preface to the Confeſſional, p. 4 and 5, and the note at the bottom of p. 19.*

proved it cannot—for when the miſchief that is feared from it is *ſeen* to take place, it will be too late to retreat. Neither is this, I apprehend, all that the author of that piece drives at. He intimates a great deal more intended—Though he does not chooſe to indulge you with knowing preciſely what, and how much is behind the curtain, but would have you begin with this: And then it will be time enough to let you into what may be farther thought neceſſary. It is impoſſible indeed that he ſhould tell what claims will be ſet up, or ſchemes prevail, till he ſees which of the diverſe explainers of ſcripture will be moſt active noiſy, or violent in the church, when adopted, in behalf of his ſenſe—and what turn things may take, after this general opening of it's pale, to every (the abſurdeſt as well as the beſt) applier of ſcripture. The moſt judicious are ſeldom the moſt forward, active and buſy, nor are the upright and truly religious ever, ſo good managers in party ſkill and dexterity: and are likely therefore to go by the worſt in this ſkirmiſh. I cannot think this therefore a likely means to mend any real blemiſhes, or to obtain any real improvements in a church. A better qualified, and leſs tumultuous application of the ſcripture rule can only produce any good;—And we do not want men amongſt us either of temper or judgment enough, notwithſtanding his inſinuations, to accompliſh every thing of this kind when properly commiſſioned. Theſe indeed are not likely to find ſo much amiſs as he does, becauſe they are men of temper and judgment. He ſeems to have a * quarrel with almoſt every particular in our church—the model—the diſcipline—the doctrine;—and to the beſt of my judgment, by his giving-out, he wants rather to ſet up an entire new one, than to improve the old. I remember a judicious obſervation of Mr. J. Clark's † in his reply to Dr. Chandler;—"Mr. Chandler, and his brethren plead only for aboliſhing ſubſcription to the explanatory articles of *the church of England* without inſiſting on another to the aſſembly's catechiſm, or *articles of their own drawing up*: and yet perhaps if they could think ſuch a thing would go down, they might not diſapprove of ſuch a ſubſcription. But as they know I ſuppoſe that this would be a vain attempt, the plea is only to aboliſh *the preſent ſubſcription*.—It will be time enough to propoſe *another* when they have by degrees, filled up the preferments and emoluments of the church and have power in their hands." Certainly this uſe would be made of it, by ſome or other, whether the writer of The Confeſſional approved of it, or no; his propoſed ſubſcription to the ſcriptures (which is *in effect* none) would not be deemed ſufficient; and poſſibly he might think ſo too, after he had once got the appointment of Articles in other hands to his liking.

Stat. Indeed you are too ſuſpicious. He does not want to build up any thing——only to pull down—and then every one is to build up for himſelf upon a ſcripture foundation.———

Phil. But what need of pulling down at all?—Cannot every one now build where, and how he ſees beſt? is there not a *toleration?* and is it not ſufficiently extended?—He ſhould conſider that others may think what he would pull down has a true ſcripture foundation; and may be as fully perſuaded of this, as *he can be* that ſome other government, model, diſcipline, doctrine, &c. are according to the real ſcripture ſenſe. He ſeems indeed to think none *conſcientious* but the *poor conſcientious puritans* — good-natured, charitable ſoul!—I muſt however be allowed to believe as much of others; and ſurely they ſhould be allowed upon this principle to keep up for themſelves what they approve: And he is not to be allowed to pull down to their prejudice.

For ought I ſee then, he has nothing to do, but if he be diſſatisfied with our communion, to retreat quietly to any other he likes better and thinks more ſcriptural. Or will he not be ſatisfied with enjoying what he thinks ſuch, without he can deprive others of what they approve, and make them ſubmit to what he prefers?

Stat. That is ſo far from being his mind, that it is his very objection to the eſtabliſhment.

Phil. Has he then forgotten the *toleration?*

* *Confeſſional, p.* 321.

† *A full and particular reply to Mr. Chandler's caſe of ſubſcription, p.* 192.

They

Stat. But *toleration* is not enough—They would have no excluſive *eabliſhment*; but * all ſtand upon an exact level; and enjoy the ſame honours, power, and places of profit or preferment without any teſt or ſubſcription.

Phil. O!---I ſee where the grievance lies.---It is not that they cannot adhere to, or advance what they think to be the truth—as one would ſuppoſe by hearing ſo much about conſcience—But what they want is to go ſnacks in the profits, preferments and dignities, &c. which it has been thought fit to annex to the eſtabliſhment——*hinc lachrymæ!* I do not, I aſſure you, wiſh them not to have theſe envied *rich morſels*, their mouths ſo water at: I only wiſh the preſervation and ſecurity of the eſtabliſhment---would to God they would all come in to it, and enjoy it's emoluments.

Some ſect or denomination ever will be uppermoſt; and if any other than the church of England was ſo they would not only act the ſame part in reſpect to emoluments, &c.——but they would not equally tolerate the church of England, as they are tolerated by it. [No nor even diſſenters of a different denomination.]

But let us ſuppoſe, what there is no room to ſuppoſe, that they might poſſibly rate us——Is there not as much reaſon for them, as for us, to be content with a toleration?——Or would they indeed gull us into turning over the eſtabliſhment to them, and truſting to a toleration from them? I hope we ſhall be wiſer, and not be talked out of our ſelf-defence.——As to your objection about places of power, &c.——Our proviſion in regard to them is nothing more.

Stat. They have a right to enjoy them, and ought not to be abridged of that right.

Phil. Rights of this kind certainly may be, and in many inſtances actually are reſtrained, upon ſufficient reaſon, as you very well know;—Particulars have † been pointed out by every writer on this ſubject. And ſurely ſelf-defence and a *preſervation* of the national church (from being overturned, as it has once been, by power coming into the hands of thoſe that diſſent from it) is a ſufficient reaſon. Would they not judge it ſo, think you, if theirs were the national church? Conſider well what may be concluded both from what has been done, and is ſtill the ſpirit of ſome capital writers amongſt them. See a juſt eſtimate from both theſe in ‡ biſhop Ellys's *plea for the ſacramental teſt*, or Sherlock's *Miſchief* and *danger of repealing the corporation* and *teſt acts*.

Let them not clamour then at this reſtraint, as if nobody ever were uſed half ſo ill.——Of the members of the eſtabliſhment how few ſhare of honours, &c. even of thoſe that are qualified, in compariſon of the numbers that go without them; and yet think no injury done them. They ought not indeed to be conſidered as *rights*, but marks of honour and confidence: To beſtow theſe may be looked upon as the reſult of ſuperior regard and truſt, but the not beſtowing them is not to be conſidered as a puniſhment: eſpecially too when the *reaſon* of not beſtowing them is the *ſecurity* of the eſtabliſhment, and therewith the welfare and quiet of the ſtate; and is *not* done *to drive them from their way of thinking*: only not to put a weapon into their hands which they would not fail to uſe againſt the eſtabliſhment; as it would be § natural for them to do; and as Rapin, no prejudiced voucher, allows that even the moſt moderate and leaſt differing party of them would infallibly do ‖. "If, ſays he the Preſbyterians can ever act without controul they will not be ſatisfied till they have utterly deſtroyed the hierarchy and indeed

* *Preface to the Confeſſional, p.* 46.

† *See Dr. Sherlock's Vindication of Cor. and Teſt Acts, p.* 29 *to* 42, *and* 50 *to* 58, *and Biſhop Ellys's Tracts, part I. p.* 166 *to* 169.

‡ *See this in his tracts, part I. p.* 121 *to* 136.

§ *Biſhop Ellys's tracts, part I. p.* 118, 119.

‖ *The laſt ſection but one, of Rapin's diſſertation on the Whigs, &c. As I vary from Tindal's tranſlation, I have added the original for my juſtification.*

Il eſt certain que ſi les Preſbyteriens ſe voyent jamais en etat d'agir ſans oppoſition, ils ne ſeront point contentes qu'ils n'ayent ruiné de fond en comble la Hierarchie, & en general toute L'Egliſe Anglicane.

the whole church of England in general."

Stat. But this reſtraint, reſpecting matters of religion, is perſecution.

Phil. It has been the faſhion with ſome people of late, to call almoſt any thing perſecution—Every thing that thwarts that humour, or is the leaſt diſagreeable to them, is nothing leſs than perſecution truly—if it be but the denial of a favour—even if the eſtabliſhment will not do them the favour to put it in their power to effect it's deſtruction. But you muſt talk this talk to old women only, and ſuch as are carried away by mere ſounds.

Stat. You talk as if you were arguing all this while againſt diſſenters, when it is a conſiderable member of your own church that we owe the *confeſſional* to.

Phil. The more ſhame for him if it be ſo—but this makes no difference to me, ſo long as he talks and acts juſt as they do; and carries on their work for them. I think he ſhould bluſh at his vilifying Mr. White and others for their attachment to the church eſtabliſhed, when he reflects how much *honeſter* that is, than to take her pay, and fight againſt her.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

A ſhort Introduction to the Doctrine of Circulating Decimals.

A Circulating decimal is that wherein one or more figures continually return; as, ,1$\dot{6}$, where the point over the figure 6 ſhows that the value of the decimal under conſideration may be approached nearer and nearer by repeating the figure 6 continually; as, 16666, &c. *ad infinitum.*

Again, ,7$\dot{2}$ is a circulating decimal, the value of which is more nearly approached by each repetition of theſe figures; as, ,7272, &c.

The circulating part of a decimal is called a repetend, or circle: if it conſiſts only of one figure, it is called a ſimple repetend, if of ſeveral figures, a compound repetend.

All operations relating to repetends may be deduced from the following

LEMMA.

When the figure 9 is made a diviſor to any one of the other digits [viz. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.] with cyphers annexed, the quotient will be the very ſame figure as the digit of the dividend, which may be repeated at pleaſure; as,

9)1,000(,1111,&c. *ad infinitum.* = $\frac{1}{9}$.

9)3,000(,3333,&c.9)6,000(,6666,&c.

Again, divide by two nines [99] any two digits with cyphers annexed, (except 99) and the quotient will be the ſame figures as the two digits of the dividend, which may be repeated continually.

In like manner, three digits with cyphers annexed, divided by 999, will have a quotient conſiſting of the three digits of the dividend repeated, &c. as appears by the following operations:

```
                                  , . .
99) 42,000 (,4242, &c.
    396
    ---
    240
    198
    ---
    420
    396
    ---
     24
    &c.

                                  , . , .
999) 739,0000 (,739739, &c.
     6993
     ----
     3970
     2997
     ----
     9730
     8991
     ----
     7390
     ----
     &c.
```

Hence a repetend or circle may be eaſily expreſſed in finite terms; for ,$\dot{1} = \frac{1}{9}$. ,$\dot{2} = \frac{2}{9}$. ,$\dot{4}\dot{2} = \frac{42}{99}$ and ,$\dot{7}\dot{3}\dot{9} = \frac{739}{999}$. But if the decimal has a part that does not circulate, which is called a finite part, prefixed to the circle, obſerve the following rule:

Multiply the finite, or uncirculating part, by as many nines as there are figures in the circle, to which add the circle itſelf, and ſubſcribe all the nines of your multiplier with as many cy-

pher

phers annexed as there are places in the finite part.

Let it be required to find the finite expreſſion of the decimal ,138.

13 The finite part.		
×9	Proof.	
117 Product.	900) 125,000 (,138	
+8 The circle	900	
125	3500	
	2700	
900 the finite expreſſion.	8000 &c.	
= ,138.		

This rule is eaſily deduced from the lemma, and the rule for reducing *a mixed number* into an *improper fraction*.

Thus, $13\frac{8}{9} = \frac{125}{9}$, which divided by 100, in order to reſtore it to its decimal ſtate, will be $\frac{125}{900}$: Thus, $\frac{100}{1})\frac{125}{9}(\frac{125}{900} = ,138$. Here ,13 being taken as an integer, is afterwards made a decimal, as it ought to be, by dividing by 100. $\frac{13}{100} = ,13$.

It is neceſſary, before we proceed to addition, to ſhew the method of making unlike repetends conterminous; that is, to begin and end at the ſame diſtance from the decimal point.

1ſt. The ſimple repetend ,6 may be expreſſed by ,66 or ,666, &c. and ,42 by ,4242, or ,424242, &c.

2dly. Any Repetend, ſimple or compound, may be made to begin and end at any diſtance from the decimal point; as, ,666 = ,6, and, ,4242 = ,424, &c. From theſe ſelf-evident remarks is drawn the following rule.

Take the leaſt *common multiple* of the ſeveral *numbers of places* in the given circles, and make it the common number of places to each circle.

EXAMPLE.

Reduce ,6, ,42, and ,13728 to conterminous circles.

Here the number of places being 1. 2. and 4. their leaſt common multiple is 4, which muſt be made the common number of places in each circle. Thus,

,6 = ,66666
,42 = ,42424
,13728 = ,13728

Note 1. Here all the circles are made *conterminous*.

Note 2. Each of theſe circles conſiſts of four places, becauſe 4 is the leaſt common multiple of 1. 2. and 4; that is, it is the leaſt number that can be divided by each of them without a remainder.

Circles, when *conterminous*, are fitted for addition or ſubtraction.

EXAMPLE.

Add together ,6, ,42, and, ,13728.

,6 = ,66666 = ,6 $\frac{6666}{9999}$.
,42 = ,42424 = 4, $\frac{2424}{9999}$.
,13728 = ,13728 = $\frac{,13728}{9999}$.

Total of the circles } 12818, for a dividend.

The common denominator is the diviſor. } Diviſor. 9999) Dividend. ,12818 (1. The quotient to be added to the dividend.
+1

This ſum ,12819, added to the figures omitted, viz. ,1 + ,4 + ,6 = 1,1 1 ,1. Total of the finite parts of the decimals.

The true ſum is 1,22819.

As circulating decimals may be conſidered as in a flowing ſtate, I mark the laſt figure of each circle with the fluxionary point (·), and the firſt figure, when there are ſeveral figures, with (,) to denote the beginning of the circle.

What is here taught ſeems ſufficient to enable beginners to underſtand any of the late treatiſes concerning circulating decimals.

Havant, Jan. 8, 1767. S. Cole.

To

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Mrs. Mare Grey, of Cuckold's-Point preſents her compliments, and inſiſts upon the firſt place in his paper, for her anſwer to the letter ſigned *Hen: Peck.* *(See our laſt, p.* [5.]

An huſband once, as vigorous as bold—
A woman now—that nothing can—but ſcold.

SIR,

SO! we wives are to be treated as they are in Ruſſia—or cudgelled as in the northern counties, or our huſbands are to turn floggers for our reformation—and, what is worſe, this ſhort, fat man, Mr. Hen: Peck, (who is ſo terrified, I find, at the thoughts of being nicknamed Punch) is deviſing a plan, as he tells us, for bringing us all to a proper obedience, as he calls it: And for what? Becauſe Mrs. Peck would divert herſelf with ha! ha! ha! and he! he! he! when he choſe it ſhould be mum—mum—mum. I find Mr. Hen: Peck is a very near relation of my huſband's; for I am treated in the ſame way as the poor merry ſoul Mrs. Peck, and ſo are half my female neighbours. Mr. Grey is eternally crying that he is my ſlave, inſtead of my lord and maſter: And, by the way if he was ſo, it is no more than he ſwore he ever would be, before we were married. But he ſwears now, he will be ſo no longer. He ſays, that he is an aſs, a fool, a blockhead, a puppy, a jolterpate, and an hundred other ſtrange things; not one of which do I ever deny, Sir, and yet I am called by him, *the ſpirit of contradiction*. He is told, he ſays, that at his houſe the grey mare is the better horſe. True, ſay I, Mr. Grey, and yet you ſuffer her to ſtand idle in the ſtable: You was ſcarce ever out of the ſaddle, when you had her firſt, and now you do not mount her once a quarter. You are eternally praiſing your black gelding though you know how I hate him ever ſince it threw me down. In my mind they are not fit for buſineſs. The neighbours know the many quarrels we have had upon this ſubject, and I am glad they are ſo much on my ſide, as to declare the Grey Mare is the better horſe. Pſha! damn it, ſays he, they do not talk of the ſtable, they mean the houſe; you are the grey mare. Am I my dear, and do they mean that you are the gelding?

I do not know what they mean, replies he, they ſay you have made ſome beaſt of me, no matter what: Indeed I hardly know any man that is maſter of his own houſe, but

And then he mutters——Our own fault——we may thank ourſelves—fear of God and a broomſtick—Portugueſe wives lock up---Indian ſquaws—After this he takes his hat, and away to the ſign of the figure without a head, which he and his witty companions call the good woman, and then after ſinging and roaring.

Ye Gods ye gave to me a wife,

Home he reels ſo drunk, that he forgets he has any wife at all.

Conſider, but one moment, who are theſe Hen: Pecks, and you will find they are bad huſbands, and know not how to govern at home. In the polite world, neither the grey mare nor the grey horſe are the better at home, for they are both always abroad: But the lawyer, who comes ſo late from his chambers at night, that he is half aſleep before he goes to bed, and before his wife is half awake in the morning, is flown, and returns no more till dinner, when he is too much wrapt in thought to ſpeak to his wife, and when dinner is over, is whipped away, you would ſwear, in the table-cloth, and is no more ſeen till he walks in his ſleep home again, at eleven, as uſual, is moſt certainly of this order, and this is the companion which Mrs. Peck has taken for life. The phyſician, who thinks ſo much of his patients, that he forgets his wife, and has ſo much day and night work abroad, that he has leiſure for nothing at home. The parſon is of the herd who is eternally tyed to the apron ſtring, often thinks of nothing but ruffles, aprons, and handkerchiefs, or elſe is ſo ſick of what he is ſo uſed to, that he had rather ſee a well-dreſſed haunch of veniſon, than the beſt dreſt woman in Chriſtendom, and muſt undoubtedly be called a Peck. The ſoldiers, indeed, would be good husbands, but other people's wives will not let them. Among traders and mechanics, every man has a good wife ſo long as he obſerves the way to keep her, but if he is lying behind his counter all day, drinking

drinking at the alehouſe all the evening and ſnoring in his bed all night, what muſt he expect to be? If husbands forget the ceremony of the wedding ring, wives will not remember the word obey. And what right have they to be the lords of the creation, as Mr. Hen: Peck calls them, if they will not treat us like their ladies? Hence it is, that there are ſo many grey mares, beſides

Cuckolds-point. Yours to command,
Jan. 28, 1767. MARE GREY.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Remarks on the Declaration of the Chevalier de Beauteville, *his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the* Thirteen Cantons, *and his Plenipotentiary at* Geneva, *publiſhed there, the* 30*th of* December 1766.

NO one would imagine, on reading the declaration of the Chevalier de Beauteville, that Geneva was a ſovereign and independent republic, if this ambaſſador did not declare, at the ſame time, that he did not pretend to make *the leaſt infringement on the ſovereignty and independency of the republic.*

The general council here is the ſovereign. The French king expreſsly acknowledged it himſelf, in his act of ratification of the regulation of 1738; and the firſt paragraph of the third article of that regulation attributes to this council the legiſlative power, that is to ſay, to agree to, or reject, new laws, which ſhall be propoſed, or alterations in thoſe already eſtabliſhed; which laws are to have no effect till after they ſhall have been approved by the general council.

The leſſer council having differed with the citizens, about the ſenſe of certain laws, inſtead of conſulting the general council, who, in quality of legiſlator, has the ſole right of explaining them, has called in the powers who guaranteed the regulation of 1738.

Theſe powers ſhould have obliged the leſſer council to aſſemble the general council, in order to give the explanation of the laws, about which the differences had ariſen; but the miniſters of theſe powers choſe rather to draw up a project of reconciliation, which they preſented, as they ſaid, to the *free judgment and liberty of voting*, whether it ſhall be accepted or not by the general council; which general council rejected it.

Upon this the French ambaſſador quits Geneva, and retires to Soluthurn, and invites the plenipotentiaries of Zuric and Berne to retire thither alſo, to *proceed there, without delay, to paſs the judgment which they are to give in the name of their reſpective ſovereigns.*

But what judgment can theſe miniſters render, which will not *infringe upon the ſovereignty and independency of the republic?*

The citizens had invited the leſſer council to ſeek, conjointly with them, meaſures for arrangeing their matters; but this ambaſſador, to take away their liberty of doing ſo, gives order that matters are to reſt *in ſtatu quo*, till the final judgment of the affair which he and his companions, the plenipotentiaries, are to give, it ſeems, and this, ſays he, by virtue of the act of guaranty in the regulation of 1738.

But by this very act theſe powers, who are guarantees, had expreſsly promiſed *not to infringe or prejudice the ſovereignty and independency of the republic*; yet, what is more contrary to this independency and ſovereignty, than for theſe power to hinder both parties in the republic from finiſhing themſelves the differences which had ariſen?

Not only the republic has an intrinſic right to terminate them within themſelves, and by their own meaſures, in virtue of its independency and ſovereignty, but beſides this, has expreſsly reſerved to itſelf, in 1738, the right to change and alter, and aboliſh this regulation of 1738, and of conſequence, if it ſo pleaſed even the guaranty itſelf, which makes part of that tranſaction. The forty-fourth article ſtipulates, that *all the articles contained in the ſaid regulation ſhall, for the future, have the force of laws, and cannot be ſuſceptible of any alterations whatſoever, but with the conſent of the general council legally aſſembled, and called together by the leſſer council, and the council of two hundred.*

Does this article ſet forth any thing like it, that the difficulties which ſhall ariſe within the republic ſhall not be terminated without the leave of the guarantee powers? Theſe guarantees have guarantied the execution of this regulation of 1738, *according to its form and*

and tenour. Have they thereby acquired the right to decide upon the *ſenſe* of the laws, and their *meaning?*

How can the *act of guaranty* be reconciled with *the acts of authority*, which the declaration of this ambaſſador is full of? And how have the repreſenting citizens and burghers of Geneva, who, by their prudence and moderation, have deſerved the eſteem of all Europe, wherever the truth of the facts has been known; and who, by their number, conſtitute the major part of the ſovereign council of the republic? I aſk, how have they merited to be ſtiled *evil minded citizens*, or citizens *of bad intentions?*

'The above are ſome few remarks occaſioned by that declaration of the French King's plenipotentiary, iſſued at Geneva, Dec. 30, 1766. Many more might be added; but ſome powers have been famous for *acting*, while others were drawing up remarks, and they keep up to their character; it is clever, as long as this world, and its form laſts, to cut the Gordian knot, rather than untie it. In the great day of retribution, all injuſtice will be hooted at; and poſterity will even remark ſuch actions, as, for the preſent age, wiſe neighbours ſhould be on their guard. I am, Sir, yours,

London, Jan. 31, 1767. PHILONOMUS.

An Account of the New Comedy, called
The Perplexities.

THE ſcene of this comedy is laid in Seville; the characters are, Don Antonio, an officer of rank and honour; Don Henriquez, brother to Honoria; Don Florio, lover to Honoria; Don Juan, brother to Felicia; Guzman, a cowardly, witty ſervant to Don Florio; the Corregidor, and ſervants. Honoria, betrothed to Don Antonio, but in love with Don Florio; Felicia, in love with Don Antonio; and Roſa, waiting-woman to Honoria.

ACT I. Scene Henriquez's houſe.

The ſcene opens with a conference between Don Henriquez and Don Juan, in which it appears, that the former had contracted his ſiſter to Don Antonio, who was hourly expected in town to conclude the marriage. Henriquez excuſes the ſeverity he had uſed towards his ſiſter, and his contracting her to a man ſhe had never ſeen, from motives of prudence; while Don Juan in vain endeavours to combat his opinion. We have alſo by their diſcourſe ſome account, that a man, named Don Pedro, had been killed under the window of Felicia's balcony, and that Henriquez imputed that crime to Don Florio, who had fled. Juan goes to bring his ſiſter to Honoria; and when Henriquez is left alone, he diſcovers his hopeleſs love for Felicia.

The next ſcene is in Honoria's apartment; Juan introduces Felicia to her, and leaves them, to accompany Henriquez to the corregidor. Honoria ſhews her regret at being obliged to marry a ſtranger, and Felicia mentions her having been taken priſoner by the enemy, attacked by a ruffian, ſaved by her heroic ſelf-defence, ſwooning away, and recovering, found herſelf in the arms of a gallant young officer, who protected her and placed her in ſafety, for whom ſhe acknowledges her love. Honoria, who is in love with Florio, is anxious for his ſafety, he having kept concealed ſince the death of Don Pedro, who had been ſlain in attempting, with Don Henriquez, to aſſaſſinate Florio out of jealous revenge, thinking Florio loved his miſtreſs Felicia, though it was Honoria he was really ſpeaking to in the balcony. Henriquez enters to them, and is ordering Honoria to write a letter to her intended husband, when he is told that a ſervant is juſt arrived from him; he diſmiſſes the ladies, and gives audience to Erneſto, Antonio's ſervant, who informs him, his maſter would be in town that night. The ladies return, with Roſa, on his going out, and Honoria reſolves to diſguiſe herſelf, and run to acquaint Florio of her preſent danger; but her brother returning with Erneſto, they go back into their room: he ſends for them, that Erneſto might ſee his maſter's intended bride, and goes out while Erneſto addreſſes himſelf by miſtake to Felicia, who carries on the deception; the ſervant departs, when Honoria, fearing it is too late to venture out, ſends Roſa with her tablets to Florio.

ACT II. Scene a market place.

Don Antonio and Sancho (another of his ſervants) enter in riding dreſſes, and go out to change their cloathes. The ſcene changes to a ſtreet, and Don Florio and his man Guzman come out

out from a houſe muffled up in cloaks. Antonio reenters, and is rejoiced to meet with an old friend in Florio: to him he relates, that he is come to Seville to be married to a lady he had never ſeen; but that his heart was wholly devoted to another, who was quite unknown to him, having never ſeen her but once, when in an attack on the enemy he had found her fainting in a garden: by this we learn Felicia was the lady: yet as his general and patron had concluded the match he was about to make, he could not in honour deſiſt. Erneſto enters, and delivers a letter to his maſter from Don Henriquez, with a maſter key to a whole range of apartments in his houſe. Roſa brings the tablets to Florio, who is thrown into great agitation at the reading thereof. This being perceived by Antonio, he inſiſts by the ties of friendſhip, to accompany Florio whereſoever he goes. Florio for a while reſiſts on account of the danger; but at length reading to him what was written, namely, "to come at nine o'clock under the ſummer-houſe window, attended by a truſty friend," relates the writer's diſtreſs, without telling her name. Antonio and Florio depart together.

ACT III. Scene the garden and ſummer-houſe of Henriquez.

Honoria, Felicia, and Roſa, are diſcovered waiting in the ſummer-houſe. Florio, Antonio, and Guzman enter, with their ſwords drawn; and immediately after Henriquez and Juan return from the corregidor's: the garden door opens, which alarms Henriquez, who fights with Antonio: Felicia and Roſa leave the ſummer-houſe: Henriquez loſes his ſword, and falls; while Honoria eſcapes with Florio, purſued at a diſtance by Juan.—Scene Henriquez's houſe. Felicia and Roſa being in the room in the dark, ſlip behind the door, while Henriquez enters with his ſervant and lights: he calls Roſa, who tells him her miſtreſs went into the garden. Juan enters, and tells Henriquez, that he had houſed them all. This alarms Henriquez's fury, who reſolves to attack the houſe, but Juan perſuades him to ſtay while he went there with the corregidor; which Roſa overhearing, reſolves to give Florio timely notice. Henriquez's ſervant acquaints his maſter Antonio is come, but he reſolves not to ſee him.—Scene another room; where Antonio enters with Erneſto, having, as he thought, left his friend's miſtreſs in ſafety. He is ſurpriſed no body is there to receive him; when Felicia enters; and being told by Erneſto ſhe is Honoria, he is raviſhed with joy to find ſhe is the very woman he had ſo long loved: ſhe continues the miſtake, perſonates Honoria, and modeſtly withdraws. Henriquez enters, ſuppoſing Antonio was gone, but ſeeing him there, is in great agitation; and is ſtill more perplexed when Antonio tells him he had juſt ſeen Honoria, and was charmed with her, but that he muſt now pay a viſit to a friend before he returned home to bed. Henriquez's perplexity ſtill increaſes, when Juan returns, acquainting him he has got the corregidor and a band of alguazils ready, and takes him with him.

ACT IV. Scene Florio's houſe.

Florio is in a great rage with Guzman for being diſcovered through his fooliſhly taking Juan for one of his own party; and reſolving to ſhelter Honoria from her brother's rage, ſends Guzman for a chair to convey her farther off, but he returns without one; Florio runs out himſelf, to get a chair, while Antonio comes back to ſee how matters went: Roſa immediately follows, and alarms her miſtreſs with the account of the officer's approach; on which Antonio takes Honoria out with him, reſolving to carry her to her brother-in-law's houſe for ſafety. Florio returns with a chair, and is told by Antonio's man that his lady was ſafe, and that if he would follow he had a key to his maſter's apartments, where he would be ſafe. Florio gets into the chair and draws the curtain: when Juan enters with the corregidor (who had prevailed on Henriquez to ſtay at home) and officers: he diſcovers Roſa, who whiſpers him that her miſtreſs is in the chair, and begs not to be expoſed. Juan reſolves to carry her to his own houſe for awhile, together with Guzman and Roſa.—Scene Honoria's anti-chamber. Antonio brings in Honoria in the dark; he fetches lights, and then goes to bring in his wife to her: while he is gone, ſhe perceives it to be her brother's houſe, and is greatly alarmed: he returns with Felicia and leaves them,

and by their diſcourſe Honoria finds it is her intended huſband. Antonio, having been to ſeek Henriquez, returns, and ſtill perſiſts in his miſtake of Felicia for Honoria. Henriquez enters, and is aſtoniſhed to ſee his ſiſter there.

ACT V. Scene Juan's houſe.

Guzman and Roſa are brought in, with Florio in a chair, and are locked in, in the dark; Juan's man returns with a light, which Guzman ſnatches from him, but not till the man has diſcovered Florio. The man goes out, and locks them in again; but they having a light, perceive it is Juan's houſe; and Roſa knowing there was a private door which led to her miſtreſs's houſe (they both joining together) ſhe leads them out to find it.—Scene Henriquez's houſe. Henriquez is diſcovered alone, and rejoiced he has his ſiſter ſafe. Juan enters, and informs him, that he had got her and the two ſervants in his houſe. The perplexity is now highly augmented, when Jaques enters, and tells them, that when he opened the door he found Honoria gone, and Florio in her ſtead. Henriquez is fired with rage at hearing Florio is there, and goes out to go to him, refuſing the aſſiſtance of Antonio, who had juſt come in. Juan perſuades Antonio to go after Henriquez, and follows himſelf, reſolving to protect Florio from outrage in his houſe.—Scene Don Juan's houſe. Florio, Roſa, and Guzman, not being able to get the door open, are in great diſtreſs; when Honoria and Felicia come in through the private door, and relate their fear that they are betrayed, as Antonio is the man contracted to Honoria. They are alarmed at the approach of Henriquez and the reſt; but before they enter, Florio goes with the ladies into an inner room; Henriquez ſtill is enraged, and Florio comes out, declares himſelf, and charges Antonio as a falſe friend. Henriquez wants to ruſh upon him, and tells Antonio, Florio was beloved by Honoria; this perplexes them all, and Antonio inſiſts on ſpeaking in private with Florio. They come alone into Don Juan's hall, when, the miſtake about Honoria ſtill continuing, they fight. Henriquez enters, and attacks Florio: but Antonio turns to defend him; Henriquez cannot be appeaſed, when the women running in, ſoon unravel the whole; for Henriquez running furiouſly towards Honoria, Antonio taking her for Florio's miſtreſs, who he had engaged to protect, ſtands in her defence, which brings on an eclairciſſement. All are reconciled: Florio is married to Honoria, and Antonio to Felicia, he being found to be the officer who had preſerved her; and Henriquez acknowledges his hopeleſs love for Felicia, and owns he juſtly loſes her, as a puniſhment for the violence of his temper.

An Account of the Inundation of the river Tarn, *which happened on the 14th of* November, 1766, *and the Effects it produced in the City of* Montauban, *in* France. *Tranſlated from the* French *Original, printed at* Montauban.

THE city of Montauban is in the province of Guienne, in 1 deg. 5 m. Eaſt longitude, and latitude 44 deg. It is about 470 miles from Paris, and is a large, well built, populous town, ſituated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tarn. It was built by Alphonſus I. count of Thouloufe, in the year 1144, and is now the ſeat of a biſhop, a generality, a court of aids, and a preſident. It is divided into three parts the Ville Bourbonne, the Old Town, and the New town. The firſt is ſeparated from the other two by the river, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. It contains about 18000 inhabitants, and has a pretty good ſilk and woolen manufactory.

On Friday the 14th of November, 1766, at nine o'clock at night, the river Tarn began to ſwell; the increaſe augmented, almoſt inſenſibly, till eleven o'clock on Saturday night. From that time till twelve o'clock on Sunday night it became ſtronger, and the increaſe was more rapid; and then the waters remained, without either increaſe or decreaſe, till three o'clock on Monday morning; which repoſe of the river lulled the inhabitants into a general ſecurity and hope, that the waters would preſently abate: In conſequence of which, they omitted to remove any effects from the houſes on the banks of the river. But this ſecurity was not of long duration; for at three o'clock the ſame Monday morning the ſwell became ſtill greater,

and the waters augmented violently; inſomuch, that at day break the Sieur Carminel, lieutenant-particular, aſſeſſor criminal of the preſidial, and firſt ſheriff, went, with the Sieur Bergis, city architect, to the ſuburb of Sapiac, ſituate between the rivers Tarn and Teſcon, and the only part that had for a long time paſt been expoſed to the inundations of the Tarn. Neceſſary orders were given to procure every poſſible aſſiſtance to that unfortunate ſuburb, where, in the courſe of that day ſeveral houſes and ſundry garden walls were carried away. At ſix o'clock the ſame night, the floods continuing ſtill to augment, and coming from the ſide of Sapiac-mill, occupied two thirds of the ſquare where the church ſtood, and at nine o'clock the whole was overflowed.

Hitherto the whole attention of the city had been bent to the above-mentioned ſuburb, becauſe it was ſituated lower than that of the Ville Bourbonne; and by its being between the two rivers, was more expoſed to inundations, and there was no fear for any part of the laſt ſuburb, but that quarter of it called Le Triel, which is ſituate on the brink of the rivulet, which leads to a mill called Mariette, and which contained only about eighty very inconſiderable houſes. The inhabitants of Sapiac and Le Triel had been ſent to lie in the city barracks, after the latter had been ordered to place all their moveables and effects on the tops of their houſes.

But the ſecurity entertained of the fate of Ville Bourbonne was very ſoon interrupted. M. de Gorgue, intendant of the province, perceiving the flood ſtill prevailed, and foreſeeing the danger was greater than the people imagined, went in the night to the ſuburb of Ville Bourbonne, and ordered the Sieur Bergis to accompany him every where. He went to every houſe on the bank of the river, and carefully examined each of them. Wherever he perceived them in any danger of falliug, he withdrew the inhabitants, and even forced ſome, who ſeemed inſenſible of the danger, and were unwilling to depart and quit their habitations. To the like precautions many of the inhabitants of Ville Bourbonne owe their lives; for at eleven o'clock the ſame night the vaults of one of the firmeſt and moſt ſubſtantial houſes on the river ſide gave way; the houſe fell, and that fall was followed by that of ſeveral others in the ſame row. Theſe ſucceſſive and continual falls engaged M. de Gorgue to inſpect the houſes facing thoſe on the river ſide, and perceived them to be in the ſame danger, although the water was as yet at a diſtance from them. He took out the inhabitants, and alſo thoſe of ſuch houſes, whoſe ſtill farther diſtance from the river ſeemed to flatter them with the hopes of ſafety. That deplorable night was wholly ſpent by M. de Gorgue in ſaving the people's lives, by tearing them, as it were, from their dwellings. Here we ought not to paſs over in ſilence the zeal of the Sieur Dupin de St. Andre, vicar of the Ville Bourbonne, who went with M. de Gorgue, and ſeconded his views with the greateſt activity and the moſt edifying intrepidity; wading through the waters, and bringing infants from the falling houſes; climbing up to the windows of thoſe houſes, whoſe inhabitants were too much ſunk in ſleep to open their doors, and making them haſtily quit their tottering habitations.

The inhabitants of the city, who ſlept with great tranquillity and confidence in the ſafety of Ville Bourbonne, were in the greateſt conſternation at ſeeing ſuch a dreadful appearance on their being awakened. The civil magiſtrates went at day break to M. de Gorgue. The floods continued to increaſe, and redoubled their alarms. The inhabitants of the city, ſeparated from the ſuburb by a bridge acroſs the river, ran to Ville Bourbonne. At ſeven o'clock of the morning of Tueſday Nov. 18, the floods began to abate, and their decreaſe continued till noon. Hope immediately began to ſpring up in every boſom but was ſoon ſtifled by the fall of the greateſt part of the ſuburb of Gaſſeras, which is one branch of that of Ville Bourbonne, and it was perceived that all the houſes, even thoſe that were yet at a diſtance from the waters, were tottering, and reſted only on a moving earth which the water had already penetrated by ſubterraneous filtrations.

At noon the ſwell begun again, and was continually augmenting. The conſternation was then more general

and univerſal. M. de Gorgue, after having placed the people in ſafety, ſought to inſure them from any farther effects of the fury of the torrents. Orders were given to move off all the moveables and effects. Perſons of all ranks who were found in the ſuburbs were deſired to aſſiſt in the removal. All the carts and carriages were engaged to make the removal the more ſpeedy, and all the inhabitants ordered to ſhut their ſhops and repair to the great ſquare; M. de Gorgue animating all by his preſence and his orders: The tribunals of juſtice opened their halls, the monks their convents and cloiſters; and the churches were alſo offered as repoſitories for the effects of the people. The inhabitants of Ville Bourbonne abandoned ſucceſſively their houſes; and the inhabitants of the city, with an earneſtneſs which did honour to humanity, received their unhappy neighbours, and with mark of true tenderneſs haſtened to aſſuage a grief which had no bounds.

M. de Gorgue never quitted the ſuburbs; and in ſpite of the dangers he riſqued every inſtant, in ſtaying, in the ſtreets where the houſes were every moment falling in ruins around him; he remained giving orders, pointing out neceſſary precautions, and ſuggeſting expedients. The horror of the preſent danger did not hinder him from thinking of, and ſeeking to prevent another calamity as preſſing, though not ſo immediately perceived. In effect, Moutauban was at the eve of beholding itſelf deprived of bread, the mills being all overflowed by the river; and the bakers of the ſuburbs of Sapiac, Ville Bourbonne, and Gaſſeras, being unable to work, by the forced deſertion of their houſes and ovens; and by the communication with the adjacent places, being cut off from the total inundation of the whole plain, gave juſt fears for ſuch a want of bread. M. de Gorgue, from among the midſt of the ruins, ſent orders to all the neighbouring towns to ſend in flour; he opened the magazines of reſerve in the city, and cauſed the flour to be carried to the cordelier's church, where centinels were placed over it, and the magiſtrates went to ſee the diſtribution thereof made in their preſence.

In theſe melancholy circumſtances, and while M. de Gourgue employed every method that the moſt enlightened foreſight could put in practice to ſoften the horror; the clergy haſtened, on their parts, to implore the clemency of heaven. At four o'clock the ſame afternoon, a general proceſſion was made, at which all the clergy, as well ſecular as regular, aſſiſted: they aſſembled at the church of Ville Bourbonne; from thence they went to the Carmelite church, ſituate at the entrance of the ſuburb of Sapiac, and thence to the cathedral, they and the holy ſacrament to be expoſed in all the churches with a ſalutation, during three days.

It was during this proceſſion that the ſtrongeſt effects of general conſternation and univerſal alarm became ſtill more conſpicuous. Terror had ſeized every mind, for they began to fear for the ſafety of the bridge. Some men, allured by the hopes of gain, had ſtopped ſeveral trees, which were borne down the river by the force of the torrent, and had faſtened them near the bridge. Theſe trees had ſtopped others, ſo that their weight was ſuſtained only by the piles of the bridge, and, added to that of the water, was become immenſe and almoſt irreſiſtible. M. de Gorgue in ſome meaſure checked the alarm; he cauſed thoſe trees to be cut looſe, and puſhed in the ſtream, and ordered large quantities of iron, and other heavy merchandize, to be placed on that part of the bridge, which was expoſed to the greateſt and moſt forcible rapidity of the torrent. But in ſpite of theſe precautions, the trees ſtopping again upon the prows of the bridge, which were of an horizontal form, indicated the means of preventing any damage to the bridge on like occaſions, and inſpired the project of making ſpurs to the bridge for the future, which ſhould not afford any reſting place to the trees that may come to ſtrike againſt the prows.

The inundation encreaſed during that whole day, and continued ſtill augmenting till ſeven o'clock next morning, Wedneſday the 19th of November. The waters were then thirty-two feet above the common water level, and covered above fifteen hundred toiſes * of ground in the plains. Such

* *A meaſure containing ſix feet in length.*

Such an extraordinary inundation has occaſioned ſundry neighbouring villages in the juriſdiction of Montauban to be entirely overflowed, and has produced the greateſt ravages. In the country the houſes were no more ſpared than in the town; the buildings have been overwhelmed, the grain waſhed away, the cattle drowned, and the greateſt part of the inhabitants found their only ſafety conſiſted in ſudden flight, or in climbing of high trees, where the horrors of famine were joined to the horrors of the dreadful ſpectacle of beholding their dwellings deſtroyed, and their effects carried away by the flood. M. de Gorgue, being informed of the deplorable condition to which the people of La Garde, a neighbouring village, were reduced, and hearing that both bread and flour had entirely failed, ſent both to them, and provided with the utmoſt promptitude for neceſſities which were become extreme.

The waters began to abate at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and continued to decreaſe till the next day (Nov. 20) at noon, when they increaſed and augmented till ſix o'clock at night, though the whole ſwell was not above four inches. At ſix the abatement began again and continued decreaſing till the next day, (Friday, Nov. 21) when at four o'clock the flood having diminiſhed about eight feet, gave hopes that the river would ſoon re-enter its uſual bounds.

This hope was very flattering, but it was not ſufficient to aſſwage a grief which was increaſed every moment, by the new and ſucceſſive falls of a number of houſes in Ville Bourbonne, Sapiac and Geſſeras. It was while the waters diminiſhed that the foundations of the buildings being ſapped, the greateſt number of them fell down. It was then that the moſt ſubſtantial houſes were ſeen to open on all ſides, while others, without receiving any ſuch apparent alterations, ſunk in, and followed a moving earth which failed to ſuſtain them; ſo that a whole intire ſtreet called de Cauſſat, was totally deſtroyed, and the ground itſelf diſappeared.

It was then that Mr. de Gorgue (who had neither night nor day abandoned the theatre of ſuch ſorrowful deſtruction) went continually to Ville Bourbonne, and Sapiac, to watch over the ſafety of the effects, to prevent the inhabitants from returning to their houſes, which were become more and more dangerous to be inhabited, and to conſole by his preſence an affliction which increaſed every minute. The moſt melting ſpectacle was to ſee him followed in every haſty and continual ſtep, by a croud of people who called him their father and their deliverer.

All theſe horrors were ſtill augmented by freſh alarms; at five o'clock in the evening the increaſe of the waters began again, and continued till the next day at noon (Saturday Nov. 22.) This flood was ſo rapid, that it aroſe to an elevation very near as conſiderable as that of Wedneſday morning; for it ſtopt at only two feet below the laſt. The vicar generals ordered freſh prayers to be made in every church, and that they ſhould be continued till the calamity was at an end. But at noon the flood decreaſed again, and continued to abate till Monday the 24th of November, when the river ran in its uſual channel.

The picture of ſuch an event preſents immenſe loſſes, and horrible devaſtations. As yet they are unable to aſcertain the amount of the damage; becauſe as yet there is not one minute in which they do not apprehend the ſudden fall of ſome houſes or other. In the ſuburbs of Sapiac, Ville Bourbonne, and Geſſeras, and in the adjacent country about twelve hundred houſes have been deſtroyed. The mill of Albaredes, and the falling mills, are entirely waſhed away. The mill of Sapiac is conſiderably damaged, and the lateral wall of Sapincon totally thrown down. The loſs of moveables, effects, corn and cattle, is without any bounds, and cannot be computed.

But the greateſt of all loſſes is that which commerce will ſuffer by the deſtruction of the manufactures, and the looms and work-ſhops; by the diſcouragement which ſuch a cruel event has thrown on every mind, and by the wandering life of an innumerable number of workmen and artificers, who ſhed bitter tears on account of their forced idleneſs.

Extract

Extract from Triſtram Shandy, *Vol. IX. juſt publiſhed.*

CHAP. XXIV.

"IT is one comfort at leaſt to me, that I loſt ſome fourſcore ounces of blood this week in a moſt uncritical fever which attacked me at the beginning of this chapter; ſo that I have ſtill ſome hopes remaining, it may be more in the ſerous or globular parts of the blood, than in the ſubtile *aura* of the brain—be it which it will—an Invocation can do no hurt——and I leave the affair entirely to the *invoked*, to inſpire or to reject me according as he ſees good.

THE INVOCATION.

Gentle ſpirit of ſweeteſt humour, who erſt didſt ſit upon the eaſy pen of my beloved Cervantes; Thou who glided'ſt daily through his lattice, and turned'ſt the twilight of his priſon into noon day brightneſs by thy preſence—tinged'ſt his little urn of water with heaven-ſent Nectar, and all the time he wrote of Sancho and his maſter, didſt caſt thy myſtic mantle over his wither'd * ſtump, and wide extended it to all the evils of his life—Turn—in hither, I beſeech thee!—behold theſe breeches!—they are all I have in the world—that piteous rent was given them at Lyons——My ſhirts! See what a deadly ſchiſm has happened amongſt 'em—for the laps are in Lombardy, and the reſt of 'em here—I never had but ſix, a and cunning gypſey of a laundreſs at Milan cut me off the *fore*-laps of five—To do her juſtice, ſhe did it with ſome conſideration—for I was returning *out* of Italy. And yet, notwithſtanding all this, and a piſtol tinder-box which was moreover filched from me at Sienna, and twice that I payed five Pauls for two hard eggs, once at Raddicoffini, and a ſecond time at Capua—I do not think a journey through France and Italy, provided a man keeps his temper all the way, ſo bad a thing as ſome people would make you believe: There muſt be *ups* and *downs*, or how the duce ſhould we get into vallies where Nature ſpreads ſo many tables of entertainment.—Tis nonſenſe to imagine they will lend you their voitures to be ſhaken to pieces for nothing; and unleſs you pay twelve ſous for greaſing your wheels, how ſhould the poor peaſant get butter to his bread?—We really expect too much—and for the livre or two above par for your ſuppers and bed—at the moſt they are but one ſhilling and ninepence halfpenny——who would embroil their philoſophy for it? For heaven's and for your own ſake, pay it—pay it with both hands open, rather than leave *diſappointment* ſitting drooping upon the eye of your fair hoſteſs and her damſels in the gate-way, at your departure—and beſides, my dear Sir, you get a ſifterly kiſs of each of 'em worth a pound—at leaſt I did—For my uncle Toby's amours running all the way in my head, they had the ſame effect upon me as if they had been my own—I was in the moſt perfect ſtate of bounty and good will; and felt the kindlieſt harmony vibrating within me, with every oſcillation of the chaiſe alike; ſo that whether the roads were rough or ſmooth, it made no difference; every thing I ſaw, or had to do with, touched upon ſome ſecret ſpring either of ſentiment or rapture.—They were the ſweeteſt notes I ever heard and I inſtantly let down the fore-glaſs to hear them more diſtinctly—'Tis Maria; ſaid the poſtillion, obſerving I was liſtening—Poor Maria, continued he, (leaning his body on one ſide to let me ſee her, for he was in a line betwixt us) is ſitting upon a bank playing her veſpers upon her pipe, with her little goat beſide her. The young fellow uttered this with an accent and a look ſo perfectly in tune to a feeling heart, that I inſtantly made a vow, I would give him a four and twenty ſous piece when I got to *Moulin*,—And who is *poor Maria?* ſaid I. The love and pity of all the villages around us, ſaid the poſtillion—it is but three years ago that the ſun did not ſhine upon ſo fair, ſo quick-witted and amiable a maid; and better fate did *Maria* deſerve, than to have her banns forbid by the intrigues of the curate of the pariſh who publiſhed them——He was going on when Maria, who had made a ſhort pauſe, put the pipe to her mouth and began the air again---they were the ſame notes;---yet were ten times ſweeter:—It is the evening ſervice to the virgin, ſaid the young man---but who has taught her to play it---or how ſhe came by her pipe, no one knows; we

* *He loſt his hand at the battle of Lepanto.*

we think that heaven has aſſiſted her in both; for ever ſince ſhe has been unſettled in her mind, it ſeems her only conſolation---ſhe has never once had the pipe out of her hand, but plays that *ſervice* upon it almoſt night and day. The poſtillion delivered this with ſo much diſcretion and natural eloquence that I could not help decyphering ſomething in his face above his condition, and ſhould have ſifted out his hiſtory, had not poor Maria's taken ſuch full poſſeſſion of me. We had got up by this time almoſt to the bank where Maria was ſitting: She was in a thin white jacket with her hair, all but two treſſes, drawn up into a ſilk net, with a few olive leaves twiſted a little fantaſtically on one ſide---ſhe was beautiful; and if ever I felt the full force of an honeſt heart-ache, it was the moment I ſaw her---God help her! poor damſel! above a hundred maſſes, ſaid the poſtillion, have been ſaid in the ſeveral pariſh churches and convents around, for her,---but without effect; we have ſtill hopes, as ſhe is ſenſible for ſhort intervals, that the Virgin at laſt will reſtore her to herſelf; but her parents, who know her beſt, are hopeleſs upon that ſcore, and think her ſenſes are loſt for ever. As the poſtillion ſpoke this, Maria made a cadence ſo melancholy, ſo tender and querulous, that I ſprung out of the chaiſe to help her, and found myſelf ſitting betwixt her and her goat before I relapſed from my enthuſiaſm. Maria looked wiſtfully for ſome time at me---and then at her goat---and then at me---and then at her goat again, and ſo on, alternately---Well, Maria, ſaid I ſoftly---What reſemblance do you find?—I do intreat the candid reader to believe me, that it was from the humbleſt conviction of what a *beaſt* man is,---that I aſked the queſtion; and that I would not have let fall an unſeaſonable pleaſantry in the venerable preſence of miſery, to be entitled to all the wit that ever Rabelais ſcattered---and yet I own my heart ſmote me, and that I ſo ſmarted at the very idea, of it, that I ſwore I would ſet up for wiſdom and utter grave ſentences the reſt of my days---and never---never attempt again to commit mirth with man, woman, or child, the the longeſt day I had to live. As for writing nonſenſe to them---I believe, there was a reſerve---but that I leave to the world. Adieu, Maria!---adieu, poor hapleſs damſel!---ſome time, but not *now*, I may hear thy ſorrows from thy own lips---but I was deceived; for that moment ſhe took her pipe and told me ſuch a tale of woe with it, that I roſe up, and with broken and irregular ſteps, walked ſoftly to my chaiſe.---What an excellent inn at Moulins?

Extracts from a Satirical Lecture on Hearts, By J. S. Dodd.

"THIS cankered heart * belonged to an uſurer, a twenty per cent. ſcoundrel, who locked up his gold till it was cankered as his heart. We have exhibed the *auricles* of this heart, which are vulgarly called the *deaf ears*. They were truly ſo with him, for he never was guilty of the leaſt tenderneſs, but conſtantly deaf to every ſound, but thoſe of *intereſt*, *premium*, *diſcount*, and *prompt payment*. His houſe was furniſhed with preſents for forbearance, and his bread and meat came *gratis* from the butcher and baker, over whoſe heads he held the undiſcharged bond. At home he abhorred gluttony and drunkenneſs, and never was guilty of either, unleſs at another perſon's table, where he got at it free coſt: Then, indeed, no member of Comus's court could drink more, nor luxurious gownſman feed more heartily. Yet this fellow, in the Change-alley language, was called *a good man*. A young man came to him, and being ſhewn into the parlour, the old man ſaid, "Well, ſir, do you come to lend or borrow?" Sir, replied the youth, I want a little money on the reverſion of my eſtate after the death of my father, who is ſeventy-one.——Oh! if you only come to borrow, we can talk of that by one candle †: times are very hard, and ſince ſo much tallow is uſed for hard ſoap, candles are at a moſt enormous price. Ah, young man! Times are very hard, and money very ſcarce, your father may live a many years and you may die ſoon, (you muſt inſure your life, and lodge the policy in my hands) youth is no ſecurity againſt death; let me ſee if you look hearty. Moſt of you young

* *Shewing a green heart with the ears to it.* † *Putting out one candle.*

fellows

fellows now a-days are rotten before you are ripe---pretty well *---I can lend you the money upon your reverſion it is very true, but I have no running caſh, I muſt ſell out---ſtocks are very low---3 per cents. fetch only 83 and 7-8ths. A great loſs---*you* muſt be at that expence---I can't afford it---I have loſt a great deal of money by being good-natured, and lending it out.---Why there was laſt week, I was taken in for three hundred pounds that I lent to *Peter Needy* ſeventeen years ago, at ſeven per cent.---'Tis true the intereſt was regularly paid and now and then a guinea for forbearance, but the fellow died laſt week, and I have loſt all the principal.---Four hundred pounds I lent a year ago to an hair-dreſſer, to fit him out that he might take a journey to Edinburgh with a girl of fortune from a boarding-ſchool, and now I call for my money I find he is protected by baron *Van Thunderfeldt*, the what-d'ye-call'm miniſter.---But ſtill I will let you have the money on the terms I told you of." This poor man's misfortunes were very great: One fatal morning the rats finding nothing in his cupboard to eat, devoured three bonds and a bill of ſale, and the ſame day his maid ſwore a child to him. This quite deſtroyed his reaſon, and the next morning poor *Iſſachar Barebones* was found hanging at the teſter of his bed."

"This heart † labelled with the names of the moſt eminent philoſophers, once belonged to the reverend Dr. *Matthew Muſty*, fellow of a college in one of our univerſities. There he remained four and forty years; and dogmatically obtruded his opinion on every man who was not quite of ſo long ſtanding in the place. His ideas were contracted, and his knowledge totally confined to books: For he was as ignorant of the ways of mankind as if he alone occupied the whole globe. He knew the policy of *Athens*, *Sparta*, and *Rome*; but not of his own country, of which he would not have remembered the name of the reigning king, had he not been reminded of it at church and by drinking his health on a *ſcarlet gown day* He could tell you the exact breadth of the rivers *Simois* and *Scamander*, though he knew not that of the *Thames*; and was better acquainted with the number of *Stadia* between *Corinth* and *Lacedemon* than the miles between *London* and *York*. His language was Latin anglified, and he ſcorned to condeſcend to the capacities of the illiterate. One day ſtanding at the door of his college he was accoſted by a porter, who aſked him where he might find Mr. Freſhman, a fellow commoner of that college? To whom he very gravely anſwered, "Friend, thou muſt *crucifie* the *quadrangle*, and *aſcend* thoſe *grades*, and thou wilt find him *perambulating* in his *cubile*, near to the *feneſtra*." The aſtoniſhed porter caught the laſt word, and ſubmiſſively demanded, where-abouts *feneſtra* was? To whom Dr. *Muſty* graciouſly replied, "I find that thou art ignorant, that is, one of the *illiterati*, but I will inſtruct thee. Know then, that the *feneſtra* is the *diaphanous* part of the *edifice*; raiſed for the *introduction* of *illumination*." The porter deſpairing of finding Mr. Freſhman from the very clear directions of the doctor, applied to one of the ſervitors who was not quite ſo learned ‡.

This reverend doctor having dreamed over his books, got drunk with college ale, ſmoaked nine pipes a day and ſignalized himſelf by proving (in *no more* than ſeven volumes in folio) that all the hounds in *Diana*'s pack were bitches; he broke his heart becauſe he could not find one bookſeller who would undertake the impreſſion of that erudite performance."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON reviewing my ſecond ſolution in the Appendix to the London Magazine, I find that when each wheel has made their reſpective number of revolutions there expreſſed, the wheels have then been twice in the ſame aſſigned poſition. Therefore the leaſt number of revolutions, the wheels A. B. D. R. S. muſt make before they are all in the ſame aſſigned poſition, is 24310, 235620, 278460, 153153, and 180180. If, ſir, you will inſert this in your next, you will further oblige, your's I. P.

St. Budeaux, Devon, Feb. 13, 1767.

* *Looking at him through a pair of ſpectacles.* † *Shewing ſuch a heart.*

‡ *This ſtory is old, but being quite in character, is not improperly adapted.*

Account

Account of An Eſſay on the Learning of Shakeſpeare. *By* Richard Farmer, M. A.

THE queſtion, whether *Shakeſpeare* had any conſiderable knowledge of the learned languages? Has been long agitated among the critics. Mr. Farmer is of opinion with thoſe, who imagine that he had not; for which he brings ſeveral arguments.

The teſtimony of Ben Johnſon (ſays our author) ſtands foremoſt; and many have held it ſufficient to decide the controverſy. In the warmeſt panegyric that ever was written, he apologizes for what he ſuppoſed the only defect in his "beloved friend:"

——— "Soul of the age!
Th' applauſe, delight! and wonder of our ſtage *!

But Johnſon is by no means our only authority. Drayton, the countryman and acquaintance of Shakeſpeare, determines his excellence to the natural brain only. Digges, a wit of the town before Shakeſpeare left the ſtage is very ſtrong to the purpoſe:

—"Nature only helpt him, for look thorough
This whole book, thou ſhalt find he doth not borrow
One phraſe from Greekes, nor Latines imitate,
Nor once from vulgar languages tranſlate."

Suckling oppoſes his eaſier ſtrain to the ſweets of learned Johnſon. Denham aſſures us, that all he had was from old mother-wit. His native wood-notes wild, every one remembers to be celebrated by Milton.

Fuller, a diligent and equal ſearcher after truth and quibbles, declares poſitively, that "his learning was very little,——that nature was all the art uſed upon him, as he himſelf, if alive, would confeſs it, when he apologized for his untutored lines to his noble patron the earl of Southampton?

"Shakeſpeare however hath frequent alluſions to the facts and fables of antiquity."—I will endeavour to ſhew how they came to his acquaintance.

It is notorious, that much of his matter of fact knowledge is deduced from Plutarch; but in what language he read him, has yet been the queſtion. Take a few inſtances, which will elucidate this matter ſufficiently.

In the third act of Anthony and Cleopatra, Octavius repreſents to his courtiers the imperial pomp of thoſe illuſtrious lovers, and the arrangement of their dominion,

——————— "Unto her
He gave the 'ſtabliſhment of Egypt, made her
Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia,
Abſolute queen."

Read Libya, ſays Mr. Upton, authoritatively as is plain from Plutarch.

This is very true: But turn to the tranſlation, from the French of Amyot, by Thomas North, 1579, and you will at once ſee the origin of the miſtake.

"Firſt of all he did eſtabliſh Cleopatra Queene of Egypt, of Cyprus, of Lydia, and the lower Syria.

Again in the fourth act:

——————— "My meſſenger
He hath whipt with rods, dares me to perſonal combat,
Cæſar to Anthony. Let th' old Ruffian know
I have many ways to die; mean time
Laugh at his challenge."

"What a reply is this, cries Mr. Upton, 'tis acknowledging he ſhould fall under the unequal combat. But if we read,

——— "Let th' old Ruffian know
He hath many other ways to die; mean time
I laugh at his challenge."

We have the poignancy and the very repartee of Cæſar in Plutarch."

Moſt indiſputably it is the ſenſe of Plutarch, and given ſo in the modern tranſlations: But Shakeſpeare was miſled by the ambiguity of the old one, "Antonius ſent again to challenge Cæſar to fight him. Cæſar anſwered that he had many other ways to die than ſo."

In the third act of Julius Cæſar, Anthony, in his well-known harangue to the people, repeats a part of the emperor's will:

* *Ben Johnſon, in this copy of verſes ſays that Shakeſpeare had*
"Small Latin and leſs Greek."
Some read no Greek; which (ſays Mr. Farmer) was adopted, above a century ago by a panegyriſt on Cartwright.

——— "To every Roman citizen he gives
To every ſev'ral man, ſeventy-five drachma's—
Moreover he hath left you all his walks
His private Arbours, and new-planted orchards,
On *this* ſide Tyber."

"Our author certainly wrote, ſays Mr. Theobald, on *that* ſide Tyber.—
Trans Tiberim—prope Cæſaris hortos.
And Plutarch, whom Shakeſpeare very diligently ſtudied, expreſsly declares, that he left the public his gardens and walks *beyond* the Tyber."

But hear again the old tranſlation where Shakeſpeare's ſtudy lay: "he bequeathed unto every citizen of Rome, ſeventy-five drachmas a man, and he left his gardens and arbours unto the people, which he had on *this* ſide of the river Tyber."

Mr. Farmer proceeds to ſhow, that Shakeſpeare took many of the ſubjects for his plays from Engliſh authors or tranſlators, and not from books in the learned tongue.

But to come nearer to the purpoſe, what will you ſay, (ſays he) if I can ſhow you, that Shakeſpeare, when in the favourite phraſe, he had a Latin claſſick in his eye, moſt aſſuredly made uſe of a tranſlation.

Proſpero in the Tempeſt begins the addreſs to his ſpirits,

"Ye elves of hills, of ſtanding lakes, and groves,"

This ſpeech; Dr Warburton rightly obſerves to be borrowed from Medea's in Ovid: And it proves, ſays Mr. Holt, beyond contradiction, that Shakeſpeare was perfectly acquainted with the ſentiments of the ancients on the ſubject of inchantments. The original lines are theſe,

"*Auræque, & venti, monteſque, amneſque, lacuſque,*
Diique omnes nemorum, diique omnes noctis adeſte."

The Tranſlation of which by Golding is by no means literal, and Shakeſpeare hath cloſely followed it;

"Ye ayres and winds; ye elves of hills, of brookes, of woods alone,
Of ſtanding lakes, and of the night, approche ye everych one."

In the Merchant of Venice, the Jew, as an apology for his behaviour to Anthonio, rehearſes many ſympathies and antipathies for which no reaſon can be rendered,

"Some love not a gaping pig——
And others when a bagpipe ſings i'th' noſe
Cannot contain their urine for affection."

This incident, Dr. Warburton ſuppoſes to be taken from a paſſage in Scaliger's Exercitations againſt Cardan. And, proceeds the Doctor, to make this jocular ſtory ſtill more ridiculous, Shakeſpeare, I ſuppoſe, tranſlated *phorminx* by bagpipes.

Here we ſeem fairly caught; for Scaliger's work was never, as the term goes, done into Engliſh. But luckily in an old book tranſlated from the French of Peter le Loier, entitled, A Treatiſe of Spectres, or ſtrange Sights, we have this identical ſtory from Scaliger; and what is ſtill more, a marginal note gives us in all probability the very fact alluded to, as well as the word of Shakeſpeare, "Another gentleman of this quality liued of late in Deuon neere Exceſter, who could not endure the playing on a bagpipe."

A word in Queen Catherine's character of Wolſey, in Henry the eighth, is brought by the Doctor as another argument for the learning of Shakeſpeare.

——— "He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes; one that by *ſuggeſtion*
Ty'd all the kingdom. Simony was fair play.
His own Opinion was his law, i'th' preſence
He would ſay untruths, and be ever double
Both in his words and meaning. He was never
But where he meant to ruin, pitiful.
His promiſes were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing.
Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy ill example."

The word *ſuggeſtion*, ſays the critick, is here uſed with great propriety, and ſeeming knowlege of the Latin tongue. And he proceeds to ſettle the ſenſe of it from the late Roman writers and their gloſſers: But Shakeſpeare's knowledge was from Holingſhed; he follows him verbatim.

"This cardinal was of a great ſtomach, for he compted himſelf equal with princes, and by craftie ſuggeſtion got into

into his hands innumerable treaſure: He forced little on Simonie, and was not pitiful, and ſtood affectionate in his own opinion: In open preſence he would lie and ſeie untruth, and was double both in ſpeech and meaning: He would promiſe much and performe little: He was vicious of his bodie, and gaue the clergie euil example." And it is one of the articles of his impeachment in Dr. Fiddes's collections, "That the ſaid Lord Cardinal got a bull for the ſuppreſſing certain houſes of religion, by his untrue *ſuggeſtion* to the pope."

A ſtronger argument hath been brought from the plot of Hamlet. Dr. Grey and Mr. Whalley aſſure us, that for this Shakeſpeare muſt have read *Saxo Grammaticus* in the original, for no Tranſlation hath been made into any modern language. But the misfortune is that he did not take it from *Saxo* at all; a novel called the *hiſtorie of Hamblet* was his original: A fragment of which, in black letter, I have ſeen in the hands of a very curious and intelligent gentleman.

Mr. Farmer takes notice of the ſuppoſition that the Comedy of Errors is founded on the Menæchmi, which is (ſays he) notorious: Nor is it leſs ſo, that a tranſlation of it by W. W. perhaps William Warner, the author of Albion's England, was extant in the time of Shakeſpeare *.

But the ſheet-anchor holds faſt: Shakeſpeare himſelf hath left ſome tranſlations from Ovid.

Shakeſpeare was not the author of theſe tranſlations, ſays Mr. Farmer, who proves them to have been written by Thomas Haywood. He proves likewiſe a book in proſe, (in which are many quotations from the claſſicks) aſcribed to William Shakeſpeare, to have been written by William Staffford.

Mr. Farmer mentions many other inſtances concerning the learning of Shakeſpeare, with reſpect to the ancient languages, and makes ſeveral obſervations on his ſuppoſed knowledge of the modern ones.

We ſhall conclude with a curious circumſtance relating to Shakeſpeare's acting the Ghoſt in his own *Hamlet*. in which he is ſaid to have failed.

Dr. Lodge, ſays Mr. Farmer, who as well as his quondam colleague Greene, was for ever peſtering the town with pamphlets, publiſhed one in the Year 1566, called "Wits Miſerie, and the worlds madneſſe, diſcovering the devils incarnate of this age." One of theſe devils is Hate-vertue, who, ſays the doctor, "looks as pale as the viſard of the Ghoſt, which cried ſo miſerably at the theatre, like an oiſter-wife, *Hamlet Revenge*."

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

The following benefaction to the Society of Lincoln's-inn not being univerſally known, it may be of ſome ſervice to the young ſtudents of Oxford and Cambridge to make it public.

CHRISTOPHER Tancred, of Whixley, in the county of York, Eſq; by leaſe and releaſe, dated the 1ſt and 2d of June, 1711, conveyed his eſtate to truſtees, upon truſt, that they ſhould, of the yearly rents, pay 50 l. a piece to four young perſons of ſixteen years of age, or more, when admitted to the ſaid charity (natives of Great-Britain, of the religion of the church of England, and of ſuch low abilities as not to be capable of obtaining the education directed by the ſaid ſettlement without the aſſiſtance of ſuch a charity) to be applied towards their education in the ſtudy of the common law at Lincoln's-inn; and the ſaid ſums are to be paid to the ſaid four perſons till they ſhall have taken their degrees of barriſter of common law, and three years after.

The truſtees appointed are as follows:

The maſters of Chriſt's and Caius Colleges, Cambridge.

The preſident of the College of Phyſicians.

The governors of Chelſea and Greenwich hoſpitals.

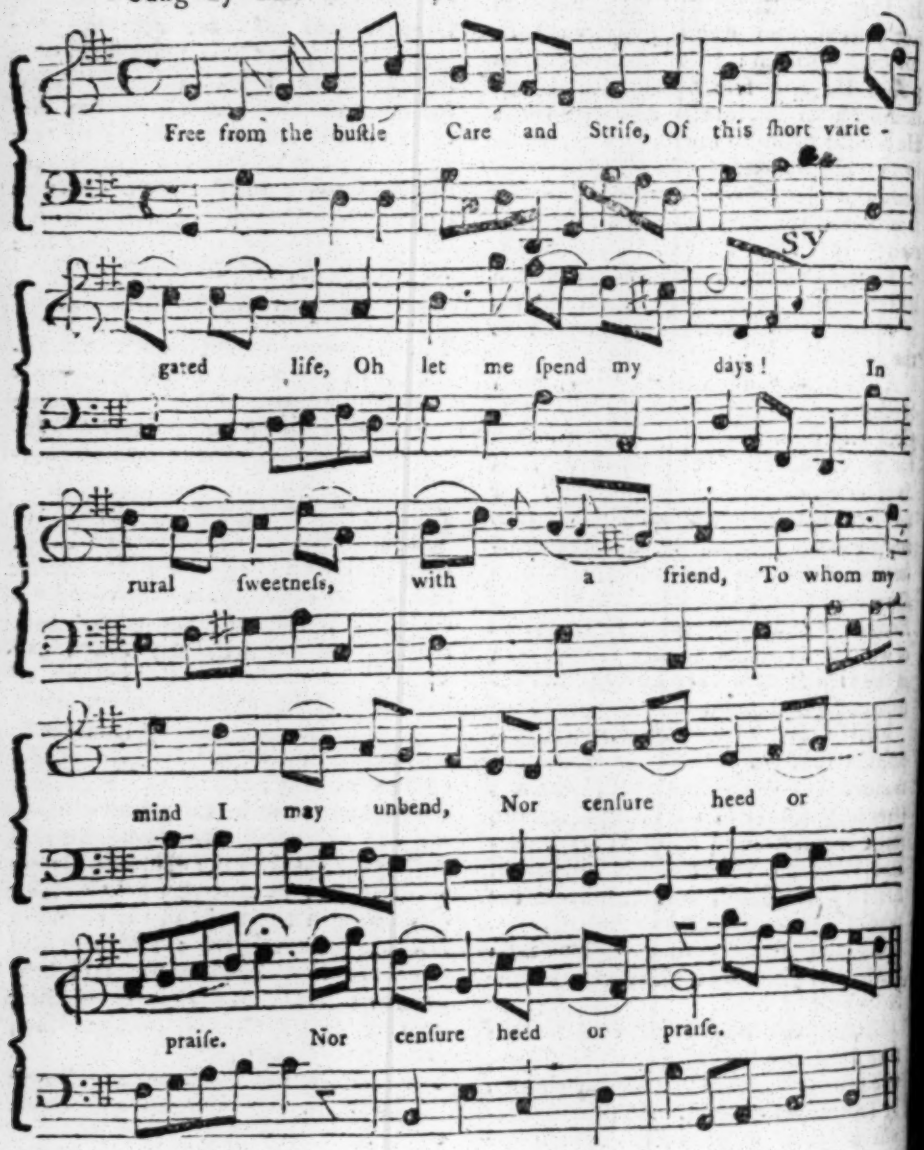
The treaſurer of Lincoln's-Inn.

The maſter of the Charter-houſe for the time being.

Mr. Tancred died the 25th of Auguſt, 1754, and the above charitable donation was confirmed by a decree made November 8, 1757, and the ſaid truſtees were incorporated by a private act of parliament, paſſed in the year 1762. Your's, T. D.

* *This, we are told in the preface to Mr.* Thornton's *tranſlation of the* Comedies of Plautus, *juſt publiſhed, is in the collection of Mr.* Garrick, *and is dated* 1595.

The

Sung by Mr. LOWE, at MARYBONE GARDENS.

II.

Riches bring cares—I aſk not wealth,
Let me enjoy but peace and health,
I envy not the great:
'Tis theſe alone can make me bleſt,
The riches take of Eaſt and Weſt,
I claim not theſe or ſtate.

III.

Tho' not extravagant nor near,
But through the well ſpent cheq er'd year,
I'd have enough to live,
To drink a bottle with a friend,
Aſſiſt him in diſtreſs, ne'er lend,
But rather freely give.

IV.

I too could wiſh, to ſweeten life,
A gentle kind good-natured wife.
Young, ſenſible, and fair,
One who could love but me alone,
Prefer my cot to e'er a throne,
And ſooth my ev'ry care.

V.

Thus happy with my wife and friend,
My life I chearfully would ſpend,
With no vain thoughts oppreſt;
If heaven has bliſs for me in ſtore,
O grant me this, I aſk no more,
And I am truly bleſt!

A Tk

A TABLE of Days to find the Distance *from* any one Day *to* any other, by one Subtraction only.

Days	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Auguſt	Sept.	Octob.	Nov.	Dec.	Days
1	730.365	699.334	671.306	640.275	610.245	579 214	549.184	518.153	487.122	457.92	426.61	399.31	1
2	729.364	698.333	670.305	639.274	609.244	578.213	548.183	517.152	486.121	456.91	425.60	395.30	2
3	728.363	697.332	669.304	638.273	608.243	577.212	547.182	516.151	485 120	455.90	424.59	394.29	3
4	727.362	696.331	668.303	637.272	607.242	576.211	546.181	513.150	484.119	454.89	423.58	393.28	4
5	726.361	695.330	667.302	636.271	606.241	575.210	545.180	5 4 149	483.118	453.88	422.57	392.27	5
6	725.360	694.329	666.301	635.270	605.240	574.209	544 179	513.148	482.117	452.87	421.56	391.26	6
7	724.359	693.328	665.300	634.269	604.239	573.208	543.178	512.147	481.116	451.86	420.55	390.25	7
8	723.358	692.327	664.299	633.268	603.238	572.207	542.177	511.146	480.115	450.85	419.54	389.24	8
9	722.357	691.326	663.298	632.267	602.237	571.206	541.476	510.145	479.114	449.84	418.53	388.23	9
10	721.356	690.325	662.297	631.266	601.236	570.205	540.175	509.144	478.113	448 83	417.52	387.22	10
11	720.355	689.324	661.296	630.265	600.235	569.204	539.174	508.143	477.112	447,82	416.51	386.21	11
12	719.354	688.323	660.295	629.264	599.234	568.203	538.173	507.142	476.111	446.81	415.50	385.20	12
13	718.353	687.322	659.294	628.263	598.233	567.202	537.172	506.141	475.110	445.80	414.49	384.19	13
14	717.352	686.321	658.293	627.262	597.232	566.201	536.171	505.140	474.109	444.79	413.48	383.18	14
15	716.351	685.320	657.292	626.261	596.231	565.200	535.170	504.139	473.108	443.78	412.47	382.17	15
16	715.350	684.319	656.291	625.260	595.230	564.199	534.169	503.138	472.107	442.77	411.46	381.16	16
17	714.349	683.318	655.290	624.259	594.229	563.198	533.168	502.137	471.106	441.76	410.45	380.15	17
18	713.348	682.317	654.289	623.258	593.228	562.197	532.167	501.136	470.105	440.75	409.44	379.14	18
19	712.347	681.316	653.288	622.257	592.227	561.116	531.166	500.135	469 104	439.74	408.43	378.13	19
20	711.346	680.315	652.287	621.256	591.226	560.195	530.165	499.134	468 103	438.73	407.42	377.12	20
21	710.345	679.314	651.286	620.255	590.225	559.194	529.164	498.133	467.102	437.72	406.41	376.11	21
22	706.344	678.313	650.285	619.254	589.224	558.193	528.163	497.132	466.101	436.71	405.40	375.10	22
23	708.343	677.312	649.284	618.253	588.223	557.192	527.162	496.131	465.100	435.70	404.39	374. 9	23
24	707.342	676.311	648.283	617.252	587.222	556.191	526.161	495.130	464. 99	4 4.69	403.38	373. 8	24
25	706.341	675.318	647.282	616.251	586.22.	555.190	525.160	494.129	463. 98	433.68	402.37	372. 7	25

24	707.342	676.311	648.283	617.252	587.222	556.191	526.161	495.130	464. 99	434.69	403.38	373. 8	24
25	706.341	675.318	647.282	616.251	586.22.	555.190	525.160	494.129	463. 98	433.68	402.37	372. 7	25
26	705.340	674.309	646.281	615.250	585.220	574.189	524.159	493.128	462. 97	432.67	401.36	371. 6	26
27	704.339	673.308	645.280	614.249	584.219	553.188	523.158	492.127	461. 96	431.66	400.35	370. 5	27
28	703.338	672.307	644 279	613.248	583.218	552.187	522.157	491.126	460. 95	430.65	399.34	369. 4	28
29	702.337	———	643.278	612.247	582.217	551.186	521.156	490.125	459 94	429.64	398.33	368. 3	29
30	701.339	———	642.277	611.246	581.216	550.185	520.155	489.124	458. 93	428.63	397.32	367. 2	30
31	700.335	———	641.276	———	580.215	———	519.154	488.123	———	427.62	———	366. 1	31

N. B. In this table at each day are two ſets of Figures, as April 17 you have 624 and 259, parted with a point. Now ſuppoſe it were aſked, how many days from April 17 to December 13? &c. In the day *from which* always take the former figures; in the day *to which*, take the former figures, if they can be ſubtracted; if not, take the latter.

Thus *from* April 17 ——— 624
to Dec. 13 ——— 384

Anſwer 240 days.

Again, if the queſtion were, how many days *from* the 9th of November *to* the 16th day of June? it would be thus:

From the 9th day of Nov. ——— 418
to the 16th day of June ——— 199

Anſwer ——— 219 days.

A month being an uncertain term, from 28 to 31 days; and a quarter of a year varying from 89 to 92 days; terms under a year are at preſent generally computed by days. And the year being only diviſible into 5 parts of 73 days each, diſtances under a year are eaſieſt found by this table.—If this be acceptable for two pages facing each other in your uſeful Magazine, it is at your ſervice. And if it (till a better can be contrived) were printed in larger figures, to be hung up in every office, it would be of ſervice to many others, as well as to

Your conſtant reader,

AN ANNUITANT.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

TOO oft in chuſing friends we err,
By warm good-nature preſt,
And in a dove-like form receive
A ſerpent to the breaſt.

External beauties ſtrike the eye,
And ſuch attractions wear,
We nothing but perfection ſee,
And ruſh into the ſnare.

No wonder that a pleaſing face,
With winning manners join'd,
Are lov'd by thoſe who cannot trace
The motions of the mind.

There muſt the laſting beauties lie,
Which never know decay,
For ev'ry charm, but thoſe within,
Is ſwept by *Time* away.

Th'allurements of external charms,
Can ne'er deceive us long,
Affection may the union bind,
Eſteem muſt make it ſtrong.

A thouſand, ſmiling, flow'ry paths,
To Friendſhip's temple lead;
But thoſe who follow Virtue's ſteps,
Muſt happily ſucceed.

No Medium in Matrimony.

TO thoſe whoſe breaſts with quick ſenſations beat,
The marriage-ſtate is ever more replete
With joys ecſtatic, or with poignant pains,
Raging with equal tumult through the veins:
Such *feeling* pairs can never be at reſt,
Supremely wretched, or ſupremely beſt;
Like heavy, dull, inſipid couples, they
'Twixt love and hate ne'er know a *middle-way*.

VERSES *to a Man of Pleaſure.*

'TIS time, dear Charles, to quit a life,
Debauch'd—and take a prudent wife—
Leave off your Covent-Garden tricks,
And ſoberly in marriage fix.
Fly from the nymphs of Drury-lane,
And join the Hymeneal train,
Be quick, and wholeſome virtue wed,
Nor take diſtemper'd vice to bed,
Who gives but ſhort and fleeting joys,
And oft the vernal bloom deſtroys.
You gaze on Cælia's ſnowy arm,
With rapture, and conceive no harm;
You may on that, unconquer'd gaze;
But when each beauty ſhe diſplays,
'Tis far more prudent to retreat,
Than all her ſtriking charms to meet.
The ſtouteſt in a luckleſs hour
Have felt her faſcinating power.
With ſway deſpotic Cælia reigns,
And leads a thouſand ſlaves in chains.

Feb. 1767.

Reſiſtance boots not in her ſight,
Your ſafety muſt depend on flight:
For if you come within her glance,
Your feet inſenſibly advance,
And then the moſt aſſiduous care,
Will not ſecure you from her ſnare.
The luring ſmile, the fondling kiſs,
Is tranſport and ambroſial bliſs:
Around, celeſtial ſcenes appear,
And ſounds ſeraphic ſoothe the ear;
The *touch'd* alone can truly tell,
What joys within her *ceſtus* dwell.
But come, my friend, diſperſe theſe dreams,
And nobly plan ſublimer ſchemes;
Mere *paſſion* is a flutt'ring thing,
Of various ills the fruitful ſpring,
It oft unnerves the wiſe and brave,
And ſinks the hero to a ſlave:
To ſouleſt deeds the ſoul excites,
And honeſt Fame's young bloſſoms blights;
Whene'er we follow wild *deſire*,
Our guide is like that flatt'ring fire,
By which, miſled, the trav'ller ſtrays
Thro' rugged roads, and miry ways;
Condemn'd in dubious paths to roam,
Far from his vainly-wiſh'd-for home.
But friendſhip, like the ſolar ray,
Spreads all around the light of day;
With ſteady luſtre ſhines, ſerene,
And gilds with joy each gloomy ſcene.

LOVE *and* FRIENDSHIP.

LOVE to the perſon is too oft confin'd,
But nobler friendſhip centers in the mind;
That to no object ſettled, prone to change,
Is ever prompted by the wiſh to range;
This to one ſteady point directs the ſoul,
True as the trembling needle to the pole.
The *firſt* too oft is like the raging main,
When Boreas bellows with his reſtleſs train;
The *laſt* reſembles it, unſtirr'd by ſtorms,
When its ſmooth ſurface no rude blaſt deforms.

On ÆQUANIMITY.

IN grief deſpondence, levity in joy,
The mind's compoſure will alike deſtroy;
If we are too dejected, too elate,
Or in a proſp'rous, or diſtreſsful ſtate,
We loſe the *moral ballance* in the breaſt,
And Peace no more builds there her downy neſt.
When Fortune wears her moſt alluring face,
We oft are melted in the ſoft embrace;
Which gives us up to ſorrow and to ſhame,
For dim is then bright Reaſon's friendly flame,
And oft when frowning fate is moſt ſevere,
By ſtrength of mind its horrors diſappear.
The various ſhocks of fate however rude,
Are all to be o'ercome by fortitude.

An even temper is a coat of mail, [prevail;
'Gainſt which no darts, but thoſe of Death,
The mind collected, ſteady and ſerene,
In ev'ry gay, in ev'ry gloomy ſcene,
The common ills of life with firmneſs bears,
Nor ſinks beneath its pleaſures, or its cares.

PROLOGUE *to a New Comedy called the* Perplexities. (See p. 72.)

Mr. Beard enters haſtily.

I Speak a prologue!—What ſtrange whim, I wonder,
Could lead the author into ſuch a blunder?—
I aſk'd the man as much—but he (poor devil!)
Fancied a manager might make you civil.
"Garrick (ſays he) can with a prologue tame
The critic's rage—Why can't you do the ſame!"
Becauſe (quoth I) the caſe is diff'rent quite;
Garrick, you know, can prologues ſpeak, and write;
If, like that Roſcius, I could write and ſpeech it,
I might command applauſe, and not beſeech it;
But, ſure, for one who, all his live-long days,
Has dealt in crotchets, minims, and ſol-fa's,
A ſinger, to ſtand forth in wit's defence,
And plead 'gainſt ſound the ſolemn cauſe of ſenſe;
Perſuade an audience that a play has merit,
Without a ſingle air to give it ſpirit;
'Tis ſo much out of character—ſo wrong—
No prologue, ſir, for me, unleſs in ſong.

The fame (quoth I) you poets reap
And all your gains are owing,
To ſounds that even meaſure keep,
And ſtanzas ſmoothly flowing:

But me the lyre would better ſuit
Than verſes of Apollo;
The fiddle, hautboy, horn, or flute,
I'm always us'd to follow.

"Sir (ſays he) you'll mar
My verſe and meaning too'.'——
Sir, muſt I turn fool,
To humour ſuch as you?

I'll ſing it if you pleaſe———
"Sing! cries he in a huff,
Of you and your ſol-fa's
The town has had enough.———

Oh! then I bounc'd and ſwore—
Was I much to blame?
Had you been in my place,
Why you'd have done the ſame.

If for old faſhion'd tunes he's not too nice,
I'd give him fifty of 'em in a trice,
With words more fitted to his purpoſe here,
Than all the rhimes he'd jingle in a year.
He challeng'd me to ſhew a ſingle ſample
Of what I bragg'd—I did—as for example:

The ſcene is prepar'd, the critics are met,
The judges all rang'd—a terrible ſhow:
Ere tryal begins, the prologue's a debt,
A debt on demand—ſo take what we owe.

And this is the way, Mr. Author,
To trick a plain muſe up with art,
In modiſh fal-lals you muſt cloathe her,
And warm a cold critic's hard heart.
With a fal lal-lal, &c.

Wherefore I thus intreat, with due ſubmiſſion,
Between the bard and me you'd make deciſion.
The whole now on your arbitration reſt,
And prologues, henceforward ſhall ſurely be dreſt, [beſt,
In what mode ſoever your taſte ſhall like
Which none of us dare deny.

For, howe'er cruel critics and witlings may ſneer, [appear,
That at times I, alas! ſomewhat *dunny*
If to you, my beſt friends, I e'er *turn a deaf ear*,
May you your indulgence deny.

Then for his ſake and mine (for we're both in a fright)
Till a treat of more gout ſhall your palates delight,
Let a poor humble comedy pleaſe you to-night;
Which ſurely you will not deny.

EPILOGUE, *Spoken by Mrs.* MATTOCKS.

AY!—ay!—they're at it—in a dainty tete;
"Have you the Epilogue?"—"No!: have you?"
(Miſs Macklin and Miſs Wilford there I mean)
"I!—I don't know that any has been ſeen."
"Lud! where's the author?—I'm in ſuch a fright!
"The author, child?—not ventur'd here to-night."
"What ſhall we do, my dear?"—"I cannot gueſs."
To palliate this ridiculous diſtreſs,
Will you permit me to apologize
For this hard tax on new form'd comedies?—
In ſhort theſe epilogues are grown ſo trite,
So few the ſubjects left whereon to write,
So few the authors with this knack endued,
Perhaps my nonſenſe may be quite as good.
I've been in front—and, if with leave I may,
I'll give my inferences from this play.
* The beauteous Marg'ret of the ninth houſe,
To lower the grandeur of deſpotic ſpouſe,
Has taught the ladies in true comic vein,
Rules to maintain, and uſe, their pow'r o'er men,
My hints (altho' in homelier ſtyle than thoſe)
To you, ye *Lords of Nature*, I'll diſcloſe.
Would you, *high potentates*, throughout your lives,
Preſerve obedient ſiſters, daughters, wives,
Avoid Henriquez' faults—be never proud,
Diſtruſtful, jealous, arrogant, or loud;
Where'er we go, whate'er we do, or ſay,
Make it your rule—to give us our own way:
Neither

* *See Mr. Garrick's Epilogue to the Earl of Warwick.*

Neither attempt to lead us, nor reſtrain,
But let us have the length of all the rein;
In ſhoppings, auctions, jauntings, or quadrille,
Leave us to ſpend, and loſe whate'er we will;
Let all our fav'rite foibles take their courſe,
(For every breather has ſome hobby horſe)
With whatſoever whims or freaks you meet,
Still let your words and looks alike be ſweet—
Lord! when thus left to our own tempers free,
The ſweeteſt creatures in the world are we!—
Hence this important maxim is defin'd,
Ye wiſe ones, keep it ever in your mind—
We women never frown, if never teazed.
And, always humoured,—we are always pleaſed.

PROLOGUE *to the* Fairy Favour, *a Maſque, performed, for the firſt Time, at the Theatre Royal in* Covent-Garden, *on* Thurſday *laſt, before their Majeſties and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales.

By a FAIRY.

FAVOUR'D mortals! ye, whoſe eyes
Pervade our nightly myſteries,
Would ye taſte the ſimple ſcene,
"Be ſure your boſoms be ſerene;
Let not cruel frown or ſneer
Come the Fairy-revels near!
Hear, and obey our great command,
Or look and dread this magic wand!
The mighty power herein contain'd
Poets of old have well explain'd.
Thus I charm box, gallery, pit! *
Patient and attentive ſit:
Be to our errors very blind,
To our endeavours very kind;
Or all our fancies diſappear.
Untimely loſt, in empty air.

PROLOGUE *to the* ENGLISH MERCHANT.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

EACH year how many Engliſh viſit France,
To learn the language, and to learn to dance!
'Twixt *Dover* Cliffs and *Calais*, in July,
Obſerve how thick the birds of paſſage fly!
Fair-weather ſops in ſwarms, freſh-water ſailors,
Cooks, mantua-makers, milliners and taylors.
Our bard too made a trip; and ſtand'rers ſay,
Brought home among ſome more run goods, a play:
Here! on this quay, prepar'd t'unload his cargo,
If on the freight you lay not an embargo.
"What am I branded for a ſmuggler?" cries
Our little Bayes, with anger in his eyes.
"No, Engliſh poets, Engliſh merchants made,
"To the whole world of letters fairly trade:
"With the rich ſtores of antient *Rome* and *Greece*,
"*Imported duty free*, may fill their piece:
"Or, like *Columbus*, croſs th' Atlantic ocean,
"And ſet *Peru* and *Mexico* in Motion;
"Turn *Cherokees* and *Catabaws* to ſhape;"
"Or ſail for *wit and humour* to the *Cape*.
Is there a *weaver* here from *Spittal Fields*?
To his award our author fairly yields.
The *pattern*, he allows, is not quite new,
And he imports the *raw materials too*.
Come whence they will, from *Lyons*, *Genoa*, *Rome*, [loom.
'Tis *Engliſh* ſilks when wrought in *Engliſh*
Silks! he recants; and owns, with lowly mind,
His manufacture is a coarſer kind.
Be it drab, drugget, flannel, doyly, frieze,
Rug, or whatever *winter-wear* you pleaſe,
So it have leave to rank in any claſs,
Pronounce it *Engliſh ſtuff*, and let it paſs!

* *Waves a wand.*

EPILOGUE,

Written by DAVID GARRICK, Eſq;

Enter Lady Alton *(Mrs.* Abington*) in a Paſſion*; Spatter *(Mr.* King*) following.*

L. Alton. I'LL hear no more, thou wretch!
—Attend to reaſon!
A woman of my rank;—'tis petty treaſon!
Hear reaſon, blockhead! reaſon!—what is that?
Bid me wear pattens, and a high-crown'd hat!
Won't you be gone!—what want you? what's your view?
Spatter. Humbly to ſerve the tuneful nine in you.—
I muſt invoke you—
L. Alton. ——I renounce ſuch things;
No Phœbus now, but vengeance ſweeps the ſtrings;
My mind is diſcord all!—I ſcorn, deteſt
All human kind!—*you* more than all the reſt.
Spatter. I humbly thank you, Ma'am,—but weigh the matter.
La. Alton. I won't hear reaſon! and I hate you, Spatter!
Myſelf, and ev'ry thing—
Spatter. ——————— That I deny:
You love a little miſchief, ſo do I;
And miſchief I have for you.—
L. Alton. How, where, when?
Will you ſlab Falbridge?
Spatter. Yes, Ma'am—with my Pen.
L. Alton. Let looſe, my Spatter, till to death you've ſtung 'em.
That green-ey'd monſter, jealouſy among 'em.
Spatter. To daſh at all, the ſpirit of my trade is,
Men, women, children, parſons, lords and ladies.
There will be danger.
L. Alton And there ſhall be pay—
Take my purſe Spatter! [*Gives it him.*
Spatter. In an honeſt way. [*Smiles and takes it.*
L. Alton. Should my lord beat you—
Spatter. Let them laugh that win.
For all my bruiſes, here's *Gold-beater's ſkin* [*Chinks the purſe.*

L. Alton. Nay, ſhould he kill you!
Spatter. Ma'am!
L. Alton. My kindneſs meant
To pay your kindneſs with a monument!
Spatter. Your kindneſs, lady, takes away my breath;
We'll ſtop, with your good leave on this ſide death.
L. Alton. Attack Amelia, both in verſe and proſe:
You wits can make a nettle of a roſe.
Spatter. A ſtinging nettle for his lordſhip's breaſt;
And to my *ſtars* and *daſhes* leave the reſt.
I'll make 'em miſerable, never fear;
Pout in a month, and part in half a year.—
I know my genius, and can truſt my plan;—
I'll break a woman's heart with any man.
L. Alton. Thanks, thanks, dear Spatter! be ſevere and bold!
Spatter. No qualms of conſcience with a purſe of gold;
Tho' pill'ries threaten, and tho' crabſticks fall,
Your's are my heart, ſoul, pen, ears, bones, and all. [*Exit Spatter.*

Lady Alton alone.

Thus to the winds at once my cares I ſcatter—
O 'tis a charming raſcal, this ſame Spatter!
His precious miſchief makes the ſtorm ſubſide!
My anger, thank my ſtars! all roſe from pride!
Pride ſhould belong to us alone of faſhion;
And let the mob take love, that vulgar paſſion—
Love, pity, tenderneſs, are only made
For poets, Abigails, and folks in trade;
Some cits about their *feelings* make a fuſs,—
And ſome are better bred—who live with us—
How low Lord Falbridge is, he takes a wife,
To love and cheriſh, and be fix'd for life!
Thinks marriage is a comfortable ſtate,
No pleaſure like a *vartuous tete-a-tete!*
Do our lords juſtice, for I would not wrong 'em,
There are not many ſuch poor ſoulsamong 'em.
Our turtles from the town will fly with ſpeed,
And I'll foretell the vulgar life they'll lead.
With love and eaſe grown fat, they face all weather,
And, farmers both, trudge arm in arm together:
Now view their ſtock, now in their nurſery prattle,
For ever with their children, or their cattle,
Like the dull mill-horſe in one round they keep;
They walk, talk, fondle, dine, and fall aſleep;
Their cuſtom always in the afternoon—
He bright as *Sol*, and ſhe *the chaſte full moon!*
Wak'd with their coffee, madam firſt begins,
She rubs her eyes, his lordſhip rubs his ſhins;
She ſips, and ſmirks;—"Next week's our wedding-day,
Married ſeven years!—and ev'ry hour *(yawns)* more gay!"
True, Emmy (cries my lord—the bleſſing lies
Our hearts in ev'ry thing *(yawns)* ſo ſympathize!"
The day thus ſpent, my lord for muſic calls;
He thrumbs the baſs, to which my lady ſqualls;
The children join, which ſo delights theſe ninnies,
The brats ſeem all *Guarduccis, Lovgtinis.*
—What means this qualm—why, ſure, while I'm deſpiſing,
That vulgar paſſion, *envy*, is not riſing!
O no!—*Contempt* is ſtruggling to burſt out—
I'll give it vent at lady Scalp'em's *route.*
[*Exit haſtily.*

Account of Love in the City.

Barnacle,	Mr. Dunſtall.
Cockney,	Mr. Gibſon.
Watt,	Mr. Dibden.
Sightly,	Mr. Du-Bellamy.
Wagg,	Mr. Shuter.
Spruce,	Mr. Mattocks.
Miſs La Blond,	Mrs. Thompſon.
Miſs Molly Cockney,	Mrs. Green.
Penelope,	Miſs Brickler.
Priſcilla Tomboy	Mrs. Mattocks.

COCKNEY, a rich grocer in Cheapſide, being deſirous of marrying his daughter Penelope to a nobleman, Spruce, a young mercer, perſonates a viſcount, and, by the aſſiſtance of his friend Wagg, an attorney, who aſſumes the character of a colonel, paſſes upon the citizen as an actual nobleman. Spruce really loves, and is tenderly beloved by Penelope; but the unaccountable paſſion, which her father entertains for nobility, rendering it unlikely to procure his conſent, he is forced to this little ſtratagem; and not only ſucceeds himſelf, but his friend Wagg is fortunate enough to captivate a ridiculous old couſin of the grocer, Miſs Molly, who affects to be a fine lady, and lives at the weſt end of the town, on a fortune of ſeven or eight thouſand pounds.

We muſt, however, conſider that the grocer's ſon and Miſs Priſcilla Tomboy are the principal characters in the piece.—Miſs Tomboy is a Weſt-Indian of great fortune, but extremely ignorant and intriguing under the guardianſhip of Barnacle, brother-in-law to Cockney, and lodging in Cockney's houſe.—Watt, Cockney's ſon, by the advice of his father, makes love to Miſs Tomboy, but unſucceſsfully, as Miſs has fixed her affections on Sightly, a lieutenant of foot, whom ſhe accidentally became acquainted with at Miſs La Blond's, a milliner in the neighbourhood. This Mr. Sightly having waited upon Barnacle to obtain his conſent to marry Miſs Tomboy, the guardian, who diſapproves of the match, locks her up at Cockney's, where the greatneſs of his fortune and his intention of leaving it to Cockney's family, gives him an unlimited authority.—Miſs, upon being thus diſagreeably confined, and burning to come at her lover Sightly, pretends a paſſion Watt, and agrees to go off with him to Scotland; but Sightly having received intelligence of the ſcheme, is to meet them in the ſtreet,

to take Miſs Tomboy from him; this ſcheme is accordingly executed, and miſs is kept out the whole night: Barnacle being informed of his nephew's deſign to marry Miſs Tomboy, is ſo much offended, that he gives her to the real man of her heart, and he himſelf marries Miſs La Blond, who had been forſaken by Watt, intending to conſider none of his relations in his will but his niece Penelope.

The actors in general did great juſtice to their characters. Mrs. Mattocks was inimitable; Mr. Mattocks and Mr. Dunſtall remarkably excellent: nor can we forget the performance of Penelope, who, notwithſtanding all the terrors of a firſt appearance, diſcovered much taſte and great ſenſibility.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

BEING the anniverſary of the murder of Charles I. the biſhop of Oxford preached before the Houſe of Lords, and Dr. Porteous before the Commons.

SATURDAY, 31.

Mr. Paterſon's plan, for the improvement of the city, was approved of, at a court of common-council. (See p. 41)

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Sir John Cartwright, knt. reſigned his gown, as alderman of Cripplegate-ward.

FRIDAY, 6.

Sir James Eſdaile, knt. one of the ſheriffs, was choſen alderman of Cripplegate-ward.

SATURDAY, 7.

Two barns, with ſtabling, were conſumed by fire, at Camberwell, and two horſes periſhed in the flames.

An houſe fell down, next the gateway of the Saracen's Head inn, on Snow-hill, by which accident a woman and her child were killed.

FRIDAY, 13.

Sheriffs appointed by his majeſty, in council for the year 1767.

Berks, Charles Pye, Eſq; Bedf. Charles Cheſter, Eſq; Buck. Matthew Knapp, Eſq; Cumb. Thomas Lutwidge, Eſq; Cheſh. Sir Liſter Holt, Bart. Camb. and Hunt. John Heathcote, Eſq; Cornw. John Carew, Eſq; Devon. James Hamblyn, Eſq; Dorſ. William Churchill, Eſq; Derb. John Twigg, Eſq; Eſſex, Thomas Fitch, Eſq; Glou. Edmund Probyn, Eſq; Hertf. Samuel Whitbread, Eſq; Heref. John Pebloe Birch, Eſq; Kent, James Wharman, Eſq; Leiceſt. Joſeph Cradock, Eſq; Linc. Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. Monm. Thomas John Medlicot Eſq; Northumb. Hilton Lawſon, Eſq; Northamp. Sir James Langham, Bart. Norf. Criſp Molineaux, Eſq; Notting. Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart. Oxf. William Ledwell, Eſq; Rutl. John Ridlington, Eſq; Shrop. Thomas Ottley, Eſq; Som. William Provis, Eſq; Staff. Edward Mainwaring, Eſq; Suff. William Chapman, Eſq; Southamp. Triſtram Huddleſton Jervoiſe, Eſq; Surry, John Durand, Eſq; Suſſ. James Wood, Eſq; Warw. Egerton Bagot, Eſq; Worceſt. Sir Herbert Perrott Packington, bart. Wiltſh. Edward Goddard, Eſq; Yorkſh. Thomas Arthington, Eſq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Morris Jervis, Eſq; Carm. Rees Prytherch, jun. Eſq; Card. Richard Morgan, Eſq; Glam. Edward Powell, Eſq; Pemb. Council Williams, Eſq; Rad. Sir John Meredith, Knt.

NORTH WALES.

Angl. Hugh Williams, Eſq; Carn. Edward Lloyd, Eſq; Denb. John Davies, Eſq; Flint, Philip Lloyd Fletcher, Eſq; Merion. Thomas Kiffin, Eſq; Montg. William Pugh, Eſq;

TUESDAY, 17.

William Collinſon and Timothy Iredale, were executed at Tyburn. (See p. 41.)

THURSDAY, 19.

John Shakeſpeare, Eſq; upon the cloſe of the ſcrutiny, was declared duly elected alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of the late alderman Cracraft. (See p. 42.)

FRIDAY, 20.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when William Patterſon, for horſe ſtealing; Benjamin Hudſon and Joſeph Guy, a negro, for highway robberies, received ſentence of death: Thirty-three to be tranſported for ſeven years, four to be whipped, and three were branded.

Lately was heard before Dr. Hay, Dean of the arches court of Canterbury, at Doctors Commons, a very remarkable cauſe, between a gentleman of fortune and a young lady to whom he was ſome time ſince married in a private houſe, or room, in Scotland. The ſingle queſtion before the court, and upon which the cauſe turned, was this, Whether the marriage in Scotland (as the young lady was then under age) was binding on the gentleman or not? When, after many learned arguments made uſe of by the civilians on both ſides, the judge was clearly of opinion that the marriage was good in law, and pronounced accordingly: That marriages celebrated in Scotland do not come within the act of parliament made in 1754 to prevent clandeſtine marriages.—It is remarkable, this is the firſt cauſe of this nature tried and determined ſince the act took place, which perhaps may eventually

eventually turn out to be a precedent for all the reſt of the Scotch marriages.

It appears from the report lately delivered to the court of common-council of London, by the committee appointed in 1756, to enquire into the right of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to the hoſpitals of St. Bartholomew, Chriſt, St. Thomas, Bridewell, and Bethlem; and whether the right has, in any inſtance, been given up, or taken away:

"That by three authentic inſtruments, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, are the grantees of the hoſpitals and their revenues, and have the ſole power of governing them.

That the right has never been given up or taken away, except during the troubles, and while the judgment upon the information in Quo-Warranto remained in force.

That the preſent governors act only by an authority referrable to, and derived from the right of the city. But,

That though the common council, as repreſenting the city, might have exerciſed the right of government at firſt; yet the lord mayor and aldermen very ſoon took upon them the ſole management of the charities.

That the word commonalty ſeems in ſome records to ſignify not the court of common council, but the citizens at large.

That in the fourth year of Philip and Mary ſome orders, which had been before made, were revived by the court of aldermen; which orders ſeem to be the true conſtitution of the hoſpitals. There were to be ſixty-ſix governors at leaſt, fourteen aldermen, and fifty-two grave commoners, citizens, and freemen, four of whom were to be ſcriveners. They were to be elected, at a general court, on St. Matthew's day, and to continue in office two years; and the election was to be ratified, or reformed by the next court of aldermen. Theſe orders were attended to till 1615; but after the troubles, though the aldermen aſſerted their right of government, and declared that no un-freeman ſhould be choſen a governor, yet nothing farther was done, except that they kept up the form of the beadles giving up their ſtaves on St. Matthew's day, and preſerved a reſpectable footing as individuals, by confining the preſidency to aldermen, and conſtituting all the aldermen governors without election."

At a commmon council, held the 23d of January laſt, immediately after Mr. Paterſon had preſented his plan, it was reſolved the thanks of that court be given to him in the following words:

"That the thanks of this court be given to deputy John Paterſon, eſq; for his conſtant and zealous attention to promote the convenience, ornament and emolument of this city, and in particular, that tho' at this time engaged in the public ſervice of this country as chairman of the committee of ways and means to the honourable houſe of commons, yet with great labour and expence he has calculated and preſented to this court a plan for raiſing two hundred and eighty-two thouſand pounds, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the debt remaining due to the artificers of London-bridge, compleating the bridge at Black-friars and redeeming the toll thereon, embanking the north ſide of the river Thames between Paul's Wharf and Milford-lane, repairing the Royal Exchange, and rebuilding the goal of Newgate; which plan he has beenſo obliging to print and diſtribute lately to the ſeveral members of this court."

And at a common council held on the 31ſt of January laſt, Mr. Town-Clerk acquainted the court, that he had received a letter from deputy John Paterſon, Eſq; which was read and ordered to be entered in the journal of that court; and the ſame is as follows.

SIR, New Burlington-ſtreet, Jan. 31.

'Leſt my feelings ſhould deprive me of utterance, or my tongue fail to do juſtice to the ſentiments of my heart, I muſt entreat the favour of you, Sir, to preſent to the court of common-council my humble duty and moſt grateful acknowledgment of the unexpected (I muſt not ſay undeſerved) honour they have lately been pleaſed to do me. Such kind notice of my weak but ſincere endeavours to promote the ornament, convenience and proſperity of this great city, is a noble inſtance of their candour and condeſcenſion, and (if I wanted any incitements to my duty) would lay me under the ſtrongeſt obligation to perſevere in a conduct ſo highly honoured with their approbation.

Your friendſhip for me will ſuggeſt to your imagination much more than I am able to expreſs, will prompt you to do me full juſtice, and will believe me when I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Sir, Your moſt faithful,

And moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN PATTERSON."

Addreſſes have been graciouſly received by the king, from the ſynod at New York, from the council of Maryland and that of Virginia.

The banks at Wiſbech have been broke by the thaw and a great track of land was overflowed.

A remarkable experiment in huſbandry was tried laſt ſpring, by one Mr. Carpenter of Cheltenham. In the beginning of March he ſowed about ſix acres with wheat, which turned out an exceeding good crop, and was fit to reap within nine days of that ſowed at the uſual time. The land was a light ſandy ſoil, and had been laid down with turneps, which were fed off with ſheep during the winter.

By the breaking of Deeping banks in Lincolnſhire, many thouſand acres have been laid under water, and much miſchief was done

done. The north bank of the river Glen alſo broke, and much damage was ſuſtained.

In the year 1766, at Mancheſter and Salford, were 887 Chriſtenings, 368 marriages and 1019 burials.—At Darlington, 131 births, 107 burials and 35 marriages.—at Cheſter, 367 births, 153 marriages and 350 burials.

A farmer near Innerdale, Cumberland, preſerved the lives of ſome ſheep, who had been buried in the ſnow, by giving them rum and water.

An old man and his wife periſhed by their cottage being buried in the ſnow near Abreth-win, in Wales. The reſt of the family were preſerved by timely aſſiſtance.

A man, at Cupar, in Fife, after being buried in a well, by its falling in upon him, for thirty-ſix hours, was dug out alive, without one broken bone.

On the 19th ult. came on at the lying-in hoſpital, Dublin, a moſt remarkable trial, grounded on a ſuggeſtion made by George Rochfort, Eſq; of the idiotcy of Nicholas Hume, earl of Ely. The examination of witneſſes employed five days; and on Saturday the 24th, the earl of Ely was himſelf examined by the commiſſioners and jurors, in the preſence of the ſaid George Rochfort, and of two counſel on the part of the earl; and after an examination of three quarters of an hour and upwards, the jurors without debate returned their verdict, That Nicholas Hume, earl of Ely, is not an idiot, or of unſound mind. The commiſſioners unanimouſly approved the verdict, and have returned the inquiſition into the high court of chancery.

Two brigs, one ſloop, and four ſchooners, were loſt on Oct. 23, in a hurricane at Penſacola.

Joſeph Andrews, one of the murderers of Captain Dorria and his people, is apprehended at Boſton in New England. Johnſon the other villain was taken at St. Euſtatia, and there executed. (See p. 23.)

A rebellion of the negroes broke out on Oct. 5th. ult. at Croſs-path, near Savanna la Mer, in Jamaica; they murdered ſeveral white people, and parties were out againſt them when the advices came away.

The ſhip, Lord Camden, was loſt, on Dec. 7, on the iſland of St. Lewis, near Marſeilles, and ſix of the crew periſhed.

At Hamburgh, in 1766, 3400 perſons died, 2893 were born, and 1079 couple married.—In the Bailiwick of Aggerhuus, in Norway, died 9135. Born 10280.

A Copy of a Letter (privately handed about at Paris) *ſaid to be wrote by a great Prince to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

"Sir, my brother,

"As a friend and ally of the republic of Geneva, it is impoſſible for me to look with indifference on the diſtreſsful ſituation of a people demanding my protection, not alone as chriſtians, but as proteſtants.

In the quality of mediator of their differences, you cannot poſſibly have a right to abridge the freedom of a ſtate, which, ſmall as it is, never ſurrendered its liberties; nor can you be juſtified in overturning a conſtitution you have ſolemnly guaranteed.

"It behoves me therefore as a monarch, and as a chriſtian, and a proteſtant (with the ſuffering Genevans) to expect and require of you to relinquiſh a meaſure ſo derogatory to your glory, as that of beſieging and oppreſſing this unhappy republic.

But in caſe you refuſe to comply with this reaſonable requiſition (which, I truſt, would be an unpardonable inſult on your prudence and humanity to imagine) all Europe muſt witneſs that you alone will be to blame for the conſequences that may follow.

I am, ſir, your brother, &c. &c.

The following, we are aſſured, is a Tranſlation of the Letter ſent to Dr. Heberden, *from* St. John's *College*, Cambridge, *on Occaſion of the Doctor's Preſents to that Society of an Obſervatory, and Aſtronomical Inſtruments.*

SIR,

THE favours we have received from you are ſo numerous and ſignal, that if juſtice did not call upon us to acknowledge our obligations, the ſatisfaction we feel in the recital of them would not ſuffer us to be ſilent. The luſtre of thoſe qualities which muſt endear you to your country and to poſterity, is reflected back upon ourſelves. You will not, therefore, be ſurprized, if while the ingenuous and virtuous part of ſociety are rivals for a ſhare in your eſteem, this univerſity and college look upon the conteſt with an eye of jealouſy, and are impatient to claim you for their own. Your removal into the polite world, and uncommon eminence in your profeſſion, have not induced you to forget the place of your former reſidence. Time and abſence have not leſſened your regard for it. No one of our numerous body, on any occaſion of illneſs, has known the want of advice; the beſt the greateſt could deſire: And to theſe private acts of kindneſs, ſo often ſhewn to each of us in particular, you have now added the moſt public and permanent memorials of your friendſhip for us all. Memorials which, if we conſider the perſon from whom they come, the judiciouſneſs with which they are choſen, the magnificence of the preſents, or the manner of conferring them, challenge every ſentiment of affection and gratitude. The only thing wanting to the completion of our plan, and the cultivation of ſcience in its nobleſt branch, is given us by you: And how, ſir, have you given it? Not in the form of a bequeſt, or at the ſuit of ſome potent advocate; but freely, unſolicited, in the full enjoyment of health and domeſtic happineſs.

And thus, by ſupplying in your favourite college a defect lamented in all, you have conferred on us the peculiar diſtinction of purſuing philoſophy by the ſure road of EXPERIMENT and OBSERVATION. The imperfection of the inſtruments employed in the laſt age was regretted by the great philoſopher; nor would the moſt compleat have anſwered their end while there was no place prepared for their reception. We are now happy in the poſſeſſion of every advantage; we may pleaſe ourſelves with the rational hope of extending our diſcoveries; and conducting them in the method which reflects ſo much honour on its illuſtrious inventor. The increaſing ardour of our younger members already ſhews the good effect of your favours, and it will be, as it has been, our peculiar care to apply and improve them.

It is needleſs to add, that the maſter and ſeniors, moved with ſuch continual endeavours to promote the proſperity of the college, rejoice in every inſtance of your happineſs: They unite in the moſt cordial wiſhes, that you may long enjoy thoſe honours, which the public voice has given you; and, were it not miſſed, would always give to genius joined with virtue.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, January 19. All the Genevans, who upon being ſummoned before our lieutenant general of the police, refuſed to ſign the plan of pacification propoſed by the mediating miniſters, are to leave Paris in 24 hours, and the kingdom in three weeks. Such is the conſequence of an independent nation's admitting any foreign ſtate to guaranty any regulation they may think fit to make amongſt themſelves!

Paris January 24. Some of the religious communities in Spain having formerly found means to evade the payment of the tenths, impoſed upon the eſtates of the clergy in that kingdom; his catholick majeſty has iſſued a declaration, whereby they are condemned to pay up all their arrears of that tax, from the year 1606.

Madrid, Jan. 13. The king, who hath nothing more at heart than the rendering his ſtates flouriſhing, earneſtly endeavours to excite therein a love for the ſciences and the fine arts. As the library of the eſcurial doubtleſs contains an ineſtimable treaſure in manuſcripts, a great number of which has never yet been publiſhed, his majeſty has ordered accurate catalogues of them to be prepared for the preſs. An impreſſion of the firſt volume of the catalogue of Arabick manuſcripts is already finiſhed, and another will be publiſhed ſoon, together with a catalogue of thoſe in Greek and Latin.

Though we have few accounts of it directly from Spain itſelf, yet their court, it ſeems, are making more free with the power of the pope in their dominions, than they have ever done ſince the reign of the emperor Charles V. as appears from the following extract of a letter from Rome dated January 6, 1767.

——"It is talked here, that the king of Spain is taken up in carrying on a vigorous proceſs, not only againſt the jeſuits, but alſo againſt the jeſuitical court of Rome; that he has aſſembled a number of divines, and other proper perſons, to conſider whether he might not lawfully prohibit all applications to Rome for diſpenſations, &c. and appropriate the whole managament and deciſion of ſuch matters to his own biſhops: That this queſtion being determined in the affirmative he hath cauſed a book to be written and printed in the Spaniſh language, for a ſtanding proof and defence of his conduct on this occaſion; and being reſolved to ſatisfy others, as well as his own people, of the ſolidity of thoſe reaſons which have prevailed upon him to do this, he has ordered that book to be tranſlated into Italian, whereby it will become more public to the world, and be read by thoſe whom it may more particularly concern, and by the generality, at leaſt, of the more ſouthern parts of Europe. Prince Charles is ſtill in theſe parts, though by no means on any good terms with this court."

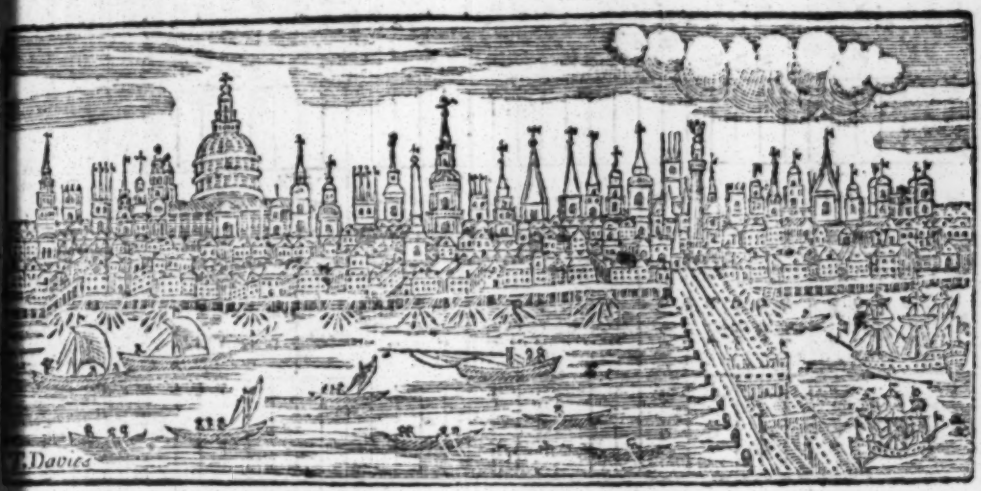
Peterſburg, Jan. 9. The empreſs has reſolved that the laws of the empire ſhall be reduced, and a new code made. The 30th of laſt month ſhe went to the ſenate, and ſigned the manifeſto concerning this deſign, and made ſome other diſpoſitions, relative to the ſtabliſhment of the commiſſion which is to be charged with this reduction. The ſenate, ſenſible of this new mark of her majeſty's attention to the advancement of the public good, went on the 4th of this month to the palace, and returned her thanks for the ſame.

Warſaw, Jan. 15. A report prevails that the court of Petersburgh, little ſatisfied at the manner with which the late diet explained the pretenſions of the Greeks, and proteſtants, has ordered Prince Repnin, her ambaſſador, to ſollicit the king to call an extraordinary diet, that this object may be again brought on the tapis, and definitively ſettled. In the mean time letters from Lithuania inform, that ſome new regiments of Ruſſian troops are in march to join thoſe already in our neighbourhood, under gen. count de Soltikow.

ERRATA. p. 27, for *here* produced r. *have* produced. For *thoſe* three perſons, r. *which* three perſons. For examining *thereupon*, r. examining *the reaſon*.

☞ The conſequences of a forced marriage, *is too incorrect and has nothing more than common in it. The letter to the author of the Appeal will be conſidered by our next. The liſts, bills of mortality and catalogue of books, with extracts and remarks, will be continued in our next.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	3½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond præm.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
25	142	233 ¾		88 ⅜		89 ⅝	89		93 ¼	102 ⅞	102 ¼	101 ½	16 0	27 ¼		S. W.	rain
26	142 ½	233			87 ⅞	89 ⅝	89	93 ¼	93 ¼	102 ⅞		101 ½	16 0	27 ¼		W.	mist
27	143	233 ½	103 ½	88 ¼		89 ⅝	89		93 ¼	103			16 0	27 ¼		N. W.	mild
28	142 ½	233			88	89 ½	89			103	102 ⅛	101 ⅝	18 0	27 ⅛		W. S. W.	fine
1	Sunday															S. W.	fine
2	143 ¼	235 ¼		88 ⅜		89 ⅝	89		93 ¼	102 ⅞			18 0	27 ¼		W.	rain
3	143 ½	236	103	88 ⅜			89			102			16 0	27 ⅛		W. b. N.	fine
4		233				89 ⅝	89			102			16 0	27 ⅛		W. S. W.	fine
5	142 ½	235 ½	102 ¾		88	89 ⅝	88 ⅞	93 ⅞	93 ⅜	102		101 ¼	16 0	27 ¼		W. b. N.	cloudy
6	142 ¼	237		88 ⅝		89 ⅝	88 ⅞		93 ⅜	102	102 ⅛		16 0			N.	fair
7		237			87 ⅞	89 ⅛	88 ¼			102	102 ½	101 ⅝	16 0	27 ⅛		S. E.	fair
8	Sunday															S. E.	fine
9	142 ⅜	236 ½	103	88 ⅛		89	88 ¼		93 ⅛	102 ⅝	102 ¼		15 0			W. b. N.	fine
10	142 ⅜	237			87 ¼	89 ⅛	88 ¼	93 ⅝		102			14 0	27 ⅛		N. b. E.	fine
11	Shut	238	102 ½	88 ⅛	88	89 ½	89		93 ⅜	103	102 ⅞	101 ⅝	16 0	27 ⅛		N. N. E.	fine
12		140 ½			88	89 ⅜	88 ⅛	91 ¼		103 ⅛	hut	Shut	17 0			N. E.	fine
13		142 ¼		88 ⅞		89 ⅛	89 ⅛		93 ¼	103 ⅛			17 0			N. E.	fine
14		245			88 ⅛	Shut	89 ⅛			Shut			18 0	27 ¼		N. b. E.	rain
15	Sunday															N. E,	raw
16		246 ½	102	89 ⅛			89 ¼	94 ¼	93 ⅜				18 0	27 ¼		E.	rain
17		245 ¼			88 ¼		89 ¼	94 ⅜					19 0	27 ¼		N. E.	fair
18		246 ⅜	102	89			89		93 ½				19 0	27 ⅛		W. b. N.	cloudy
19		245 ⅛		88 ⅞	87 ¾		89	94 ⅝					19 0	27 ¼		N. W.	rain
20		244 ½	101 ¾	88 ⅝			89		⅛				19 0			S. W.	cloudy
21		243 ½			87 ⅞		89						19 0	27 ¼		W. b. N.	fine
22	Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
23		243 ⅜		88 ⅝			89		93 ⅛				19 0	27 ¼		W.	fine
24		244 ¼	101 ¾	Shut	87 ⅞		89	95	93 ⅛				19 0	27 ⅜		N. N. W.	fine
25		245			87 ⅝		89						18 0	27 ¼		N. b. E.	fine
26		246 ¼			87 ⅝		89	95					18 0	27 ¼		N. E.	fine
27		246					88 ⅞						18 0	27 ¼		S. S. E.	fine

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	Wheat 36s. od. to 52s.	15l. to 61. 0	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	13l. os. to 15l	16l os load	42s to 47 qr	30s to 35 qu	9s 07d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 56s
	Barley 23s. od. to 28s.	17s. to 20s.	6s. 5d to 3s. 6d	26s to 28s. od	20s od to 21	22s to 24	19s to 21 0	4s od to 4s 3d	0s od to 4s 0d	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
	Oats 19s. od. to 20s.	10s. to 2 12	2s. 2d to 2s. od	19s to 22s	15s to 17	22s to 24	16s to 18 0	2s 4d to 2s 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 1d to 2s 05d	Coals 44s. per chald.
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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOU will pleaſe to give the following ſtrictures a place in your next London Magazine, and you will oblige your monthly cuſtomer and humble ſervant, &c.

Archbiſhop Wake is generally ranked in the claſs of thoſe great names which have been ornaments to the proteſtant cauſe, and to the church of England in particular. But they who pleaſe themſelves with entertaining this opinion of him, will be not a little mortified to find what abatements they are obliged to make from it, upon reading certain anecdotes which the author of the Confeſſional has brought to light. In page the 62d of the preface to that *candid* work, we are let to know, that this archbiſhop was but half a proteſtant at beſt, that he had been intriguing with a popiſh church, and "forming a project of peace and union between it and the Engliſh church, founded upon this condition, that each of the two communities ſhould retain the greateſt part of their reſpective and peculiar doctrines."—What a door is here opened for reflexion! cries the Confeſſionaliſt. "A proteſtant archbiſhop of Canterbury, a pretended champion too of the proteſtant religion, ſets on foot a project for union with a popiſh church, and that with ſuch conceſſions in favour of the groſſeſt ſuperſtition and idolatry, &c!"——A very lamentable affair indeed!——But pray, ſir, how does it appear that ſuch a plot as this was ever laid by the archbiſhop? What authority have you for the charge?—Why, no leſs than the authority of the celebrated Dr. Moſheim.——What ſays Dr. Moſheim?—Moſheim ſays, that archbiſhop Wake had formed a project of peace and union between the Engliſh and *Gallican church*, &c. &c. *Pacem cum eccleſiâ Gallicanâ*, &c. moſt evidently meaning, in this place, not the French *popiſh*, but the French *proteſtant* church. But it happens luckily for our author, that by *eccleſia Anglicana*, in many writers, perhaps in moſt, is meant the Gallican *popiſh* church, by way of eminence, as it is eſtabliſhed in France with certain rights and privileges relative to the papal juriſdiction.

Thus is the formidable plot unravelled, and turns out to be nothing more or leſs than a ſham-plot dreſſed out by our ingenious author himſelf, who, taking advantage of this pitiful ambiguity in the *Gallican church*, will needs make Dr. Moſheim in this place ſpeak of the *popiſh* church of France, inſtead of the *proteſtant reformed* churches in that country; of which latter only can the words be underſtood conſiſtently with the context, or the deſign of the author in the paſſage where they are found, and ſurely no mortal who had ever looked into his original with the leaſt degree of attention, could poſſibly have fixed any other ſenſe upon the words, unleſs he had ſome other object in view beſides truth. For the proof of what is here alledged, I deſire only to refer the reader to the original itſelf, p. 1032, quarto edition, Latin, printed 1755.—And now, what a door is here opened for reflection!"—But whether for reflection upon the archbiſhop, or his candid confeſſor, the world will judge.

But our author is not ſo eaſily anſwered; for, whatever becomes of the *Gallican* church, his cenſure of the archbiſhop is juſtified by a previous remark made a page or two before by the ſame Dr. Moſheim, who, it ſeems, obſerves, "That in theſe latter days the reformed churches (comprehending va-

rious ſectaries and opinions) live together in charity and friendſhip, and unite their efforts in healing the breach and diminiſhing the weight and importance of thoſe controverſies which ſeparate them from the communion of the Romiſh church."—By which, "Dr. Moſheim certainly means, ſays he, that the reformed churches have in theſe latter days ſhifted nearer to popery."—But Dr. Moſheim certainly means no ſuch thing; he neither ſays nor inſinuates any thing like it, but juſt the reverſe; for the proof of which I again refer the reader to the original, p. 1030.—But the Confeſſionaliſt hath picked up this meaning from the blunder of the tranſlator. The words of the original are, ſpeaking of the reformed churches in general,—*hodie—amicè inter ſe vivunt & junctis id agunt viribus, ut pondera litium, quæ Chriſtianos, a Romanâ communione ſemotos, diſtinent, magis extenuentur & diminuantur.* The plain meaning of which is, that the ſeveral reformed churches, notwithſtanding the peculiar tenets which keep them diſtinct from each other, and the various opinions, or diſputes, which ſubſiſt amongſt particular members in each community, yet do they all now-a-days, ſays he, live amicably together, and unite their juſt endeavours towards leſſening the weight and importance of thoſe controverſies which ſeparate them, not from the church of Rome, as the tranſlation makes it, but from one another. Not controverſies between papiſts and proteſtants, but between proteſtants among themſelves; or between Chriſtians that had departed from the Roman communion, but ſtill differed from one another; for theſe were the differences Moſheim is here ſpeaking of, that were endeavoured to be ſoftened and compoſed betwixt the reformed themſelves, to enable them the better to ſtand out with their united ſtrength againſt the common enemy, the church of Rome.

The tranſlator, by not attending to the grammatical conſtruction of this plain ſentence, hath committed a blunder which a ſchool-boy would be aſhamed of; and by not attending to the ſenſe of his author hath made him ſpeak nonſenſe, and in direct contradiction to the whole purpoſe and deſign of the ſubject he is upon. In conſequence of which, he is driven to make the following aukward apology, or rather cenſure upon his author; "Mr. Maclaine (to uſe the prefacer's words) in his note upon this paſſage, calls it a ſtrange and groundleſs aſperſion, and finds it difficult to conceive how it ſhould eſcape the pen of this excellent hiſtorian." Now, you ſee the fault is not in the hiſtorian's pen, but in the pen of the tranſlator. However, our candid author was glad to lay hold of the blunder, for the ſake of introducing his abſurd calumny upon archbiſhop Wake.

One cannot but obſerve, that in both theſe citations from Moſheim, betwixt the careleſſneſs of the tranſlator and the wilful ignorance of the retailer, ſo groſs is the miſrepreſentation, that its parallel is ſcarce to be met with in any other book within the compaſs of ſo few pages.

I have called our author *candid*, becauſe that epithet has been given him before, in the ſame ſenſe, I preſume, as *Lucus à non lucendo*, and by the ſame figure I have no objection againſt calling the gentleman WHITE, although his real name ſhould happen to be BLACK—.

Oxford, March 19, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE had the pleaſure of reading lately the Rev. Mr. K—ing's diſcourſes on St. Paul's, as well as on Moſes's with. I think he ſhews himſelf to be an excellent ſcholar, and a judicious critic. As this gentleman has explained theſe texts in a manner different from all former commentators, I wiſh he would give me his opinion on the following. *The angels which kept not their firſt eſtate.* Jude. Where was this firſt eſtate? In the mean time permit me to write you my opinion.—Antient and modern divines repreſent it to have been in heaven—the heaven of heavens—the throne of God.—This opinion ſeems to me to be contrary to ſcripture and to reaſon.—Let us conſult ſcripture. The firſt place I ſhall take notice of is in Job, ch. i. v. 6. *There was a day when the ſons of God came to preſent themſelves before the lord, and Satan came alſ among them.* Surely the good biſhop Patrick muſt be miſtaken in repreſenting this part of the hiſtory as real. I rather

rather believe at this place the poetical deſcription begins, which his lordſhip confines to the 3d chapter. See the argument. The whole hiſtory I apprehend to be poetically worked up, though at the ſame time—Certain I am that there was ſuch a man as Job—becauſe God by his prophet Ezekiel has confirmed it ch. xiv. v. 14.——The next text I ſhall mention is from Iſaiah, chap. xiv. v. 14. *How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, ſon of the morning*; and this text—ſays the biſhop—is not to be taken litterally. For he obſerves, by Lucifer we are to underſtand the king of Babylon.—This likewiſe is a figurative expreſſion.

Again—*I beheld Satan as lightning*, ſays our ſaviour *falling from heaven* (i. e.) As I ſend you my diſciples with power to caſt out devils, the prince of the devils dominion over the heathen world ſhall in great part be loſt by Tranſlation of the gentiles from darkneſs to light – from the power of Satan to God. Such expreſſions, as falling from heaven, have been made uſe of by heathen authors—*Collegam tuum de cælo detraxiſti:—Ex aſtris decidiſſe.*

The laſt text I ſhall mention is from Revelations, ch. xii. v. 7. *There was a war in heaven, Michael and his angels fought againſt the dragon, and the dragon fought with the angels, and prevailed not, neither was their place found any more in heaven.* The ſame explanation is given to this, as to the preceeding quotation, by Dr. Hammond, and by the learned Dr. Newton on the prophecies. Now, Sir, if theſe texts of ſcripture do not prove the devil's eſtate to have been originally in heaven, the throne of God: Why ſhould the antient and modern divines aſſert ſuch a ſeeming contradiction? Reaſon tells us there can be no paſſions, ſuch as hatred, malice, pride, and envy, among the angels of God, but peace and unity, love and charity: Heaven muſt be a place, where there is not a poſſibility of ſinning. If then the devil, Lucifer, and his angels, had not a place in that heavenly kingdom, where was it? Why probably, agreeable to his name, in the morning ſtar. There they might have been placed, by the great Creator, under ſome reſtriction, which by their diſobedience they forfeited. If we allow the plurality of worlds, I don't ſee any abſurdity in the thought.—This is not matter of faith, no reflection on Revelation which I highly reverence, but an agreeable ſpeculation, if I may be allowed the term.

I am, Sir,
Your conſtant reader
and admirer. D. B.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

A Few days ago, being called upon by buſineſs to take a journey into Kent, and having ſeen various paragraphs in the news papers relative to the town intended to be built on Shooter's-hill, I determined, time and weather permitting, to take a ſurvey of the ground on which this grand and capital deſign is intended to be conſtructed. The day very fortunately proved clear and ſerene though I am credibly informed few fogs are ever ſeen on this hill; and having diſpatched my buſineſs much ſooner than I expected I had a very favourable and convenient opportunity of making diligent enquiry, not only as to the reality of the deſign, which I find to be authentic, but in being ſhewn the identical ſpot on which the town is to be built; ſince which, thro' the intereſt of a particular friend I have been favoured with a ſight of the plan, which is intended to be engraved with all poſſible expedition, by a celebrated artiſt, for publication; the particulars of which, with an accurate deſcription of the ſituation of the hill (if you approve of it) you may communicate to the public, or reject and condemn it to any other uſe you may think proper.

Shooter's Hill (in the county of Kent) is within the diſtance of eight miles of London and Weſtminſter, and about one mile from the water ſide; totally free from all other inconveniencies that generally reſult from a ſituation ſo near a river; commanding a delightful, luxuriant, and extenſive view of ſix counties, and a variegated proſpect of the river Thames for 40 miles; a ſituation not to be equalled in the kingdom of Great Britain. At the entrance, or firſt part of the hill, a ſmall diſtance beyond the eight-mile ſtone, on the North Eaſt of the road, the ſide on which the town is to be built, is a very pleaſant ſpot of ground, about five acres, on which is intended

to

to be built ſeventy houſes; in the conſtruction of which, contrary to the general mode of building, the utmoſt elegancy and uniformity is to be obſerved. Theſe houſes, beautiful in their ſituation, are not deſigned to compoſe any part of the town, the ground marked out for that purpoſe being upon the ſummit of the hill, about half a mile nearer Dartford. Between the front of theſe buildings facing the river, and certain premiſes belonging to Col. Ord of the artillery, a grand ſcheme is projected for a new road, which (under the direction of an eminent ſurveyor is intended to be made with ſo ſmall and gradual an aſcent, as to render the hill, which has ſo long been complained of for its difficulty, eaſy and pleaſant.

This road will lead immediately to the town, and be a conſiderable ſaving, in point of diſtance, to all thoſe who travel it. The town is to be conſtructed upon a new and elegant deſign; an external and internal circus with four regular and ſpacious ſtreets leading through it. The houſes, though intended to be built with the greateſt and moſt exact uniformity, will be adapted ſuitably to the perſons by whom they are to be inhabited; ſome for trade, others private; ſmall tenements will alſo be built at eaſy rents in proper places (not to deſtroy the uniformity of the town) for the reception of perſons of inferior rank; and a market-place upon a new and elegant principle will be conſtructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants, ſo judiciouſly and mechanically contrived to have every uſe that can poſſibly be deviſed without the leaſt annoyance. In a large ſpacious field, called Hollybuſh (a ſituation ſurpaſſing all deſcription) an internal circus conſiſting of ſixty houſes is intended to be built for the reception of perſons of faſhion; in the conſtruction of which the utmoſt attention will be paid to improve by art, what nature has ſo bountifully, ſo laviſhly beſtowed. In the centre of this field, at the diſtance of ſix hundred feet from the houſes, a magnificent octagon building will be erected from a capital deſign of a celebrated artiſt, intended for a tavern and public breakfaſting room, which will be encompaſſed with a delightful piece of water thirty feet wide, to be overlaid with four Chineſe bridges. Hot and cold baths will be conſtructed upon new and elegant principles for the uſe of thoſe whoſe health may require them. And as the mineral ſpring on this hill hath long been eſteemed for its ſalubrious qualities, every conveniency will be contrived that art can deviſe for the accommodation of thoſe who may prefer this ſituation for their place of reſidence; four grand and ſpacious avenues are intended to this circus through four ſuperb and magnificent arches, in which will be diſplayed great elegancy of taſte and excellency of workmanſhip. The vacant ground before the houſes, conſiſting of ſeveral acres, will be laid out by a celebrated arboriſt, with the utmoſt taſte and elegance, with dwarf evergreens and flowering ſhrubs, ſo judiciouſly planted as to form a delightful rural ſcene, without intercepting any of the proſpects. Chineſe temples and elegant ſtatues on highly finiſhed pedeſtals will be placed at proper points of view: nature and art ſweetly harmonizing to render this town, when compleated, not only the moſt capital in Great Britain, but, without the leaſt exaggeration, even in Europe.

A. B.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

AMONG all the excellent papers of the great Mr. Addiſon, there is no one ſentiment of that admirable writer, that pleaſes me more than this ſhort ſentence; "Were my abilities equal to my wiſhes, there ſhould be neither pain nor poverty in the world." Such a heart is an inexhauſtible fund of benevolence, and raiſes the ſoul above the unſatisfactory deſires of this lower world. Such ideas are very pertinent to theſe times of miſery and diſtreſs, when ſo many of our poor, but worthy, fellow creatures, have not the real neceſſaries of life: while the tyrant, the luxurious and inordinate, revel in the ruin of the innocent. I beg you would give room, to the following generous act, which I have copied from the moſt edifying, uſeful and entertaining collection of a friend. I hope he will be prevailed on to publiſh them, as they cannot fail to give the higheſt ſatisfaction to the public.

An eccleſiaſtic of great eminence had a con-

a conſtant cuſtom, twice a week, to give public audience to all indigent people in the hall of his palace, and relieve every one according to their various neceſſities, or the motions of his bounty. One day a poor widow, encouraged with the fame of his generoſity, came into the hall of his palace, with her only daughter, a beautiful maid, about 15 years of age. When her turn came to be heard, the good divine, diſcerning the marks of an extraordinary modeſty in her face and carriage, as alſo in her daughter, he encouraged her to tell her wants freely. She bluſhing, and not without tears, thus addreſſed herſelf to him: "My lord, I owe for the rent of my houſe, five crowns; and ſuch is my misfortune, that I have no other means to pay it, ſave what would break my heart, ſince my landlord threatens to force me to it; that is, to proſtitute this my only child, whom I have hitherto, with great care, educated in virtue and an abhorrence of that odious crime. What I beg of your lordſhip is, that you would pleaſe to interpoſe your ſacred authority, and protect us from the violence of this cruel man, till by our honeſt induſtry we can procure the money for him."

The biſhop, moved with admiration of the woman's virtue and innocent modeſty, bid her be of good courage. Then he immediately writ a billet; and giving it into the widow's hands, "Go, ſaid he, to my ſteward with this paper, and he ſhall deliver you five crowns to pay your rent." The poor widow, overjoyed, and returning her generous benefactor a thouſand thanks, went directly to the ſteward, and gave him the note, which when he had read he told out fifty crowns. She, aſtoniſhed at the meaning of it, refuſed to take above five, ſaying; "She aſked the biſhop for no more, and ſhe was ſure it was ſome miſtake." On the other ſide, the ſteward inſiſted on his maſter's order, not daring to call it in queſtion. But all the arguments he could uſe, were inſufficient to prevail on her to take any more than five crowns: wherefore, to end the controverſy, he offered to go back with her to his maſter, and refer it to him. When they came before the munificent prelate, and he was fully informed of the buſineſs—"It is true, ſaid he, I made a miſtake in writing fifty crowns; give me the paper, and I will rectify it." Thereupon he wrote again, ſaying to the woman, "So much candour and virtue deſerve a recompence; here I have ordered you five hundred crowns; what you can ſpare of it, lay up as a dowry to give with your daughter in marriage."

A ſuccinct Account of the Wards of Billingſgate *and* Bridge Within, *with an accurate* PLAN *of thoſe Wards.*

BILLINGSGATE WARD, is ſituated on the Thames ſide, to the South; has Tower ward on the Eaſt; Langborne ward on the North, and Bridge ward within on the Weſt. It begins at the weſt end of Tower ſtreet ward, in Thames ſtreet, about Smart's key, and runs along that ſtreet on the ſouth ſide, to St. Magnus church, at the bridge-foot, and on the north ſide of the ſaid Thames ſtreet, from over againſt Smart's key, till over againſt the north-weſt corner of St. Magnus church aforeſaid. It contains from Thames ſtreet, to the north, the ſtreet of St. Mary at Hill, Love-lane, Botolph's-lane, Pudding-lane, Little Eaſtcheap, and a conſiderable part of Rood-lane and Philpot-lane, with ſeveral croſs lanes, alleys and courts, as ſee the plan.

In Thames ſtreet are the Cuſtom-houſe, Billingſgate and many wharfs and keys, for lading and unlading merchants goods. In Pudding-lane the fire of London, in September 1666, began, and on the houſe it broke out in an inſcription was by authority ſet up, but has been ſome years removed. The pariſh churches are,

St. Mary at Hill, on the weſt ſide of St. Mary Hill, a rectory, alternately in the gift of the pariſh and the duke of Somerſet, value about 240l. per ann. The veſtry is ſelect; two church wardens; one hundred and thirty ſix houſes; augmentation to the pariſh of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 4l. per ann. See he view

St. George, Botolph-lane, a rectory, in the gift of the crown; value about 200l. per ann. The church was conſumed in the fire of 1666, and handſomely rebuilt, and the pariſh of St. Botolph's Billingſgate, annexed to it. The veſtry is general; two church wardens, forty-eight houſes. See the view.

St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, is a rectory in the gift of the city. The

church was deſtroyed in the great fire 1666, afterwards beautifully rebuilt, and the pariſh of St. Gabriel Fenchurch united to it. Value to the rector, about 160l. per ann. The veſtry is general; two church wardens; forty five houſes; augmentation to the pariſh of St. Botolph's Aldersgate, 2l. per ann.

The pariſh of St. Botolph Billingſgate, and St. Andrew Hubbard, have no churches.

In Pudding Lane, is Butchers hall; in Love-lane is the weigh-houſe, built on the ſcite of St. Andrew Hubbard's church, burnt in the dreadful fire of 1666, where merchandizes are weighed by the king's beam.

A conſtable, beadle, and thirty watchmen, conſtitute the nightly guard of this ward. The jurymen returned to the ward-mote, ſerve in the courts of Guildhall in the month of May. The ward has an alderman, ten common councilmen, eleven conſtables, ſix ſcavengers, fourteen wardmote-inqueſtmen and a beadle, and is taxed to the 15th in London, at 32l. and in the exchequer at 31l. 10s.

The preſent alderman is William Beckford, Eſq; Charles Eaſton, Eſq; his deputy; and Meſſ. John Kittermaſter, Thomas Beale, Richard Neave, Robert Barnevelt, John Read, Stephen Tyers, William Ruſſel, Thomas Benn, John Rogers, common-council men.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN, derives its name from London bridge, and begins ſouthward at the end next Southwark; from thence it ſtretches north up Gracechurch-ſtreet, as far as the corner of Lombard ſtreet and Grace church-ſtreet, including all the bridge, the greateſt part of the allies and courts on the eaſt-ſide, and on the weſt ſide, all the alleys, courts and lanes in Thames ſtreet, on both ſides, to New key, part of Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane. (See the plan.) South it is bounded by Southwark, and the Thames; eaſt by Billingſgate ward; north by Langbourn ward, and weſt by Candlewick and Dowgate wards. Of London Bridge ſee our vol. for 1756, p. 393, and *London Bridge* in our *General* and after indexes. There are two pariſh churches in this ward, viz. St. Magnus, and St. Bennet's Grace, or graſs-church, and four pariſhes, viz. St. Magnus; St. Margaret in New fiſh-ſtreet; St. Leonard Eaſtcheap, and St. Bennet Graſs church.

Fiſhmongers Hall, in Thames ſtreet is a curious and capacious brick and ſtone building. On the eaſt ſide of Fish Street hill is the monument erected to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful fire of London, in the year 1666, deſigned by the celebrated Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and is 24 feet higher than Trajan's pillar at Rome. This column is of the Doric order, fluted, in height from the ground 202 feet; the greateſt diameter of the ſhaft or body 15 feet; the ground bounded by the plinth, or loweſt part of the pedeſtal 28 feet ſquare, and the pedeſtal, in height 40 feet, all of Portland ſtone.

St. Bennet's graſs-church, is a rectory, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Fenchurch ſtreet, in the patronage, of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, value about 160l. per ann. The church ſuffered greatly in the fire of London, and was handſomely rebuilt. The veſtry is ſelect, two church-wardens, ſixty houſes; augmentation to the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, 3l. per ann. The pariſh of St. Leonard's Eaſtcheap is united to it.

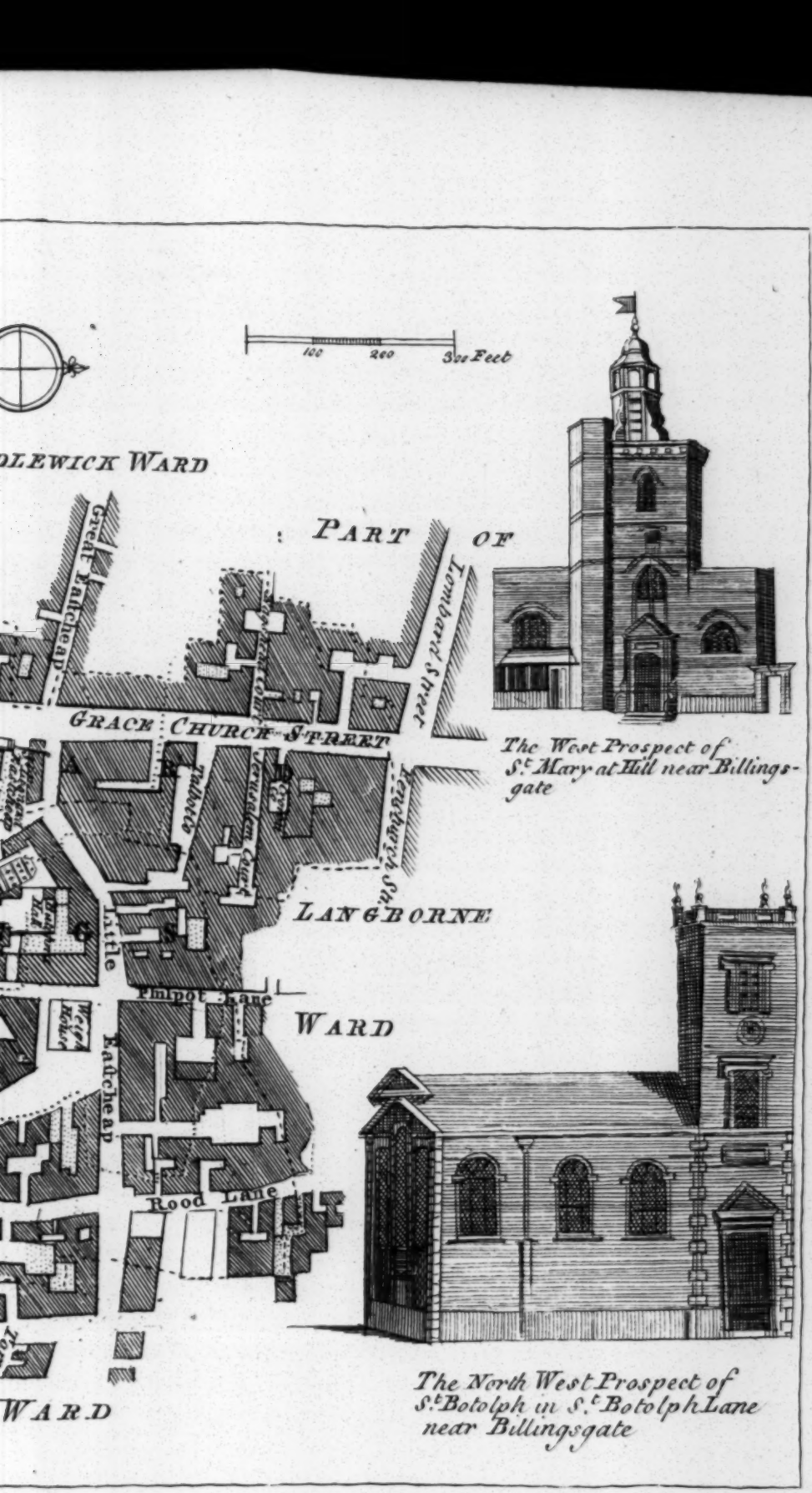
St. Magnus, London bridge, is a rectory, in the patronage of the biſhop of London; value about 230l. per ann. The church was conſumed in the ſaid dreadful fire, and moſt magnificently rebuilt. The veſtry is ſelect, of thirty-two members; two church-wardens, 114 houſes. Augmentation to St. Botolph's, Aldgate, 7l per ann. The pariſh of St. Margaret's New Fiſh-ſtreet is united to it.

A conſtable, beadle, and twenty-five watchmen, watch in this ward, every night. The jurymen returned to the wardmote inqueſt, ſerve in the ſeveral courts of Guildhall, in July. The ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, fourteen other common-council men, fifteen conſtables, ſix ſcavengers, ſixteen wardmote inqueſtmen and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteenth in London, at 47l. and in the exchequer at 49l. 10s.

The preſent alderman, is ſir William Stephenſon, knt. His deputy Mr. William Poſt; the common council-men, Meſſrs. Timothy Topping, George Cooper, Edward Cowell, Thomas Horne, Coles Child, Thomas Machin, Thomas Edgley, Charles Barnard, John Howard, Robert Freeland, William Jebſon, Clement Corderoy, Thomas Norman, and Daniel Rooke.

The

DOWGATE WARD
Old Swan Lane
St Margaret Lothb.
Fish Street
Black Raven Alley
St Michaels yr Mills L
CANDLEWI
RIVER
THAMES
The Arms of Wm Beckford Esqr
LONDON BRIDGE
FISH STREET HILL
Pudding Lane
Fresh Wharf
Coxes Key
Buttolphs Wharf
Buttolph Lane
New Key
THAMES
St Somers Key
Love Lane
Billingsgate Dock
St Mary Hill
Smarts Key
The Arms of Wm Stephenson Esqr
BILLINGSGATE WARD
and
BRIDGE WARD WITHIN
with their Divisions into
PARISHES,
according to a new SURVEY.
PART OF TOWER WA


100 200 300 Feet
DLEWICK WARD
PART OF
Great Tallow
Tallow Chandlers Hall
Tallow Chandlers Hall
Tallow Chandlers Hall

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without doors. Continued from our last p.* 63.

I Have already given the history of the two famous bills brought in and passed during this session in pursuance of the first report from the committee appointed on the 14th of January, to consider of the papers relating to the matters of importance that had lately happened in our American colonies, which were then presented to the house by Mr. Secretary Conway *. The examining such a number of papers and accounts as were then and soon after, at several times laid before them, and the reading and considering such a number of petitions relating to the stamp duty act as had in the mean time been presented, gave them full employment until the 21st of February, when Mr. Fuller, their chairman, acquainted the house, by their direction, that they had in part finished their inquiry, and had come to several resolutions, which were ordered to be received on the 24th and Mr. Fuller, having then, by the direction of the committee, moved, that they might have leave to sit again, it was resolved, that the house would, on the 4th of March, resolve itself again into the said committee †. I shall therefore now proceed to give an account of their further progress, and of the bills that were the consequences thereof. This order being put off until the 24th of the same month of March, the committee was, after reading the order of the day, instructed to admit the merchants of London Trading to North America, who, upon the 17th of January then last, had petitioned the house, complaining of the difficulties and discouragements under which the trade to North America laboured, to be heard before the said committee upon their said petition, if they thought fit. ‡ And they were also instructed, to consider of the several laws then in being, relating to the trade of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America. Then the account of the American bills of credit since 1749, being first referred to them, the committee was put off till the 26th and then to the 27th, when it made a further progress, and was put off to the 7th of April, on which day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the master, wardens and commonalty, of the society of merchants venturers of the city of Bristol, under their common seal; setting forth, that the petitioners observed, by the votes of the house, that the trade of his majesty's subjects in America was under consideration; and representing, that the opening a port in the West Indies, for the reception of foreign American produce, under proper restrictions, would be a means of increasing the manufactures and extending the navigation and commerce of these kingdoms; and that the island Dominica, from its situation and other circumstances, was, in their opinion, most convenient for the above pupose; and therefore praying that the said island might be made an open port, under such regulations as to the house should seem meet.

And, as soon as this petition was read, there was presented to the house and read, a petition to the same effect, from the merchants of the town of Lancaster. Which petitions were severally ordereb to be referred to the said committee, whereupon the house resolved itself into the same, made a further progress, and was put off to that day sevennight. Presently after which Mr. Shuttleworth, with the leave of the house, it being then near seven o'clock, moved, and presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, setting forth, that the permitting the importation of cotton wool, and other goods, of the growth of America, in foreign as well as British ships, into some of the British islands in the West Indies, would be a means of extending and improving the trade of Great Britain, and be particularly beneficial to the manufactures

* *Last vol. p.* 449. *& seq.* † *See ditto, p.* 452. ‡ *See ditto, p.* 449.

of theſe kingdoms; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to make ſuch proviſion for the opening one or more port or ports, for thoſe purpoſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition after being read, was likewiſe referred to the ſaid committee; and next day there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition to the ſame effect, from the merchants and manufacturers of Mancheſter; which was alſo referred to the ſame committee; and on the 14th the ſaid committee was again put off to that day ſevennight; on which day, after the ſaid order of the day was read, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the merchants and traders of the city of London; ſetting forth, that the trade to Africa and the Weſt Indies is one of the moſt conſiderable branches of commerce carried on from this kingdom; and that the petitioners were of opinion, nothing could be more conducive to the farther improvement of this advantageous trade, and to the ſupport of an extenſive branch of manufacture, which was then in danger of declining, from the want of raw materials at a moderate price, than the opening of one or more free ports in Britiſh America, at ſuch place or places and under ſuch regulations, as might ſeem moſt expedient.

This petition was likewiſe referred to the ſaid committee, and then it was reſolved that the houſe would on the 24th reſolve itſelf into the ſame; when, after reading the order of the day, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſugar refiners of London, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed; ſetting forth that the petitioners were unable to contend with the French, in ſupplying foreign markets with refined ſugar, by reaſon of the high prices of Britiſh muſcovado ſugars, in proportion to the prices of French; and that the high duties impoſed, on all foreign ſugars (except Daniſh) imported into Great Britain, amount to a prohibition; and the petitioners were of opinion that, if the high duties on foreign muſcovado ſugars were reduced, it would tend to enable them to export Britiſh refined ſugars; and therefore praying that the high duties then payable on foreign muſcovado ſugars, imported into Great Britain, might be ſo reduced, as to enable Great Britain to ſhare with the French, in ſupplying foreign markets with refined ſugars.

And preſently after this petition was read, there was preſented to the houſe and read a petition of the manufacturers, dealers, and conſumers of ſugars in Briſtol; ſetting forth, that the price of muſcovado ſugars was of late years greatly increaſed, beyond the price they uſually bore in time of peace, to the great prejudice of the petitioners, and loſs of the nation, in the export of refined ſugars; and therefore praying, that the manufacture and conſumption of foreign muſcovado ſugars, imported into this kingdom from America, in Britiſh built ſhipping, navigated according to law, might be allowed in Great Britain, under ſuch duties and regulations as to the houſe ſhould appear ſufficient to prevent frauds, and leave the Britiſh planter in poſſeſſion of every reaſonable preference at the home market.

This petition I have likewiſe given at full length becauſe of its being more ſtrongly expreſſed than the former; and they were both ſeverally referred to the ſaid committee, into which the houſe then reſolved itſelf, and made a further progreſs, as it did again on the 30th and alſo on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, of May, on which laſt day, as ſoon as Mr. Speaker, had reſumed the chair, Mr. Fuller, reported, that they had come to ſeveral reſolutions which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning, as it accordingly was, and the reſolutions all agreed to, which were as follow:

1. That the duties impoſed by an act or acts of parliament, upon melaſſes, and ſyrups, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any foreign American colony or plantation, imported into any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, do ceaſe and determine. 2d. That a duty of one penny, ſterling money, per gallon, be laid upon all melaſſes and ſyrups, which ſhall be imported into ſuch Britiſh colony or plantation. 3d. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties impoſed upon ſugars in the Britiſh colonies in America, by

an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, for encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland trades, and better ſecuring the plantation trade, do ceaſe and determine. 4th. That the duty impoſed in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, by an act, made in the fourth year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, for granting certain duties in the ſaid colonies and plantations, and for other purpoſes, upon wrought ſilks, Bengals, and ſtuffs mixt with ſilk, or herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or Eaſt India, imported from Great Britain do ceaſe and determine. 5th. That the duty impoſed in the ſaid colonies and plantations, by the ſaid act, made in the fourth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, upon callicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or ſtained, in Perſia, China, or Eaſt India, imported from Great Britain, do ceaſe and determine. 6th. That the duties impoſed in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, by the ſaid act, made in the fourth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, upon foreign linen cloth, called Cambrick, and upon French lawns, imported from Great Britain, do ceaſe and determine. 7th. That a duty be laid upon all ſuch foreign linen cloth, called Cambrick, and upon French lawns, which ſhall be exported from this kingdom to the ſaid colonies and plantations. 8th. That the duties impoſed by the ſaid act, made in the fourth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, upon coffee and piemento, of the growth and produce of any Britiſh colony or plantation in America which ſhould be ſhipped to be carried out from thence, do ceaſe and determine. 9th. That a duty of ſeven ſhillings, ſterling money, *per* hundred weight averdupois, be laid upon all ſuch coffee, which ſhall be imported into any ſuch colony or plantation, except only ſuch coffee, as ſhall, upon the landing thereof, be immediately depoſited and ſecured in warehouſes, in order to be re-exported under proper reſtrictions. 10th. That a duty of one halfpenny, ſterling money, *per* pound weight averdupois, be laid upon all ſuch piemento, which ſhall be imported into any ſuch colony or plantation, except only ſuch piemento as ſhall, upon the landing thereof, be immediately depoſited and ſecured in warehouſes, in order to be re-exported, under proper reſtrictions. 11th. That no duties be paid upon ſuch foreign ſugars, coffee, or indico, as ſhall be imported into any Britiſh colony or plantation on the continent of America, and, upon the landing thereof, be immediately depoſited and ſecured in warehouſes, in order to be re-exported, under proper reſtrictions. 12th. That, foreign cotton, wool, and indico, be permitted to be imported by Britiſh ſhips, navigated according to law, into any Britiſh iſland, in that part of America commonly called the Weſt Indies, free from the payment of any duty or other impoſition whatſoever. 13th. That the produce of ſuch of the ſaid duties to be raiſed in the ſaid colonies and plantations, be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, and there reſerved to be, from time to time diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the ſaid colonies and plantations. 14th. That it will be for the advantage of the trade, navigation and manufactures, of this kingdom, to eſtabliſh one or more port or ports in his majeſty's dominions in America, for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes, under proper regulations and reſtrictions.

Theſe reſolutions being, as I have ſaid, all agreed to by the houſe, it was ordered, that the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, ſhould be referred to the committee of ways and means; that a bill or bills, ſhould be brought in purſuant to the reſt; and that the ſaid bill or bills ſhould be prepared and brought in by Mr. Fuller, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Thomas Townſhend junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Secretary Conway, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Nugent, the Lord Strange, Sir Wm Meredith, Sir Geo. Saville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, and Mr. Cooper.

The order of the day being then read, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the committee of ways and means, it was ſeverally ordered, that the ſaid committee do conſider of the duties payable upon the importation into this kingdom of ſugars, from the Britiſh colonies and plantations on the continent

of America; of the proper methods for the encouragement of the importation of cotton wool, into this kingdom, and of the duties payable in this kingdom, upon wrought ſilks, Bengals, or ſtuffs, mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or Eaſt India, and calicoes printed, dyed, painted, or ſtained there; the conſequence of which inſtructions were the ſeven reſolutions of the ſaid committee agreed to on the 10th of May *; and as ſoon as they were agreed to the ſaid 4th, 5th, and 6th, reſolutions of the American papers committee being upon motion again read, it was ordered, that it be an inſtruction to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills purſuant to the other reſolutions of that committee, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, purſuant to the reſolutions then again read, and alſo to the reſolutions of the ways and means committee, that day reported and agreed to. And on the 14th of May it was ordered to be an inſtruction to the ſame gentlemen, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, purſuant to the two laſt of the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, that day reported and agreed to.

In purſuance of this order and theſe inſtructions, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 15th preſented to the houſe a bill for opening and eſtabliſhing certain ports in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes; which bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, as alſo to be printed. On the ſame day, after reading the order of the day, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the committee of ways and means, it was ordered, that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, that they conſider firſt of the proper method for raiſing money to defray the expences of carrying into execution, ſuch proviſions as may be made for opening certain ports in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica, for the more free importation and exportation of goods and merchandizes, and for maintaining, ſecuring, and improving ſuch ports; 2dly. Of the duties to be paid upon the importation of goods into this kingdom, from ſuch ports in the iſland of Dominica; and 3dly of the duties to be paid upon the importation of goods, into the iſland of Dominica. Accordingly, the houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee of ways and means, and came to thoſe reſolutions which were reported and agreed to on the 16th of May †.

But before theſe reſolutions were on that day reported, the laſt mentioned bill was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 26th; and as ſoon as theſe reſolutions were reported and agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in upon them, and that Mr. Paterſon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Thomas Townſhend junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solliciter General, and Mr. Cooper, ſhould prepare, and bring in the ſame; preſently after which they were inſtructed to make proviſion in the ſaid bill, for encouraging the importation of goods into this kingdom, from the iſland of Dominica, to be re-exported; on the 22d they were further inſtructed to make proviſion in the ſaid bill, for ſecuring the duties payable in reſpect of goods imported into the Britiſh colonies in America, upon ſuch goods as ſhould be imported there from the iſland of Dominica; and on the ſame day Mr. Paterſon, in purſuance of this order and theſe inſtructions, preſented to the houſe a bill for granting duties, to defray the expences of opening, maintaining, ſecuring, and improving certain ports, in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica, for the more free importation and exportation of goods and merchandizes; for aſcertaining the duties to be paid upon the importation of goods from the ſaid iſland of Dominica, into this kingdom; and for ſecuring the duties upon goods imported from the ſaid iſland, into any other Britiſh colony: Which bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; as it accordingly was the next day and committed to the committee of the whole houſe to whom the ſaid former bill had been committed.

On the 26th the order of the day relating to theſe two bills being read, it

* *See ditto, p. 666.*

† *See ditto, p. 667.*

it was upon motion ordered, that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, that they do alter and make both the ſaid bills into one; and the houſe having accordingly reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, upon Mr. Speaker's reſuming the chair, Mr. Paterſon reported from the committee, that they had gone through both the ſaid bills, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto; that they had purſuant to the ſaid inſtruction made them one bill; and that the committee had directed him to report the bill and amendments, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, the amendments, with ſeveral amendments to one of them agreed to, and then a clauſe having been added, and ſeveral amendments made to the bill by the houſe, the bill with the amendments, both titles being now joined into one, was ordered to be ingroſſed, which it was by next day, when it was read a third time, paſſed, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer was ordered to carry it to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips were pleaſed to grant without any amendment, and it received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

Of this act I ſhall give a pretty full abſtract, not only becauſe it is in itſelf of great importance, but alſo becauſe it is a new and a very material ſtep towards that freedom of trade, which by our provincial prejudices has been long denied to our colonies, though we might have been long ſince by experience convinced, that ſuch reſtraints can contribute to nothing ſo effectually as to that of promoting the trade and increaſing the number of our rivals. In the preamble it is recited, that the appointing of proper and convenient ports in ſome of the Britiſh colonies in America, for the more free importation and exportation of ſeveral goods and merchandizes, under certain reſtrictions and limitations, may be productive of conſiderable advantages to the manufactures of Great Britain, and to the improvement of the revenue, and be a means of increaſing and extending the trade and navigation of all his majeſty's dominions; therefore the firſt clauſe enacts, that from the 1ſt of November, 1766, live cattle, and all manner of goods and commodities, the growth or produce of any colony or plantation in America, not under the Britiſh dominion, (except tobacco) may be imported into Prince Rupert's Bay and Roſeau, in the iſland of Dominica, from any foreign colony or plantation in America, in any foreign veſſel whatever, not having more than one deck.

The 2d grants the ſame freedom of importation (except ſugars, coffee, pimento, ginger, melaſſes, and tobacco) into the ports of Kingſton, Savannah la Mar, Montego Bay, and Sante Lucea, in Jamaica.

3. Enacts that nothing in this act ſhall extend to allow any manufactures from any colony or plantation in America, not under the Britiſh Dominion to be imported into the ſaid iſlands under the pain of forfeiture of ſhip and goods.

4. From the 1ſt of September 1766, no copper ore, cotton wool, ginger, fuſtic, or other dying goods, hemp, indico, melaſſes, beaver ſkins, or other furs, ſugars, cocoa, coffee, pimento, hides, and ſkins, pot and pearl aſhes, raw ſilk, or whale fins, of the growth, production or manufacture, of any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſlands, in pain of forfeiture of ſhip and goods.

5. From the 1ſt of November 1766, there may be exported from the ſaid ports in Dominica and Jamaica, to any foreign colony or plantation in America, in any foreign veſſel whatſoever not having more than one deck, negroes brought into the ſaid ports in Britiſh ſhips, navigated according to law; and all manner of goods and merchandizes whatſoever, which ſhall be legally imported into the ſaid ports from Great Britain and Ireland, and from the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, except maſts, yards or bow ſprits, pitch, tar, turpentine and tobacco, and alſo except ſuch iron as ſhall be brought from the Britiſh colonies in America.

6. If there ſhall be any doubt whether the goods ſo to be exported, have been legally imported, the legality thereof ſhall be made appear to the chief officer at the port of exportation, by the oath of the exporter or proprietor.

7. From

7. From the ſaid firſt of Nov. all wool, cotton wool, indico, cochineal, fuſtic, and all manner of dying drugs or woods, drugs uſed in medicine, hair, furs, hides and ſkins, pot and pearl aſhes, whale fins, and raw ſilk, of the growth and produce of any foreign colony or plantation, ſhall, upon the exportation thereof from either of the ſaid iſlands, be imported directly from thence into Great Britain, under the like ſecurities, penalties, and forfeitures, as are particularly mentioned in two acts, of 12, chap. 18, and 22 and 23 Charles II. chap. 26, with reſpect to the goods in thoſe acts particularly enumerated.

8. And from the ſaid 1ſt of November, no goods whatſoever ſhall be exported from the ſaid iſland of Dominica to any port of Europe to the northward of Cape Finiſterre, except to Great Britain, and ſuch goods ſhall be there landed under the ſecurities, regulations and reſtrictions, and ſubject to the penalties and forfeitures, mentioned in the ſaid act 12 Charles 2d, chap. 18. or any ſubſequent act now in force with reſpect to the goods in ſuch act particularly enumerated.

9. But from the ſaid day it ſhall be lawful to export from the ſaid ports in Dominica any ſugar imported into the ſame, to any foreign ports of Europe to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre, in ſuch veſſels only, and under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions, and ſubject to the ſame penalties and forfeitures, as ſugar of the growth and produce of any of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America may now be exported from thence to ſuch foreign parts.

10. From the ſaid day, no ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, which ſhall take on board at the ſaid iſland of Dominica any goods being the produce of that part of America, commonly called the Weſt Indies (live cattle excepted) may proceed to any other iſland in the Weſt Indies which now is, or hereafter may be under the Britiſh deminion, on any pretence whatſoever, (actual diſtreſs excepted) under pain of forfeiting ſhip and cargo; and even in caſe of diſtreſs, the maſter is to report his arrival within twelve hours to the chief officer of the port in writing, with the name of the veſſel, and where bound, and at the ſame time to deliver in a juſt and true account of its lading; and ſhall not, upon any pretence, take on board any goods, or merchandize, (except proviſions for his voyage, or neceſſaries for repairs, by permit from the officer) all under the like forfeiture.

11. From the ſaid day no goods, or commodities, of the growth or manufacture of Europe, of the Eaſt-Indies, or other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ſhall, upon any pretence, be exported from Dominica to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, on forfeiture of ſuch goods and the veſſel.

12. Recites, that whereas it is neceſſary that proviſion ſhould be made for defraying the expences that may be incurred in carrying into execution the directions and proviſions of this act, and for maintaining, ſecuring, and improving, the ſaid ports, therefore it is enacted, that from the ſaid day, there ſhall be paid a duty of 1l. 10s. upon every negro exported in any foreign veſſel from Jamaica, and the like duty upon every negroe imported into Dominica; and alſo the following duties upon the goods and merchandizes hereinafter mentioned, imported into Dominica, *viz.* For every barrel of beef and pork 6d. For every firkin of butter 6d. For every hundred weight, averdupois, of ſugar 6d. For every ſuch hundred weight of cocoa 1s. And for every ſuch hundred weight of coffee 6d.

13. Declares that all the ſaid duties ſhall be deemed ſterling money of Great Britain, at the rate of 5s. 6d. *per* ounce of ſilver; and then directs how their produce is to be applied.

14. No other duties ſhall be paid, in reſpect of any goods the growth or product of any foreign colony, or plantation, in America, except ſuch duties as have been, or ſhall be, impoſed by any act of this preſent ſeſſion upon melaſſes and ſyrups imported into any Britiſh colony, or plantation, in America.

15. From 1 January 1767, all goods and commodities of American produce which ſhall be imported into Great Britain from Dominica, (except ſuch quantities of ſugar and rum as ſhall be imported by certificate as herein after mentioned) ſhall be deemed to be of the growth, or manufacture, of foreign colonies, and ſhall be liable to the ſame duties, regulations and reſtrictions,

penalties

penalties and forfeitures in all reſpects, as the like goods of the growth or manufacture of any French colony or plantation.

16. Permits the importation of ſugar and rum by certificate from Dominica, upon the ſame conditions as from any other Britiſh colony, which certificate is to be obtained by proving to the ſatisfaction of the chief officer at the port of exportation upon the oath of the grower, maker, or ſhipper, or his or their known agent or factor, that the ſaid goods *bona fide* grew or were produced and manufactured in the ſaid iſland, the oath to be ſigned in the preſence of the officer by the perſon that ſwears it, and to expreſs in words at length, not figures, the quality of the goods with the number and denomination of the packages; whereupon the officer ſhall, without fee, grant a certificate under his hand and his ſeal of office, of his having received ſuch proof, which certificate ſhall expreſs the goods with the number and denomination of the packages; and upon the arrival of ſuch veſſel into any port of this kingdom, the maſter, when he makes his report, ſhall deliver the ſaid certificate to the chief officer of the port, and make oath that the goods ſo reported are the ſame that are mentioned in the ſaid certificate.

17. From 1 Nov. 1766, no Goods whatſoever of American produce, liable to the payment of any duty on importation into any Britiſh colony, or plantation, on the continent of America, ſhall be imported there, from Dominica, without a certificate to be produced and proved as before directed, ſpecifying whether ſuch goods are the growth, or produce, of any foreign or Britiſh colony, or plantation, on forfeiture of ſuch goods and the veſſel.

18. Directs how the monies ariſing by the duties on the importation into this kingdom of ſuch goods as are to be deemed to be of French or foreign produce are to be applied.

19. The importer, or proprietor, of any goods liable to the payment of duties, which ſhall be lawfully imported from Dominica into Great Britain, after the 1ſt of January, 1767, without ſuch certificate as beforementioned, ſhall upon the importation pay down in ready money to the collector of the cuſtoms, only 3d. *per* hundred weight averdupois upon ſugars ſo imported; and only one half of the old ſubſidy upon all other goods, which duties ſhall not be afterwards drawn back upon exportation; provided the ſame ſhall, upon landing, be immediately lodged under the king's locks, in warehouſes provided at the ſole expence of the importer, or proprietor, with the privity, and under the care of the principal officers of the cuſtoms for the port where ſuch goods ſhall be imported; and if delivered out for exportation to foreign parts, the owner, or exporter, together with one other ſufficient perſon, ſhall enter into bond, in treble the amount of the full duties payable for ſuch goods, if the ſame were to be conſumed in this kingdom; with condition that no part thereof ſhall be relanded in Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the Britiſh dominions; which bonds ſhall be diſcharged as ſuch bonds for the due exportation of prohibited Eaſt-India goods now are.

20. If any ſuch goods ſhall be relanded, or unſhipped to be relanded, they ſhall be forfeited, together with the ſhip from whence unſhipped, and all veſſels, cattle, or carriages employed in their conveyance; and all perſons aſſiſting or concerned, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, ſhall forfeit treble the value.

21. No ſuch goods ſhall be permitted to be ſhipped for re-exportation from Great Britain, on board any veſſel of leſs burthen than ſeventy tons; to be aſcertained as the tonage of ſhips is directed to be by the act 6 Geo. I. chap. 21.

22. If any ſuch goods ſhall be taken out of the warehouſe to be uſed in this kingdom, the perſon, taking out the ſame, ſhall firſt pay up the remainder of the duties, which would have been payable upon the importation of the like goods of the growth, or production, of the French colonies, or plantations, in America; and they ſhall in all other reſpects be liable to the ſame reſtrictions and regulations as ſuch goods would have been, if this act had not been made.

23. If ſuch goods ſhall not be either exported, or the full duties paid, within twelve calendar months from

the importation, any three or more of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms may cauſe the ſame to be publickly ſold by auction; returning the overplus, if any be, after deducting the duties and expences of ſale to the importer, or proprietor.

24. From the 1ſt of November, 1767, all foreign ſugars imported into Dominica, ſhall, upon landing, be immediately depoſited in warehouſes, provided at the ſole expence of the proprietor or importer, with the privity, and under the care of the chief officer of the port of landing, and ſhall be there ſecured under the ſeparate locks of ſuch officer and proprietor, till ſhipped for re-exportation; and before ſuch ſugars be delivered out for exportation to Great Britain, every caſk ſhall be marked, as the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in England ſhall direct, to denote their being foreign, and that they have been warehouſed; otherwiſe to be forfeited.

25. No duty of gunpowder, nor any fee, ſhall be demanded, or received, by any officer in the ſaid iſlands of Dominica and Jamaica, for any entry, cocquet, clearance, or paſſport, for any foreign veſſel; or for any goods imported into, or exported from the ſaid iſlands, in purſuance of this act, under the penalties inflicted by an act of laſt ſeſſion chap. 45.

26. All penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this act, incurred in America, ſhall be proſecuted, recovered, and divided there, as others may for offences againſt the laws relating to the cuſtoms or trade of his majeſty's colonies.

27. This act ſhall continue in force to the 1ſt of Nov. 1773, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A Converſation occaſioned by The Confeſſional. *Continued from p.* 68.

Stat. I Find you are not ſo much a friend to liberty as I took you for.

Phil. Perhaps I am more ſo than many who make the greateſt pretence thereto; but who mean by liberty, only a liberty for themſelves.

Stat. You cannot ſurely ſuſpect that to be the caſe with the author of the *Confeſſional*.

Phil. I will not pretend to ſay that it cannot be otherwiſe.——But I think he upon occaſion betrays a heat and prejudice which has no very good aſpect towards thoſe of a different perſuaſion; and which might poſſibly carry him, if a favourable opportunity were to offer, greater lengths againſt ſuch, than he himſelf perhaps is at preſent aware of—witneſs the anger, wrath, malice, and evil ſpeaking, he ſo plentifully vents againſt Mr. White and other friends of the eſtabliſhment: he takes every occaſion to ſpit his venom at them——Uſes them as *cruelly* as he can—and does all in his power to ſilence them *in effect*, by ſuggeſting that they are inſincere, and of courſe totally unworthy of any credit or regard.

I ſhould be loth to be an Anticalvinian or Remonſtrant in his way if he had power to ſuppreſs me;—might he not as well think *then* that it would be right, nay neceſſary to do ſo, as *now* to repreſent them as that very dangerous and certain inlet to popery, [the old calviniſtical cant] a back door by which it is likely very ſoon to enter; as already a great majority of our preſent clergy are in this way of thinking and teaching *. But unhappily for him he, *Quixot-like*, is waging war with an imaginary enemy;—The danger he ſees in them is entirely without foundation;—His chain of proof is defective in the very firſt link:—*The merit* of works is no tenet of theirs;—They teach the very contrary; and upon as ſufficient grounds and reaſons as the calviniſts themſelves.—Upon what pretence after all are the one conſidered to be in better agreement with the papiſts than the other? The very ſame diſpute about *abſolute* predeſtination, and irreſiſtible grace, divides the papiſts as much as it does us; and the Dominicans are at juſt the ſame variance with the Franciſcans, that our Calviniſts are with our Anticalvinians: and therefore one is no nearer popery than the other.—In ſhort there is much more room to aſſert that he is *edging* back to independency and fanaticiſm, than there is that the preſent clergy are, as he expreſſes it, *edging* back once more towards popery.†

Stat. I ſhould like however to know how

* *Confeſſional pag.* 225—232—251 *and* 253. † *Ditto pag.* 254.

how you can be a friend to liberty, and yet be an advocate for ſubſcriptions of any kind.

Phil. I wiſh to ſee any real and juſt matter of complaint reſpecting ſubſcription removed by reducing the articles to be ſubſcribed, and confining them to a *few* of the moſt generally admitted, clear, and influencing points of chriſtianity:——never taking any point attended with great intricacy and difficulties, ſuch as to bewilder *honeſt and learned* men, into the number.—Or if any ſuch be taken in, confining the articles reſpecting *theſe*, ſtrictly to ſcripture words and no other; which indeed is juſt the ſame as no ſubſcription:——as it affects no one of all the different perſuaſions which are fathered upon ſcripture by affixing ſenſes to the purpoſe of their ſcheme on the words of ſcripture. I cannot think it ſafe however to retain no *principles* to be profeſſed: but to leave the office of teaching and training others open to every whimſical conceited, impertinent or worſe pretender. I ſhould be glad that all the indulgence that can be, ſhould be given to ſincere, judicious and ſober chriſtians; but at the ſame time I muſt be a friend to things *being done decently and in order*, and conſequently muſt allow to ſome a power to ſet them in order; and know no properer hands for it to be placed in, than thoſe in which it is placed, in our church.

An eſtabliſhment is the beſt ſecurity for keeping up religion and the worſhip of God; if you doubt it read biſhop Ellys's third tract on ſpiritual liberty; the whole of his tracts are well worth your reading; and I can recommend them as treating the ſubject with ſolidity and judgment. With him I agree in opinion as to an eſtabliſhment and at the ſame time would have the diſſenters enjoy every thing but an opportunity of overturning the church eſtabliſhed—and this I would not ſo much as afford them a *poſſibility* of doing.

It is perfectly reaſonable to guard againſt their overturning our conſtitution in church and ſtate;—and the republican ſpirit and principles * of moſt ſectaries are as unfavourable to the latter, as their religious ſcruples are to the former.—It cannot be right then to open the church to every poſſible ſect.—In ſhort ſome agreement in doctrine and ſome rules of order are neceſſary to the very being of a church.——A church with no common principles or rules of government and order is a rope of ſand.

Stat. The confeſſional does not propoſe any ſuch thing——but would have all teachers ſubſcribe to the ſcriptures, "that they receive them as the word of God and will inſtruct the people out of them *only*."

Phil. And ſo they may, and differ as widely and variouſly as ever; be as much at daggers drawn; and crumbled into all the ſects and hereſies you can name; for what is this more than every one of them ſubſcribing to his *own opinion*; for the ſcripture words he ſubſcribes, he ſubſcribes in a certain ſenſe, that he and thoſe of his way have given them agreeable thereto; no matter how falſely or fooliſhly.

Take but a view of the conſequences according to the account of things given in the *confeſſional* itſelf; †——In the beginning of the reformation, whilſt ſerious and judicious proteſtants availed themſelves of their chriſtian liberty and ſcripture rule to good purpoſes; others whoſe pride paſſion, and ſelf-conceit knew no bounds; under pretence of aſſerting their liberty, formed themſelves into ſects which afterwards made the moſt infamous uſe of it—*Some of which ſects were ſcandals to all religion, and nuiſances to all civil ſociety.*

This brought a ſlander upon the reformation: and as the doctrines of the truly judicious and prudent reformers, were in common the doctrines of the *reformed* with theſe vileſt of tenets; the enemy took the advantage of this; and ſlurred the whole from the odious ſample of the moſt enthuſiaſtic and ungovernable. Theſe circumſtances laid the proteſtants under the neceſſity of publiſhing to the whole world explicit confeſſions of their faith and doctrines, authenticated by formal atteſtations of the leading members of their reſpective churches. That of the proteſtant princes in Germany led the way; this precedent others followed, and by this means *acquitted* themſelves of the ſcandal *of abetting the ſchiſmatical and ſeditious enthuſiaſts* ‡ that infeſted

* *See biſhop Ellys's Tracts, part I. p.* 158 *and* 159. † *Confeſſional, p.* 4. ‡ *P.* 5.

different countries under the pretence of promoting reformation.

I would aſk now is there then no ſuch neceſſity at this time of acquitting ſober proteſtantiſm by keeping it diſtinct from the mad poſitions of rabble teachers, and ſchiſmatical enthuſiaſts of as great indiſcretion and ungovernable bigotry as ever? Or can we do a worſe thing by proteſtantiſm than to bring it back into that ſtate which gave ſuch advantage to its adverſaries before *this only effectual courſe* was taken? Nay into a much worſe, for they were only *falſely* charged with *abetting* theſe abſurd enthuſiaſtick diſgracers of the reformation.—But we ſhould in reality *abett* them, by admitting them as of one ſociety and fellowſhip with ourſelves.

Stat. But this courſe of theirs was ſo far from being *the only effectual courſe*, that it was not, as the *confeſſional* ſhows even a neceſſary one.

Phil. I believe he aſſerts as much; but that is not enough. That the courſe they took did anſwer well is known:—whether the courſe he propoſes would or not, can only be gueſſed;—and he and I ſhall not agree in our gueſs about it. That they needed only like the apoſtles, under ſuch aſperſions to have appealed to their writings is *but* ſaid;—I truſt the apoſtles had means *to diſtinguiſh themſelves* and ſo to give a weight and preference to their writings—an authority beyond any falſe apoſtles, or teachers of corrupt doctrines—which the beſt reformers had not above the mad zealots and diſgracers of proteſtantiſm—theſe were all *blended* in one common denomination, and made a body of reformers—none of which *confirmed their words with ſigns following*—It was in vain for any here to appeal to their writings ſo long as there were others for ought appeared of the ſame fraternity and body——All engaged in the buſineſs of reformation, whoſe writings and tenets could be appealed to upon equal footing, in proof of the charge laid againſt the *reformed*. The only way left, was for the ſenſible, leading reformers to *aſcertain* as they did, the doctrines of their reſpective churches; and diſclaim any fellowſhip with the teachers of exceptionable tenets:—then indeed they might to ſome purpoſe appeal to their writings. And the apoſtles in fact beſides leaving their writings to ſpeak for them took care, that *any man* that *teach otherwiſe* * *and conſent not to wholeſome words, even the words of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and to the doctrine which is according to godlineſs* ſhould not be acknowledged to be in fellowſhip, but *from ſuch* he enjoins *to withdraw*. Either then the beſt reformers muſt think that the maddeſt of all the diſgracers of the reformation *did conſent to wholeſome words* and did not abuſe the *words of the Lord Jeſus*, but held the doctrine *according* to godlineſs; or elſe they were obliged in duty from ſuch to withdraw themſelves and to act the part they did.

[*To be continued.*]

LETTER II. (*See p.* 9.)

Utrecht, Dec. 26.

My dear daughter,

BEFORE I fulfil my promiſe made you in my laſt, of giving you an account of the Hague, I would willingly convey to you an idea of this country in general, in regard to its government, ſituation, and people. They were formerly governed by counts of their own, in time, after various changes, they, that is Holland together with the ſixteen other provinces, which compoſe all the Low Countries, became ſubject to the dukes of Burgundy. On the death of the laſt duke Charles, he leaving a daughter ſhe married into the Auſtrian family, and they continued under her deſcendants till the reign of Philip the ſecond of Spain, who married our Queen Mary. All theſe countries were at that time free, no money was raiſed on them but by their own conſent, at a meeting of the ſtates, which was the repreſentative of the people, much like our Engliſh parliaments; neither were there any armies but by their own conſent and thoſe of their own raiſing in their country, like our old militia. In points of religion they were likewiſe free. Philip II. a great prince, of vaſt dominions and deſigns, not content to rule over a free people, meditated bonds for them, ſuch as his Spaniſh and Italian ſubjects were already ſhackled with. To effect this, the mind was firſt to be debaſed, and he endeavoured to introduce the inquiſition, a court

* 1 *Tim. vi.* 3. *See alſo* 2 *John* 10. *and Rom. xvi.* 17.

court which dared aſſume the ſanction equally with the protection of religion, and has been the greateſt engine of cruelty and inhumanity that the heathen, or chriſtian world ever experienced. To make this bitter pill go down, he brought a foreign army to inforce it. At the inſtigation of the pope he added fourteen biſhops to this country, which before had but three. Thus by arms, prieſts, and eccleſiaſtical courts, he, thinking himſelf ſure of ſucceſs, left the country, and appointed viceroys, who, by purſuing violent meaſures of oppreſſion, drove the people to open arms, and, after various battles, the Spaniards were forced to give up all pretenſions to the ſeven provinces, which we in general call Holland, though in fact that is but one of them, which, however, in riches and power ſurpaſſes the other ſix, which are Utrecht (from the capital of which I date this letter) Guelderland, Zeeland, Overyſſel, Gronigen, and Freiſland. The Spaniards allowed them to be a free ſtate no longer then ſince the year 1609, about 137 years ago; ſince that they have grown up to their preſent greatneſs. Our Queen Elizabeth was a nurſing mother to them; they ſought her protection under the name of the *Poor diſtreſſed States*, and they have ſince bid defiance to her ſucceſſors under the title of *High and Mighty Lords*. Thus in nations, as well as men, ſucceſs and fortune change their manners. In my laſt I forgot to mention that at Delft there is a monument for William the firſt prince of Orange (whom they ſtile the founder, as he was their great champion in driving out the Spaniards). It is a very fine one, at each corner is a bronze or brazen ſtatue prodigiouſly well executed; they repreſent Liberty, Peace, Juſtice, and Religion. The expreſſion, which appears in the face of Juſtice, is far before any thing I ever ſaw in the ſtatuary way; ſhe holds a pair of ſcales in her hands (which you know is always the ſymbol of Juſtice) and her eyes are ſo intent on the equality of the ſcales, that I could not conceive an artiſt capable of ſuch a maſterpiece. I muſt obſerve to you a particular on this which merits your attention: Juſtice is generally repreſented holding a pair of ſcales with a bandage over her eyes, which beſpeaks her blind, now in my opinion there ſeems an abſurdity in it, as to keep the equilibre of the ſcales, her eyes are abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore I think this repreſentation of her eyes only fixed on the ballance is ſuperior, and a happy thought in the artiſt. The reaſon given for Juſtice being blind and deaf in general is right, it denoting that ſhe ſees no difference in parties, and that ſhe is deaf to all intreaty and eloquence, truth only weighing with her, a good ſtatue may then be made of Juſtice, as blind as deaf, but the ſcales muſt be left out. In another church is a monument in honour of Van Tromp, who was a famous admiral of the Dutch, in their war with Oliver Cromwell. He is repreſented in armour, in all the proper roughneſs of a ſeaman, on a mattraſs of ſtraw; the ornaments are inſtruments of war, cannons, beaks of ſhips, anchors, &c. all beſpeaking the character of the man. Obſerve an abſurdity: In Weſtminſter abbey is a monument erected by the publick, in memory of ſir Cloudeſley Shovel, who was likewiſe an admiral, but is repreſented dreſſed like the courtiers of the time, in a full bottom perriwig, reclining his arm on a ſoft pillow, lying on a couch in a Roman dreſs. How ridiculous was then the Engliſh taſte!

The Hague, where I wrote my laſt, is a ſmall place in compariſon to other towns. It is the reſidence of the government, and where the States General meet. This, like all other towns in Holland, is full of canals, bridges, and boats; the environs are very beautiful. There is a very pretty wood adjoining to it, in the midſt of which the prince of Orange has a houſe called the Houſe in the Wood. It is a ſmall thing for a few nights retreat in a private way; in it is a room, a hind of hexagon, painted all over by the famous hands of Reubens, Vandyke, and others. The hiſtory is that of William Henry prince of Orange, and is maſterly. This wood is in ſummer the reſort of all ranks of people like our St. James's Park; there is another very pleaſant walk of near two miles long planted regularly with trees, which leads to a ſmall fiſhing town called Scheveling, which ends at the ſea. Here the coaches and horſemen go in the ſummer evenings, and drive on the ſands by the ſea ſide, which

they call the Downs; the whole walk is on one of their dykes, made to keep out the ſea; a vaſt work, and performed they ſay at the time of their war with Oliver Cromwell. The genius of the Dutch is all outſide ſhew, a coach gilt like gingerbread, a ſtarved equipage, a great brick built houſe with huge windows, ſcarce any furniture, fire, or victuals; whether through parſimony, or poverty, I know not, but I ſuppoſe the firſt. On peruſing this letter, I ſee I have in my deſcription of the prince of Orange's monument, omitted an exceeding fine braſs figure of a flying Fame, which is under the arch at the weſt end of the monument. The attitude is a maſter-piece of its kind, and though the foot touches the globe to which it is fixed, yet with its wings extended it appears actually in the eaſy poſture of flying. Utrecht is a large town, the houſes of brick, with vile ornaments; the inſide cold, with marble floors. Here is an univerſity, as there is likewiſe at Leyden, but no more like thoſe of Oxford and Cambridge, than the Bell inn at H. The ſtudents are all at large, dine at a publick ordinary with German and Dutch officers, and thoſe ſent from England are ſo little reſtrained, that they ſcarce ſee a profeſſor after the firſt week of their reſidence there. Idle diverſions are their ſtudies, ſuch as billiards, tennis, &c. &c. In the afternoon Dutch aſſemblies and cards, ſo that ſending them there to ſtudy is a very farce. This place affords no matter of curioſity, but the plantations round it are pleaſant. This was amongſt the late king of France's conqueſts, the inhabitants begged the preſervation of their walks, which was granted: upon which the magiſtrates waited on the king with the keys of the town, on a velvet cuſhion. He entered it, and, paſſing by the great canal, obſerved doors under the ſtreet by the ſide of it, he aſked what they were, and being told they were ſmall houſes, he (being naturally a coward, and as his kinſman the prince of Conde ſaid, not having the ſoul of a conqueror) being apprehenſive they might have lodged gunpowder in thoſe houſes to blow him up, immediately turned ſhort, and never lay a night in it. Utrecht was formerly a kind of republic of itſelf, and in ſome of its brigues a duke of Gueldre, who was at war with them, attempted to ſurprize the town by means of ſending ſome men into it concealed under a load of turf, but the turfs not being piled right, fell down, and diſcovered the cheat. A ſtratagem of this ſort took place at Breda in Dutch Flanders. The Spaniards beſieged it: they put a good number of men at the bottom of a boat, and covered them with turfs. The boat entered the town as uſual; but the guard, ſuſpecting a fraud, ran a pike through the turfs, which paſſed through a Spaniard who lay under, and it occurring to him, that, if the pike returned with blood on it, the ſtratagem would be diſcovered, he took out his handkerchief, and wiped it as the ſoldier drew it out. This, if true, ſhewed a noble, and heroic, as well as happy preſence of mind.

The two chief towns of Holland, and indeed of Europe for trade, are Rotterdam and Amſterdam, the firſt is moſt modern and moſt flouriſhing. I went there rather out of curioſity, to ſee the birth place and chief reſidence of Eraſmus, than any thing elſe, as trading towns afford little of curioſity, though much amazement. The inhabitants of ſuch are engaged in accumulating wealth, not in the encouragement of the politer arts and ſciences. It is luxury that patronizes learning, and the belles lettres, and what is ſad to reflect, that, which is the patron of knowledge is the deſtroyer of liberty and virtue, and ſubſtitutes ſlavery and corruption in their place. You will naturally aſk, who this Eraſmus was, that papa thought it worth while to take a journey to ſee his birth place and houſe? I will ſatisfy your curioſity. He was a very learned man of the fifteenth century, at which time the reformation gained ground in moſt parts of Europe. This Eraſmus was a prieſt, and yet honeſt enough to expoſe the ignorance, the cheat, and knavery of the monks, and all the mummery and abuſes of the Roman church. He particularly does it in a ſmall book, In Praiſe of Folly: In which Folly ſpeaks in praiſe of herſelf, and the vaſt extent of her influence and power over human actions. To the memory of this man the ſenate of Rotterdam erected a fine ſtatue in the great market place, with a handſome inſcription on copper. The houſe he lived in is held in great veneration

ration, and remains as it was at his Death, and on the front is another inſcription to his honour: It is a mean houſe, juſt fit for content and a few friends. Who, my dear, would deſire a larger with ſuch happy companions?

My next viſitation was to Amſterdam, reckoned the chief town in Holland, and keeps that dignity by means of the Eaſt India company's reſidence, its Bank, and fine ſituation for trade. The great wonder of this place is literally the work of men's hands, and is not ſeen. It is the foundation of the whole town, which is on piles drove thirty or forty deep in a moraſs. The houſes are very high, and were drays and wheel carriages permitted there as in London, it would in a little time fall all to ruins. Moſt of their coaches for hire are fixed and their goods all drawn on a kind of ſledges. The pride of this town is their ſtadthouſe, which equally denotes their riches and their bad taſte: It is a modern building, in which all the different orders of architecture are diſplayed at an infinite expence, crouded every where with carvings, baſſo relievos, paintings, feſtoons, &c. To deſcribe it minutely muſt be the remembrance of ſome of our future happy winter evenings at—. There are ſeven entrances, or doors, to this ſtupendous pile, a mean conceit, alluding to the ſeven provinces. At the grand entrance, the ſmallneſs of the door hurts the eye of the moſt ignorant; the Dutch, to palliate this, ſay, it was deſigned on purpoſe, that as their bank, money and records, are lodged here, in caſe of a public inſurrection it would be more eaſy to repel the mob at a narrow paſſage than at a wider one: This ſeems to carry a fallacy with it, as an entrance equal to the building might have appeared in front, and a viſible portico have concealed this pretended political door: ſo that I verily believe it was an error of the architect. As you enter on the right hand is a room called the judgment chamber, in which none but criminals under ſentence enter, and judgment is paſſed on them from a door which opens at top over a ſtatue of juſtice. In the compartments at top are three celebrated ſtones of antiquity in bas-relief, very finely done in marble: the one is the ſtory of Solomon's judgment on the child and the two women; the other is of Brutus the firſt Roman conſul paſſing judgment on his two ſons, who held a correſpondence with Tarquin (who had been king of Rome and baniſhed for his tyranny) and by that means would have enſlaved their country; the third is of a famous Grecian lawgiver, who made the puniſhment of adultery the loſs of both the criminals eyes; his own ſon was the firſt that incurred the penalty and the people would have pardoned him, but the father inſiſted on the execution to the ſeverity of it; but nature at laſt got the better of the lawgiver, and to ſave one eye to his ſon he ſubmitted to have one of his own pluckt out. Theſe are finely executed; but there is ſcarce light ſufficient in the room to ſee them as they deſerve, and the ornamental part is much too fine for the purpoſe it is put to, and would better ſuit a noble court of juſtice, which they have not at Amſterdam; both civil and criminal trials being carried on in ſmall rooms: their juſtice is too ſevere, and their proceſs too ſecret, and of courſe more liable to human paſſions and weakneſſes; beſides after judgment by the laws of Holland there is no reſort for mercy, and when once ſentence of death is paſſed it is irrevocable by their conſtitution, though ſometimes they extend a kind of ſneaking mercy by conniving at the criminal's eſcape. The foundation of this mighty fabrick is like the reſt of the city on piles, and is ſuperior to any of the boaſted works of the Grecian or Roman empires: Neceſſity and the love of liberty produced this amazing work; the ſame principle ſupports their dikes and preſerves the whole country, and nothing elſe can induce the inhabitants to live in ſuch a bog as is all the province of Holland. Thus much, at this time, of a country from which I hope ſoon to make my eſcape, and proceed on my journey to Aix la Chapelle, from whence, you ſhall again hear from me. Mean time, I am, &c.

Concerning that Species of Cancer common to Parts in the Face.

IT is a prevailing opinion among practitioners, that theſe cancers owe their origin to a peculiar and inſeparable vice in the juices of thoſe perſons

ſons who are afflicted with them, and the many fruitleſs attempts which have been made to cure them, chiefly thro' the means of internal remedies, have afforded ſome colour for this hypotheſis.

I ſhall only endeavour to argue from the numerous caſes which practice hath afforded, and depending on facts above the beſt framed *theories* whatever, am led to differ widely in opinion from the perſons above mentioned.

Cancers in the face, in their early ſtate, exhibit no kind of proof of participating of any vice in the juices, on the contrary, they are to be cured by the moſt ſimple means; I am fully convinced they are for the moſt part aggravated, and increaſed more by the conſtant picking from the patient's finger, or ſome improper treatment, than from any inherent vice in the habit of body.

Whenever the above circumſtances happen, the malady acquires a diſpoſition different from its natural one, and hence a putreſcent inclination commences on the face of the ſore, an ichrous diſcharge corrodes the edges, and a dilatation of the parts becomes evident, more or leſs, daily. Theſe effects might be produced in perſons of the moſt healthy conſtitutions, if they were conſtantly to irritate and abrade the ſkin, where a ſmall wart, pimple, &c. appears, until a ſcab forms itſelf, and afterwards continue the ſame irritation from time to time. It may alſo be queſtioned, whether there may not be ſome malign diſpoſition in the effluvia, that are ever exſuding from the pores of the finger; but as that is not certain I do not inſiſt upon it. I confeſs to have ſuſpected it, and there is certainly a probability, as it is well known what dire effects are produced from putreſcent animal juices, applied locally to the leaſt ſcratch; and though in ſo ſmall degree as under the preſent conſideration, yet the frequent repetition may render it powerful. No one would venture to aſſert, if the generality of cancers in the face did not confirm it, that a ſcratch, a chap in the lip, a pimple, wart, &c. by being conſtantly picked, ſhould create cancers capable of deſtroying the face, and even the bones alſo.

I have known many ſurgeons ſay when a ſmall ſore has been thus formed, that a ſcab on the part is the beſt plaiſter for it, though it may have been in that ſtate a conſiderable time. I muſt confeſs it is contrary to the eſtabliſhed rules of ſurgery, and the common conſequences ſhew the error of that doctrine. For let it be conſidered that a ſcab is formed of the matter iſſuing from the ſore, which by the air becomes inſpiſſated, and incruſts ſo cloſely round its edges, that it confines the matter within till it burſts off, and forces a paſſage. It muſt here, as well as in other caſes where matter is detained, acquire acrimony, and naturally occaſion a ſpreading of the ſore. When a ſcab falls off again in this manner, another ſtill forms itſelf in the place, till at length the ſore calls for ſome more expedient covering and ſkill to prevent ſucceeding ill conſequences.

Nevertheleſs, it is but too common to conſider ſores of this kind in a trivial light, till they become formidable; although it is ſo well known, that the worſt of cancers in the face proceed from ſuch ſmall beginnings *. For my part I can conceive no other reaſon for this doctrine, than an inattention in ſome, or incapacity of curing them in others.

A ſore of this kind, when ſo formidable as to deſtroy the fleſh to any degree, differs from common ones; the ſmell becomes more fœtid, and they are prone to mortification; it is difficult to procure digeſtion from the common remedies which effect it in other caſes; the edges grow callous, painful, and bleed continually, if not properly managed; moreover they form fibrous roots near them on the

* *I have ſeveral unhappy inſtances under my care at this time. One, a lady whoſe eye is totally deſtroyed, with part of the cheek and noſe. Another, a ſervant in the royal family, whoſe eye is eat out of the ſocket, and both eyelids gone. A gentleman, whoſe under-lid, and part of the upper, are gone. A gentleman, whoſe under-lip, and part of the muſcles of the jaw are deſtroyed, the bone bare, and part of it come away. They were all in the above condition when I firſt ſaw them: Their caſes all came from trifling beginnings.*

ſound

ſound ſkin, which frequently become additional cancers, like ſuckers propagated from the mother plant. At ſuch time the habit of body may prove liable to receive infection, from abſorption of the putrid matter on the ſurface of the ſore. For though I have given it as my opinion, that theſe cancers do not proceed from an internal vice in the juices, it does not follow that the conſtitution ſhould particularly eſcape from receiving infection, from the morbid matter diſcharging from the ſore, in this diſeaſe, more than in others. It is well known what a particle of variolous matter will do by being abſorbed, and what effects are produced from venereal matter imbibed into the blood.

From theſe, and ſimilar inſtances, I think it is eaſy to conceive, that the habit of body may not be the primary cauſe of the diſtemper, as had been generally thought, but that it is thro' the length of time, and continuance of the ſore, that the conſtitution becomes infected, by abſorbing that putrid matter, which is formed on the ſurface of the cancer. Practice ſufficiently authorizes this opinion, from the event of a great number of caſes which have paſſed through my inſpection. I have frequently known the conſtitution to be charged as the ſole cauſe of cancers not ſubmitting to remedies, which prove ſalutary to ulcers of other kinds, and from thence they have been pronounced incurable, and nothing farther perhaps attempted than palliating them; but I have afterwards proved from the ſucceſsful events, that theſe opinions were erroneous *.

Experience alſo confirms that the generality of cancers in the face are of eaſy cure, when we find no induration, nor tumefaction, in the neighbouring glands. Theſe ſymptoms ſeldom or ever appear till a conſiderable time after the ſore hath been formed, or has largely deſtroyed the parts. Nevertheleſs, more difficulty is to be expected in forming a ſound healing, where the ſore hath extended wide, or nearly uncovered the ſubjacent bone, than under milder circumſtances, though the juices ſhould remain in a healthy ſtate; for though a ſore of conſiderable extent ſhould be healed, yet the unity of the parts may be eaſily divided again through accidents that have no relation to the conſtitution. For example, a cancer on the under eyelid, extending down the cheek, perhaps to the noſe; when healed leaves a very irregular ſcar, that from the loſs of ſubſtance appears puckered, in the ſame manner as if an irregular hole was cut in a piece of cloth, and had been drawn together in the center. I have known a fit of ſneezing, coughing, &c. to have occaſioned a laceration of the cicatrix, and theſe circumſtances have been often injudiciouſly attributed to a cancerous humour in the blood opening the ſore, when but a little care in dreſſing the place hath firmly united it again; for the ſkin is not capable of extenſion beyond its elaſtic bounds, and the more acute the tenſion is, the eaſier the laceration is effected. I would not mean to infer, that in every inſtance of a ſore opening a ſecond time, it muſt proceed from ſome ſuch cauſe above hinted, as there are others that may produce it, namely, picking the part again as at firſt, dabbing with ſpirituous, or aſtringent waſhes, to allay itching, plaiſtering, &c. theſe may eaſily excoriate the tender new-formed ſkin, and be the occaſion of a freſh exulceration; ſuch inſtances have happened but I have never found difficulty in rehealing the part.

It is remarkable, that perſons afflicted with cancers will, in general, be found, to have been in other reſpects of healthy conſtitutions. Nevertheleſs, in ſome it will happen conſequent to other diſorders, as thoſe of the venereal, ſcorbutic, or ſcrophulous kind, &c. which then, that their caſe ſhall be thereby aggravated, require farther conſideration in the treatment. For where the caſe is found to be complicated, or advanced ſo far as to have diſeaſed the neigh-

* *A gentleman of great diſtinction having had a cancer on his face many years, was frequently told by his phyſicians and ſurgeons that a cure was impracticable, that nothing more than palliative means could be uſed, which had wrought very unhappy impreſſions on his mind; upon my being called in to his aſſiſtance, I gave him ſuch encouraging hopes of ſucceſs, that he put himſelf entirely under my care, and experienced a happy cure in a very ſhort time afterwards, and has remained perfectly well ever ſince.*

bouring glands, the difficulty will be great to recover the habit of body to a ſalutary ſtate. And as I have before obſerved, when this laſt ſymptom appears, the cancer has generally ſpread to a large extent, and exerts its deſtructive power with more rapidity than formerly, ſo that the diviſion of the parts may be too great ever to be brought to union again. Something ſimilar to this difficulty of healing ſoundly, where a large portion of ſkin is deſtroyed, uſed to be the caſe when limbs were amputated, according to the practice about twenty years ago, when the operation was generally performed by cutting at once through the ſkin and muſcles, from which followed ſo great a contraction of the ſkin that the bone protruded conſiderably beyond the muſcles, ſo as to prevent the ſkin's admiſſion far enough to heal over it, ſo that there generally remained an open ſore, or, at leaſt, if it were healed, it was continually cracking open again from the denſe ſtate that the ſkin remained in; which was uſually and falſely attributed to a bad habit of body; but ſince the improvement made in the operation, whereby a ſufficient quantity of ſkin is preſerved, thoſe difficulties in healing have ceaſed.

From what hath been ſaid, in reſpect to large and deep cancerous ſores in the face, the difficulties of a permanent healing are apparent, and when ſuch deſireable end cannot be obtained, it remains only as far as human art can prevail, to mitigate pain, and prevent the ſore from ſpreading and deſtroying ſtill farther. This may in a great meaſure be effected by proper dreſſings *, which is no inconſiderable happineſs to ſuch unfortunate perſons But it is better to prevent than palliate misfortunes, by ordering a proper treatment in the early ſtate of cancers, or before they become inveterate, under the above deſcription.

Laſtly, to ſupport the opinion I ſet out with, I can with truth aver, that there are great numbers of perſons, which I could produce, if occaſion required, who have had cancers that were pronounced incurable before they came under my hands, who, at this time, are perfectly well, and have remained ſo above ſeven years, a time ſufficient to prove the habit of body was not neceſſarily diſeaſed from the accident of having a cancer. At the ſame time I do not pretend to infallibility in all caſes, having experienced in ſome an oppoſition to my beſt endeavours, and in others, where I hoped the cure would have been permanent, have been diſappointed.

I fear I have treſpaſſed already too far by the length of my letter, though on an intereſting ſubject, I cannot therefore add any farther obſervations on cancers of the breaſts, but refer thoſe, who may chuſe it, to what has been before publiſhed by me, viz. *anno* 1759, An Eſſay on Schirrous Tumours and Cancers, &c. 1762, Practical Obſervations on Cancers and Diſorders of the Breaſt, &c. in which are contained one hundred caſes, ſucceſsfully treated, through a peculiar medicine, *without cutting*, dedicated to his majeſty by his permiſſion, and preſented to him by the author; 1764, An Anſwer to Thomas Gataker, Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majeſty, on his Reflections upon the Author's Method of curing Cancers without cutting, publiſhed by R. Willock, bookſeller in Cornhill, T. Owen, Fleet-ſtreet, &c. &c.

RICH. GUY, Surgeon,
Removed from Mark-Lane to York-Buildings, Strand.

An attempt to explain the Words, Reaſon, Subſtance, *&c.* *(Continued from p. 55.)*

THE noun came to ſignify the ſtation of life any man appeared in; and agreeably to this, we ſay that an upright judge, like God, is no reſpecter of perſons; then the human body and it's external qualities, which were continually repreſented in all their varieties on the ſtage; and then they made uſe of theſe expreſſions, a comely perſon, a tall perſon, an handſome perſon, &c. And then it came to be united to the qualities of the mind, and a generous perſon, a worthy perſon, and the like, became very common phraſes. And ſometimes

* *I have now three caſes under ſuch circumſtances, which I have inſpected occaſionally, for near eight years, in neither of which has the ſore extended materially, though frequently inclined to it.*

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it is uſed to ſignify an individual of the human kind as endowed with ſome of theſe mental and corporeal qualities. But it was never applied to any other ſpecies of being till the latter end of the fourth century, when it was brought into the Chriſtian divinity to denote ſomething, that remains ſtill unintelligible, relating to the deity, upon the following occaſion. But here I beg to be indulged in giving a ſhort hiſtorical account of what I think is neceſſary to introduce this *occaſion* properly. Some centuries before the birth of our Saviour, Alexander king of Macedon and his ſucceſſors, with their Grecian armies, had conquered Aſia, Egypt, &c. and carried their learning and language into all theſe eaſtern countries. The Grecian philoſophy and polite arts being thus introduced, came to flouriſh as much in ſome of theſe conquered nations as ever they had done at Athens itſelf. The Ptolomies founded noble ſchools and a magnificent library at Alexandria; and many Aſiatic princes did the like in their reſpective dominions. The Romans, a little before our Saviour's birth, had made themſelves maſters of theſe countries, which they found thus grecianized both in their language and manners. Theſe Romans, ſurprized and delighted with the elegance of the Greeks, ſoon poliſhed themſelves by it, and became poets, orators and philoſophers, intirely upon the Grecian plan. Thus theſe arts were tranſlated to Rome, and from thence diffuſed over the weſtern, as they had been over the eaſtern, parts of the world. Things were in this ſituation when the apoſtles were ſent out to preach the goſpel. They found the world indeed immerſed in idolatry and vice: But moſt people were uſed to reflect, to argue, and diſpute. There were philoſophers every where. Thus was mankind prepared for liſtening to the doctrine of theſe new preachers, and for examining the proofs that were brought to confirm it. The conſequence was glorious for chriſtianity. The more it was examined, the more it prevailed: And the moſt learned men of the world, in a few years made public profeſſion of it, and thought it their higheſt honour to declare themſelves its moſt zealous champions, even to the death. What contributed very much to this glorious event was an inſtitution of philoſophers begun at Alexandria, by Potamon, who had been a platonic, juſt about the time of our Saviour's birth. This ſect was founded upon the moſt generous plan, of examining every opinion by whomſoever it was propoſed, and embracing the truth wherever they ſhould find it. They culled out from every philoſopher what was excellent in him, and without confining themſelves to any maſter, or any ſett of Hypotheſes, they only propoſed to examine all, and chuſe the beſt. Hence they took the name of eclectics, or the chuſers. This was an excellent preparation for the chriſtian religion, ſo that when the goſpel was preached at Alexandria, ſeveral of theſe eclectic philoſophers embraced it, and having become doctors amongſt the chriſtians, founded the famous chriſtian catechetical ſchool of that city. The firſt who preſided in it was Athenagoras. He was ſucceeded Pantaenus and he by Clement of Alexandria, who expreſly declares himſelf an eclectic. And he was ſucceeded in this employment by the great Origen. This eclectic method ſpread itſelf from Egypt into all the provinces of Aſia and Africa. The chriſtians were indeed confined in it ſomewhat more than the pagans, but in time they likewiſe came to take great liberties, by tranſplanting into their religion ſeveral of the ancient philoſophers' tenets. In morality they chiefly followed the Stoics, whoſe precepts they found very agreeable to the Goſpel. But, from the too good opinion they had of them, they followed them likewiſe in what was bad, in an auſterity and ſeverity much greater than Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles have required. This gave riſe to the humour of placing much religion in retiring into deſarts and monaſteries, and abſtaining from ſome ſorts of food, either perpetually or at particular ſeaſons. The Eclectics did not find that any of the philoſophers had written better upon the divinity and genii, the ſoul and theſe things that do not fall under the ſenſes, than Plato and his followers, and therefore they adopted very many of their notions in theſe matters. It was their opinion that the genii, as ſo

many angels or meſſengers, were employed by God in conducting the affairs of men; and this introduced amongſt Chriſtians the worſhip of angels and departed ſaints. In logic the Eclectics preferred Ariſtotle before all others, and ſo came to employ the diſtinctions and ſubtilties of this philoſopher in explaining the doctrines of our holy religion; and hence was introduced all that dark unintelligible metaphyſical jargon into the Chriſtian theology which hath obſcured it's brightneſs, and made the cleareſt truths become matters of the darkeſt litigation. Now it was that the abſtruſe philoſophic terms of Subſtance, Eſſence, and the like, were brought into Chriſtian divinity; and as theſe could never be explained, contentions about them were never to ceaſe. So ſoon did our watchful enemy ſow tares with the good ſeed: and they have afforded him a moſt plentiful crop of miſchief every day ſince. St. Paul certainly foreſaw this, when he adviſed the Coloſſians, Beware leſt any man ſpoil you through philoſophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Chriſt. This humour of philoſophizing ſoon ſhewed itſelf in a vaſt variety of ſects or hereſies which ſprung up in the primitive church, all occaſioned by departing from the revelation of the mind of God as contained in the holy ſcriptures, and forming, every one of them, ſchemes of belief according to their ſeveral notions in philoſophy; and thence St. Cyprian in his 67th epiſtle ſays of the heretic Novatian, who had been a ſtoic philoſopher, that he retained more obſtinacy and conceit from his worldly, than he gained gentleneſs and peaceableneſs from his chriſtian, philoſophy. The Greek philoſophers, in their metaphyſical treatiſes, frequently made uſe of the words Hypoſtaſis Subſtance, and Ouſia Eſſence: but as they could not form different ideas of them, they uſe them promiſcuouſly for each other, which was ſtill the occaſion of much wrangling amongſt them. But the firſt time theſe words were publicly offered amongſt the Chriſtians to explain their doctrine was in the year 270, at the ſecond council of Antioch, in which Paulus Samoſatenus, biſhop of that ſee, was depoſed, for ſaying, that Jeſus Chriſt was the creature of God the father. Some of that council then propoſed, and amongſt the reſt Paul himſelf, that Jeſus Chriſt ſhould, by their decree be acknowledged as ὁμοούσιον of the ſame Subſtance or Eſſence with the Father. This occaſioned much altercation amongſt the biſhops, but it was at laſt carried in the negative, and this word was rejected as *productive of endleſs diſputes.* The account which Dr. Cave gives us of this affair, from Athanaſius, Baſil, and others, is very curious, and I have therefore inſerted it at the bottom of this page. Diſputes concerning theſe words, were, we may eaſily imagine, carried on in private from this time. But in about fifty years they became very public. After the death of Achillas biſhop of Alexandria two of the preſbyters of that city, Arius and Alexander, were ſet up in nomination, by the clergy and people, to ſucceed him. Philoſtorgius, the Arian hiſtorian, poſitively ſays, that Arius had moſt votes, but that he generouſly and modeſtly declined it in favour of his competitor. Be that as it will, Alexander became biſhop. As it was the cuſtom for every body there, we may eaſily ſuppoſe that he and Arius had attended the philoſophic and catechetic ſchools

* *Ex Athanaſio (De Synod. 708.) multi colligunt Samoſatenum τὸ ὁμοούσιον in Chriſto agnoviſſe. Verum non aliud eo loco dicit Athanaſius quam Paulum ex detorto catholicorum vocabulo ſophiſticum argumentum contra Chriſti Divinitatem excogitaſſe; nempe niſi confiteremur Chriſtum, ex homine Deum factum eſſe, ſequeretur ipſum patri eſſe ὁμοούσιον, ac proinde tres eſſe ſubſtantias, unam quidam primariam, duas ex illa derivatas: σωματικῶς enim & craſſo ſenſu vocabulum acceptit, quaſi in Eſſentia Divina, perinde ac in rebus corporeis uſu venit, ut ab una ſubſtantia, altera, eaque diverſa derivetur. Quo circa ne hac voce hæretici ulterius abuterentur, ſilentio ſupprimendam cenſuerunt patres Antiocheni; non quod catholicum vocis ſenſum damnarent, ſed ut omnem ſophiſtice cavallendi occaſionem hæreticis præriperent, ut ex Athanaſio, Baſilio, aliiſque abunde liquet.*

Hiſtoria Literaria. Sacc. Novat. Paulus Sam.

eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed in that city. Here they were early inſtructed in philoſophy as well as Chriſtianity, and had got the common failing, viz. an itch for haranguing and diſputing on the moſt abſtruſe ſubjects. It happened one day that Alexander diſcourſing in the preſence of his preſbyters and the reſt of the clergy, on the Trinity, aſſerted that in the Trinity there was an unity; Arius, ſuppoſing the biſhop to mean it in the * Sabellian ſenſe contradicted him, and diſputed againſt his aſſertion in this manner, that if the Father begat the Son, then the Son had a beginning of ſubſiſtence, and conſequently that there was a time when he was not a Son, and therefore produced or made by the Father out of nothing. This controverſy, thus unhappily begun, engaged many perſons on each ſide, and cauſed great diſputes, eſpecially at Alexandria, where the biſhop and Arius were looked upon as heads of the contending parties; which occaſioned Conſtantine the Great, who was the firſt chriſtian emperor, to write a letter to them, in which he blames them both, Alexander for propounding nice and ſubtil queſtions to his Preſbyters, and Arius for returning anſwers concerning things *never to be thought of*, or if once thought of, to be *immediately ſtifled in the profoundeſt ſilence*. But this had no effect upon Alexander, who ſoon after convened a council of Egyptian biſhops, and in it excommunicated Arius and ſeveral others, biſhops and preſbyters, who declared themſelves of his opinion. Arius then retired into Paleſtine and complained every where of the biſhop's ſeverity. His cauſe was heard and eſpouſed by the biſhops of Aſia, particularly by Euſebius of Nicomedia, Euſebius of Ceſarea, and Paulinus of Tyre, who wrote to Alexander, intreating him to remit of his diſpleaſure and reſtore Arius. This Alexander refuſed. Whereupon the next year (323) the Aſian biſhops, who protected Arius, held a council in Bithinia, wherein they declared Arius orthodox, and worthy of the communion of the church. Thus councils were held againſt councils, and biſhops engaged againſt biſhops, in the fierceſt animoſities concerning opinions which wiſe men thought they had better have left undecided. The very next year, 324, Conſtantine ſent Hoſius biſhop of Corduba, to hold another council at Alexandria about this affair. Hoſius, being a moderate man, did what he could to reconcile theſe contending parties, but finding all his endeavours ineffectual, he would decide nothing. Theſe contentions amongſt the chriſtians raiſed ſuch contempt of them in the heathens of Alexandria, that they expoſed and ridiculed them in their public theatrical plays and entertainments. The good emperor, grieved at all this, reſolved to put an end for ever to theſe diſorders, and therefore the next year, 325, ſummoned a council of biſhops from all parts to determine this controverſy between Alexander and Arius. This council met at Nice, where theſe bold champions came, each to defend his cauſe. This occaſioned many tedious debates. Conſtantine then deſired Euſebius, biſhop of Ceſarea, who was the moſt learned man of that time, to draw up a creed or confeſſion to which they might all agree. He did ſo, and the emperor was much pleaſed with his draught. But Alexander and his party were quite diſſatisfied with it, for it wanted the word ὁμοούσιος of the ſame ſubſtance with the Father. The emperor thought the inſerting this might put an end to all altercation, and therefore recommended it to the council to put it in, and it was done accordingly. But did this produce the peace which the good emperor intended? Soon, too ſoon he found that it had the moſt contrary effect: For the matter of the diſpute, which could never be determined, ſtill remaining, both parties carried on the contention with ſo much violence and heat as ſoon raiſed a moſt deſtructive flame, which has continued burning in the chriſtian church ever ſince; and will continue while the paſſions, the ignorance and the pride of men afford it fuel: For I think I may venture to ſay that the inſerting that unintelligible word into the Nicene Creed, has, by a fatal concatenation, been the occaſion of all the

* *Sabellius was an Egyptian philoſopher, and maintained that there was but one* ὑπόστασις *or ſubſtance in the deity, and that the diſtinction of Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, proceeded from his different ways of manifeſting himſelf.*

diſputes which have ariſen amongſt chriſtians from that day to this; as I believe will appear by going on a little further with the hiſtory of it.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE more hints that are given the publick in order to introduce peace and plenty, is ſo much the better; notwithſtanding none of them may be ſo completely perfect as to be free from exceptions.—If room permits, be ſo kind as to ſpare a corner for a plain countryman's obſervations, on the preſent miſtakes of both land-owners and farmers graſping at more wealth than in the end can turn to their account.——In many villages three or four farms are now occupied by one tenant, on which ten or twelve milch cows are all that are kept, but the ſame ground uſed to keep fifty or ſixty, and rear yearly a proportionable number of calves; by what ſmall farmers are defeated of their bread, and the poor increaſed by the want of workmen for ſuch large occupations, and cottaging of farm houſes, that 4s. or 5s. in the pound in many places is paid to the poor rate: to remedy which, 1ſt. Let the ſtatute of the 25th of Hen. VIII. (till a better is provided) be put in force by the clerk of the peace in every county, he giving publick notice he is ready to do ſo when properly informed for that purpoſe. 2d. That every owner of fifty or ſixty acres of land now without houſes be obliged to build thereon, ſufficient for a ſmall farm. 3d. That every fifty acres of land ſhall be obliged to keep four milch cows, and rear two weanlings yearly. 4th. That a proper ſumptuary law be made as to dreſs, equipage, and table entertainments, to prevent wilful waſte. 5th That no workmen and ſervants ſhall have employment out of pariſhes where their ſettlements are, except they have teſtimonials of their behaviour, and are not able to get work there, from the miniſter and officers of the place. 6th. That all manufactories, combing, and other leſs needful employs, ceaſe their work for ſix weeks in harveſt time, that the hands employed in that way may help at harveſt work. 7th. That a county work houſe be erected in every county, where a woman guilty of a ſecond baſtardy (when of expence to the pariſh) be kept to hard labour for a certain time. 8th. That all country eſtates left to charities and hoſpitals in London, be ſold to the beſt bidder, and the purchaſe money inveſted in the funds, to prevent the frauds of tenants, and increaſe the revenue of the charities, and give leſs trouble, and be immediately under the inſpection of the truſtees, firſt deducting ten per cent. to be carried to the ſinking fund, as that ſum may be ſpared, and a larger income carried to the charity than from the eſtates. 9th. That all future money, left to charities, be liable to ten per cent. for the ſame purpoſe, and to be ſo inveſted in order to encourage improvements, and that eſtates may come to market, and that the mortmain act may anſwer the end intended. Your, &c. A. B.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

GOING along a road I perceived a dog running extremely hard along the path; he ſoon overtook me, and paſſed me; I took no particular notice of him: He paſſed by one man, and would very probably have hurt none, if an unlucky boy had not diſturbed him, by hitting him over the back with a ſtick: He turned, and, happily for him, miſſed him, but caught hold of a man a little further, and bit his leg till his teeth met again. The man, who was by profeſſion a carpenter, having an axe in his hand, hit him with it, and redoubling his blow, finiſhed him. His leg bled extremely faſt, and I had him carried to a neighbouring alehouſe, and procured a pound or two of ſalt; put about a pound to half a pint of water, and dipping ſome lint in it, I waſhed and ſqueezed the wound for about half an hour, then had his leg bound up, and in four hours time did it again, continuing every four hours. While this was doing, there came four or five men in, enquiring if we had ſeen a mad dog, deſcribing him to be the ſame as had done all this miſchief. They ſaid that he had bit a neighbouring gentleman, and a little girl about two hours before, and they were promiſed four guineas to kill him by the ſon of the gentleman he had bit.

But

But to return to my patient: I concluded he was cured; and after a doſe or two of phyſic left him. The gentleman, who was bit, was ſent to the ſalt water; but the child not having proper medicines applied, died raving mad. G. P. O.

[If the perſon thus cured ſhould hereafter have any ſymptoms of the hydrophobeia, we ſhould be obliged to our correſpondent if he would communicate the knowledge of it to us: Too much caution cannot be uſed in aſcertaining the efficacy of this medicine.]

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

THERE is no paſſage, at leaſt that I know of, or can recollect, in the ſcriptures, that expreſsly countenances the ſubſtitution of our preſent chriſtian *ſunday* to the jewiſh *ſabbath*. It is probably in reſpect to this ſilence of the ſacred writings on this point of diſcipline, that there actually exiſts on the continent a ſect of chriſtians, who, from their adherence to the ſabbath of the Old Teſtament, take the denomination of Sabbatarians.

But the cauſe of this alteration of the Lord's Day having ſometimes exerciſed my inquiry, I ſummarily here offer the reſult of it, with all the ſubmiſſion of private opinion to ſuperior reaſon.

In the remoteſt times of Britain and Gaul, many ages before chriſtianity, the firſt day of the week was more particularly ſet apart for the inſtruction of the laity, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of *the day of the ſun*. A *Saronide* or preacher delivered his ſermon from a *Jube* or pulpit. When the place of this function was in the open air it was called the *church*: When under cover, the *Ey-call-buys* (or *Houſe of Inſtruction*) from a contraction of which that barbarous Gallograeciſm *Egliſe*, or *Eccleſia*, was moſt probably formed, in the earlieſt days of the propagation of the goſpels. The diſcourſe delivered was called *Sab-aith*, or the word of the teacher, or wiſeman. Thence the day itſelf received the appellation of *Sabaith-day*. The aſſembly was called *Sabat*, a term ſince applied by the French to expreſs a nocturnal aſſembly of witches and conjurers. In the word *ſabbatines* it ſtill preſerves its original unperverted ſenſe of *inſtructive diſcourſes*. But the great and ſolemn anniverſary of aſſembling for this purpoſe was the eve of Midſummer-day, which was called the *Sabbath-maſs* or *Sabbatiſt* holy-day.

When Conſtantine found the pagan ſunday, *ſab-aith* ſo firmly rooted, by the practice of a number of ages, that, humanely ſpeaking, it would have been matter of great difficulty to bring the people, eſpecially of Britain and Gaul to change their *ſab-aith* day for the Jewiſh *ſabbath* ſo ſimilar to it in the name, and not much different from it in point of veneration; his deſire of making the periodical week-day of thoſe heathen aſſemblies ſubſervient to the cauſe of chriſtianity, induced him to ſubſtitute authoritatively their ſunday to the then chriſtian ſabbath-day. In this, it is moſt probable that he had the concurrence of the chriſtian clergy, who adopted and gave their ſanction to this alteration, which after ſome little uncertainty and wavering, on the account of the innovation, became univerſal or very nearly ſo. Thus, this coaleſcence or ingraftment of the druidical *ſab-aith* or day of *inſtruction*, on the ſacred ſtem of chriſtianity, which had already, in the like view adopted the Jewiſh ſabbath (ſabaoth) or *day of reſt*, anſwered, at once, both thoſe laudable ends, a human relaxation from labour, and a due attention to the teachers of divine truths.

I have before obſerved, that the great and ſolemn anniverſary aſſembly for the preaching of druidiſm was on the eve of Midſummer day, which was thence called the *ſabbath-maſs*, or *ſabbatiſt*, holy-day. Upon this, the chriſtian clergy employed, as in many other occaſions, the ſaving expedient of changing its name, by ſanctifying and dedicating it to St. John the Baptiſt; ſo that though in the Romiſh religion the eve of it continues to be celebrated, as in the time of the heathens, by fire-works, and illuminations, the intention has received a more ſalutary direction from the ſubſtitution of the name of St. John the Baptiſt to *ſabbatiſt* which was the druidical appellation of that holy-day. Thoſe who continued to ſolemniſe it in

in their ſpirit of paganiſm, were reputed and called ſorcerers, magicians, conjurers, and the like, by the chriſtian writers, and by the people in general. There were ſo many of them ſtill exiſting ſo late as in 1609, and 1650, that Fileſac a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Zacharias de Liſieux a capuchin, makes the number of them incredible. This word *ſabbatiſt* accounts alſo for the name of the chriſtians of St. John the Baptiſt, being given to a wretched remnant of the Sabæans ſtill in being on the borders of Paleſtine, and who not being chriſtians, nor mahometans, will readily profeſs an occaſional conformity to either. Like the Manicheans, of whom they are moſt probably a branch, they have been accuſed of worſhipping the evil ſpirit, and of other abſurd horrors. Among theſe Sabæans the prieſts were ſtrictly forbidden to marry any but virgins. The pope Honorius in or about the year 464 laid the like injunction on the Romiſh clergy of his days. Poſſiby this conformity was pure accident: But it proves againſt the celibacy of the clergy, introduced by ſubſequent popes in later times. The prohibition of marriage obtained alſo among the druidical clergy; but extended only to the clerks or ſtudents under age. They were called batchelors: But this is from my purpoſe.

To return to the word *Sabæan*, whence that of the pagan *ſab-aith* is derived, it furniſhes here an occaſion of rectifying an antient and almoſt univerſal miſtake. Cicero himſelf has fallen into it, where he ſays that *Chaldæan*, which implies *Sabæan*, is a deſignation not of *art* but of *country*. A ſtricter examination would ſhew, not only, that the diſtinction of *Chaldæan* and *Sabæan* (Cal-d'-Ey and Sab-Ey) is no other literally ſpeaking than that between a *graduate* and a *maſter of arts*, or of a *ſcholar* from a *doctor*, but that this diſtinction, as old as that of clergy and laity, is to be traced up to the very remoteſt antiquity, having pervaded an immenſe tract of continent from the north-weſt of Europe to the ſouth-eaſt of Aſia, by means of thoſe migratory expeditions, when the European armies, in that æra called the *divine* age, from the aſſumption of the names of the Gods by the leaders, carried their conqueſts into Egypt, Syria, Perſia, &c. Then it was that the doctrine of the northern Druids penetrated ſo far eaſt, and ſolves Pliny's conjecture of the Perſians receiving it from them, which muſt have been in times, comparatively to which the foundation of Rome is hardly not a modern incident.

The name however of the druidical *ſab-aith* day having happily merged in that of the *ſabbath* received by chriſtianity; not only the change of the day, but the primordial appellation of it, *funday* ſtill collaterally retained, in our language, confeſs its origin.

I ſhall only add that ſubſtitution of the heathen *funday* to our chriſtian *ſabbath*, is but one of a number of points, in which the primitive chriſtians, by way of conciliating the pagans to a better worſhip, humoured their prejudices, by yielding to a conformity of names, and even of cuſtoms where they did not eſſentially interfere with the fundamentals of the Goſpel doctrine.

The eccleſiaſtical polity of the Romiſh church is, to this moment, almoſt wholly Druidical. And as that antient religion of Britain and the Gauls, had its pope, its cardinals, its biſhops, its deacons, &c. who were ſucceeded in their ſpiritual and temporal power and poſſeſſions by the chriſtian clergy; theſe laſt, having aſſumed identically thoſe titles of which the others had been deprived, deviſed in order to quiet their poſſeſſion, and to ſecure their tenure, an admirable expedient and extremely fit in thoſe barbarous times, to prevent the people from returning to their old religion. They inſtituted certain days, about Chriſtmas-time, in imitation of the *Saturnalia*, which was called *the Fools Holiday*, *Feſtum Fatuorum*, when part of the jollitry of the ſeaſon, was a burleſque election of a mock-pope, mock-cardinals, mock-biſhops, &c. attended with a thouſand ridiculous and indecent ceremonies, gambols, and antics, ſuch as ſinging and dancing in the churches, in lewd attitudes to ludicrous anthems, all alluſively to the exploded pretentions of the Druids whom theſe ſports were calculated to expoſe to ſcorn and deriſion. Such mimicries being deſigned as repreſentatives, or duplicates, of thoſe offices among the pagans. The title of *fatuitas tua*, was inſtead of *ſanctitas* [illegible] given

given to the mock-pope: And it is to this that probably Philip le Bel alludes in his famous letter to Boniface VIII. which he begins with *Sciat tua maxima fatuitas*, &c."

This *feaſt of fools* had however its deſigned effect, and contributed perhaps more to the extermination of thoſe heathens than all the collateral aids of fire and ſword, which were not either ſpared in the perſecution of them. But as there is hardly a greater abſurdity in the world, nor a more common one, than the continuance of cuſtoms after the original cauſe of them has ceaſed, the people, long after the ceſſation of any apparent politic neceſſity for ſuch drolls, remained ſo captivated with the merriment of them, the groſſer the better for them, that, the primary object of them being vaniſhed, the jeſt began to threaten a recoil on the clergy itſelf who had inſtituted them. Then it was that councils, popes, biſhops, very earneſtly ſet about the ſuppreſſion of thoſe anniverſary buffoonries; which however they have hardly, in ſome parts, accompliſhed to this day, though they have employed, for that end, cenſures, interdictions, and even prayers, public proceſſions, and faſts. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Monday, March 9. VERICOLA.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

I Have obſerved in my time, the death of many a great and good man, honoured with no more notice in the public papers than the epitaph of *a ſpital-fields weaver*; or, in high life, that *he carried the dove at the coronation*. The reaſon, I ſuppoſe, is, that of all manner of writing, none is more difficult than to give praiſe where praiſe is due. A jack-daw-character, in the dedicatory ſtyle, requires nothing more to dreſs it up than an inventive fancy; and where this is wanting, a compilation from dedications, epitaphs, &c. will do the buſineſs—but to draw the character of a truly great man, requires accuracy and judgment. I am not ſo vain to think myſelf qualified for it; but gratitude and veneration for ſo ſublime a character as that of my lately deceaſed neighbour, * prompts, nay obliges me to make the attempt.

How good muſt have been the natural parts, how diligent the application, how intenſe the ſtudy of that man, who was entitled to, and enjoyed an unrivalled eminency in his profeſſion above *fifty two* years before his exit! And what can be greater than to have maintained, at leaſt, if not daily raiſed the confidence and eſteem of all his converſants, thro' ſo long a courſe of years, without ever having loſt a friend or made an enemy! Integrity alone can do this; that old faſhioned quality, that has *but one part to act, one face to put on*, and that is its own: Informed by this ſingle quality, he ſpent his days in a conſtant and equal tenor of exactneſs and juſtice; ſweetened with ſuch a courteous diſpoſition, that we knew not which to admire moſt, his extenſive knowledge in the law, or his prompt affability in communicating ſuch knowledge, with a manly plainneſs and undiſſembled ſincerity. No wonder then integrity ſo great, and abilities ſo eminent, ſhould be thought worthy a ſeat, even the higheſt ſeat in the courts of judicature. This was offered him; and why he ſhould refuſe it, I can only conjecture, that he preferred the eaſe and ſatisfaction of diffuſive goodneſs without being reſtrained by forms, and the ceremonious pomp of grandeur: Or, perhaps, he might reflect on that antient device, or impreſs, of many flies about a candle, with this motto, *ſic ſplendidiora petuntur:* and therefore keeping clear of the leaſt ſpark of ambition, he ſat down contented with the ample fortune his unparalleled induſtry had acquired. It was an ample one indeed; and yet might he aſk with old Samuel, "Whoſe ox or whoſe aſs have I taken? Or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppreſſed? Or, of whoſe hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?" But, after all, the beſt reaſon that can be given, and which, upon my own knowledge of him, I take to be the caſe, he had far higher things in view than what this tranſitory life can give. The charms of truth were too bright not to engage ſo penetrating an eye; ſought them where only they were to be found; and having found them, he was too ingenuous not to acknowledge the mighty bleſſing; and too wiſe not to follow ſuch directions in every branch of ſocial duty: the huſband, the father, &c. always happy in the former, but, alas! how unhap-

py

* *The late Mr. F—z—k—r—l.*

py in outliving the latter title! Nothing but true chriſtian ſubmiſſion to the will of heaven, in him, and all her relatives could ſupport the loſs of ſo amiable a daughter—But, perhaps, I go too far: yet let me add, in this reſpect, that ſuch was his glory in the name of a chriſtian, he thought any other title added thereto would prove a diminution. Hence his conſtant attendance on divine ſervice, not for cuſtom or faſhion-ſake, but pure devotion; as was always manifeſted by a behaviour conſonant thereto. I might now deſcend to ſpeak of him as a ſenator, but this being ſomewhat out of my province, I ſhall pretend to ſay no more, than that, as his underſtanding, memory and judgment preſerved their vigour to the laſt; his elocution was eſteemed and attended to, and his opinion conſulted by all parties upon almoſt all occaſions, where equity was the ground-work, and the good of his country the ſuperſtructure, or, otherwiſe, application had been in vain.

And now, if there is any likeneſs in this ſketch, you and every one elſe will know the original; and if there is not, it is for my own credit to conceal the name; and leave his mournful conſtituents to ſpeak the reſt.

Turnham-green, March 5. F. M.

Obſervations concerning the Effects of Charcoal and other Vapours, on the Nerves. Tranſlated from the Latin *of* Boerhaave de Morbis Nervorum.

WHILST Van Helmot, then an old man, was writing on a cold winter's day, he ſaw his ink freeze, and he ordered a chafing diſh to be brought him, with coals that did not ſmoke. He felt no harm from it; but his daughter, coming in ſhortly after, and ſaying that ſhe perceived a ſtrong ſtench from the coals, the father, making a motion for quitting the place, falls back, hurts the hinder part of his head, and is carried away for dead. It may appear from this ſingular example, that in a ſpacious place, the doors open, the weather cold, without the leaſt obſervation of contracting any illneſs, all the actions of a man were thus in a moment aboliſhed by nothing more than theſe fumes. Boerhaave relates of himſelf, that being in a parlour, drinking tea with ſome ladies, where there was a chafing-diſh of kindled charcoal for keeping the kettle boiling, and no chimney in the place, he ſaw all the ladies grow pale, and was ſo affected himſelf by the fumes of the charcoal, that, had not the doors been opened, as he felt himſelf tottering, the effects had been mortal. He likewiſe relates the ſame effects on ſome young ladies who lived in Leyden, and were ſitting in a parlour, the windows of which were towards the ſtreet: the aunt of the miſtreſs of the houſe, looking in at the window, announced her coming by tapping on the glaſs with her fingers; ſhe ſaw through the window all the ladies ſeated, and looking at her, but not one of them making the leaſt motion; ſhe repeated her taps, and ſo as to be louder, but none of them made her anſwer; thinking they were paſſing ſome joke on her, ſhe knocks in a paſſion at the door, calling out, that the weather was too cold to be kept ſo long in the ſtreet: entering the parlour, ſhe perceived the fumes of charcoal, and ſaw all the ladies pale and ſenſeleſs; immediately ſhe ordered the windows to be opened, and all their faces to be ſprinkled with water; by this means all of them ſoon recovered, but one of them vomitted, another had a head-ach, yet none of them ſuffered any thing more.

An Engliſh nobleman travelling by boat in the night from Utrecht to Leyden, took with him into his cabin a ſtove, and ordered the door to be kept ſhut: when he came to his place of deſtination, the waterman opening the door, found him dead, with no other apparent ſign than a little froth about his mouth. Four peaſants having made a fire in the hold of a ſhip were all found dead there. An infant family in the ſuburbs, called de Hoogh Morſeh, were found dead from the ſame cauſe by laying, in the winter time, a pan of live coals in the midſt of a room where there was no chimney, and the doors ſhut. Boerhaave ſays that he experienced in himſelf, at the beginning of the ill effects from ſuch vapours, an inclination to ſleep, a tenſive pain in the head, a nauſea, a vomiting of thick froth, and his remaining as it were for many days full; but if the vapour be denſe, nothing of theſe particulars is perceptible, but the affected die ſenſeleſs. This vapour however is not attended with any incon-

venience

eniency, if a quantity of ſea-ſalt is rinkled on the fire, or if gunpowder ſet fire to in the cloſe room. But hen the ill effects have taken place, he beſt remedy is to ſprinkle cold wa- er on the bodies, and to throw it up- on the face and bare boſom. If cold ater be thrown upon animals that ave died in poiſonous caverns, they re immediately brought to life; and ence if men, who have died by the apour of coals, were, as ſoon as poſ- ible, treated in the ſame manner, they ight alſo be perhaps brought to life. In ſuch caſe, however, this remedy is ever to be neglected; for here there is no corruption, but a mere reſt of all the moving parts, and in other reſpects nothing is changed; if there- fore they are dipped into cold water, the elaſticity of the veſſels being increa- ſed by the cold, the blood moves to- wards the inner parts thro' the veins; and the motion of the blood through the veins reſuſcitates its action to the heart, that is reſuſcitates life itſelf.

The effects are not leſs noxious that proceed from places newly white-waſh- ed with lime, which diffuſes a ſubaſtrin- gent and fetid vapour, eſpecially upon the introduction of fire. For this rea- ſon all newly-built houſes, if too ſoon inhabited, may bring on fatal diſor- ders or the worſt of palſies, which can neither be cured by fomentation nor baths. Theſe ailments might likewiſe be occaſioned by burning the parts of animals. If a place infected with the nauſeſt inſects, as bugs or fleas, is ſhut up cloſe in all parts, and the bones of animals or harts-horn are laid on the open fire, and the ſmoak is hin- dered to paſs out, all theſe animals are killed; and larger animals may alſo be killed by the like ſmoke. The wings of partridges, which abound with a volatile ſalt, being burnt, have often excited hyſterical paſſions, and epileptic fits, where they were not, and diſſipated them when they were pre- ſent. A dog, killed in a heat of 146 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, emitted ſuch a horrid and noiſome ſtench, that thoſe who came too near it, in a moment ſwooned away. In like manner, by the force of fire, dread- ful ſymptoms are excited from foſſils. Aræteus obſerves, in his chap- ter on Epilepſies, that the ſtrong ſmell of the gagates ſtone had immediately brought on epileptic fits. Fire, acting on cobalt, which ſeems to be intirely inert, raiſes a thick white vapour that kills every animal, and this vapour, fixing upon the ceiling of a room, con- cretes into a white flocculent matter, called arſenic, which is a moſt potent poiſon. If this cobalt, mixed with other foſſils, and wrapped up in a pa- per, be kept in a wooden box, it will eat through both the wood and the box; and if this happens in ſo ſmall a degree of heat, what muſt it be, when this body is agitated by fire? How fixed is nitre, whatever way tried! if it melts in the fire, it remains fixed and mild; if bolar or uncalcina- ble earths are mixed with it, and both expoſed to the fire, it will yield a ſpirit, volatile like alcohol, which corrodes and diſſolves all things except gold and glaſs; and it is very hurtful to the lungs. The ſame way a ſpirit aſcends from ſea-ſalt, which corrodes all things. If ſulphur be ſublimed ten times, it remains mild as before; but, if ſet on fire, it kills animals, and corrodes and conſtringes all things.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Jan. 12, 1767.

"YOU may remember, that ſome time ſince, I ſent you a ſketch of a book that has made a very great noiſe in theſe parts, *De Statu Eccleſiæ, &c.* ſet forth under the name of Juſtinus Febronius, and which had no leſs than three or four editions within the year: In this book the au- thor affirms the authority of all biſhops to be equal, confutes the pretences for eſtabliſhing a monarchy in the church, inſiſts, that the primacy of the biſhops of Rome was not inſtituted by Chriſt, but by St. Peter and the church, by the authority of which it may be tranſ- lated to any other ſee; that the con- vocation of ecumenical councils is by no law, divine, or human, reſerved to popes, and that the popes themſelves are ſubject to the church, and the ge- neral law thereof, and may be depoſed by it, &c. This book, written in the Latin tongue, and ſuppoſed to have been compoſed by ſome dignitary in Germany, has been ſo well received in Italy, that a bookſeller at Venice has publickly propoſed to print an Italian tranſlation of it by ſubſcription, with great encomiums of it, as a perfor-

mance calculated for pious ends, and greatly conducive to religion, and the advantage of ſecular government: A propoſal that has given ſuch an alarm to the court of Rome, as to merit a publick cenſure, and to forbid all encouragement, under the ſevereſt penalties; which cenſure, as I imagine you will not be ill pleaſed to ſee, I ſhall give you it therefore in its full length, tranſlated. It runs thus:

"Lewis Mary Torrigiani, deacon of S. Agata, cardinal of the holy Roman church, ſecretary of ſtate to his holineſs our ſignore: Whereas a certain print has appeared in publick, in which Joſeph Bettinelli, bookſeller and printer at Venice, invites all pious and catholick perſons to ſubſcribe to an edition, which he promiſes to promulgate, of that wicked performance now tranſlated into Italian, and publiſhed in the year 1760 in Latin, under the falſe name of Juſtinus Febronius. We know not whether we ought to be more ſurprized at the temerity of the ſaid printer (who pretends that a work, which has not only been condemned on mature deliberation, as uſual, by the holy congregation of the Index, but alſo proſcribed by the moſt illuſtrious and venerable biſhops of Germany, where the book had its unhappy birth, is capable of doing great ſervice to religion and the ſecular ſtates, and the ſcope of which is ſo pious and holy) or his aſſurance to ſearch for ſubſcriptions in Bologna, by the means of his brothers Taruffi, and even in Rome, and the whole eccleſiaſtical ſtate by that of every bookſeller: To the intent, however, that every abuſe, and every bad effect, which may ariſe from ſuch invitation, may be prevented, we do, by the expreſs order of our ſignore, prohibit all perſons, whether eccleſiaſtical, ſecular, or regular, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, as well ſuch as are immediately, as mediately ſubject, comprehending alſo the four legations, and the city of Benevento, to ſubſcribe to it, and much more to receive or procure ſubſcriptions to the ſaid edition, on pain of the gallies for ten years, or other correſpondent puniſhment, according to the degree and quality of the perſon in caſe of contravention. And this preſent edict, when publiſhed and ſtuck up in the uſual places at Rome, ſhall oblige every man, as much as if it had been perſonally intimated to him. Given at the Apoſtolical Palace of the Monte Quirinale, this 28th of Nov. 1766. L. Card. Torrigiani."

Works of ROGER ASCHAM.

A Celebrated writer, diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of our language, hath obſerved, that the Engliſh tongue was at its greateſt perfection in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In thoſe days lived the famous Roger Aſcham, whoſe writings, though they may now ſeem a little antiquated in point of garb, have been always valued for the ſterling ſenſe conveyed in them. A new edition of this author's works having lately appeared, we ſhall lay before the reader the following obſervations on the nature and diſpoſitions of youth for learning, of which Aſcham, as a long and eminent inſtructor of youth, will be allowed a moſt competent judge.

"Some wittes, moderate enough by nature, be many times marde by over much ſtudie and uſe of ſome ſciences, namelie, muſicke, arithmeticke, and geometrie. Theſe ſciences as they ſharpen mens wittes over much, ſo they change mens manners over ſore, if they be not moderately mingled, and wiſely applied to ſome good uſe of life. Marke all mathematical heades, which be ſtraitly and wholly bent to thoſe ſciences, how ſolitary they be themſelves, how unfit to live with others, and how unapte to ſerve in the world. This is not onlie knowen now by common experience, but uttered long before by wiſe mens judgment and ſentence. Galene ſayth, much muſick marreth mens manners: And Plato hath a notable place of the ſame thing in his bookes *De Rep.* well marked alſo, and excellentlie tranſlated by Tullie himſelf. Of this matter I wrote once more at large, twenty years ago, in the booke of Shootigne: Now I thought but to touch it, to prove, that over much quickneſſe of witte, either given by nature, or ſharpened by ſtudie, doth not commonlie bring forth, neither greateſt learning, beſt manners, or happieſt life in the end.

Contrariewiſe, a witte in youth that is not over dulle, heavie, knottie, lumpiſh, but hard, tough, and therewithall ſomewhat ſtaffiſhe, (as Tullie wiſheth *otium, quietum non languidum*: And

tium cum labore, non cum periculo) ſuch witte, I ſay, if it be, at the firſt well handled by the mother, and right- ſmothed and wrought as it ſhould, not overwartlie, and againſt the wood, by the ſcholemaſter, both for learning and hole courſe of living, proveth al- waies the beſt. In woode and ſtone, not the ſofteſt, but hardeſt, be alwaies beſt for portraiture, both faireſt for pleaſure, and moſt durable for profit. Hard wittes be hard to receive, but ſure to keepe, painful with wearineſſe, dedefull without wavering, conſtant without newfangleneſſe; bearing hea- things, though not lightlie, yet willinglie; entring hard things, though not eaſelie yet depelie; and to come to that pertneſſe of learning in the ende, that quicke wittes ſeem in hope, but do not in dede, or elſe verie ſeldome, ever attaine unto. Alſo, for manners and life, hard wittes, commonlie, are hardlie caried, either to deſire everie new thing, or elſe to marvell at every ſtrange thinge: And therefore they be carefull and diligent in their own mat- ters, not curious and buſey in other mens affaires, and ſo they become wiſe themſelves, and alſo are accounted ho- neſt by others. They be grave, ſtedfaſt, ſlent of tong, ſecret of hart. Not haſtie in making, but conſtant in ke- ping any promiſe. Not raſhe in utter- ing, but warie in conſidering every matter: And thereby not quicke in ſpeaking, but deep of judgement, whether they write or give counſel in all weightie affairs. And theis be the men that become in the end, both moſt happy for themſelves, and alwaiſe beſt eſteemed abrode in the world."

The Smuggled Scotchman: *An Anec- dote.*

A Nobleman at Paris aſked Lady R— why it was in general remarked abroad by foreigners, that the Scotch, who travelled, were men of parts and learning, while the Engliſh were general ly wanting in both? Her ladyſhip, with her uſual vivacity, replied, that only fools went out of England; but for Scotland, none but fools would ſtay in it. A Scotch nobleman, neither fa- mous for parts or learning, Lord ——, obſerved her ladyſhip was right, with regard to the Scotch; for, ſays he, there are offices eſtabliſhed in Scotland, where every Scotchman muſt apply for a paſſport, ere he can leave the coun- try, and previous to the granting there- of, he is examined with regard to his intellects and education, which, ſhould they not arrive to the ſtandard fixed for each, no paſſport is granted, but he is ſent back for improvement; on a ſecond application, the ſame form is obſerved; but ſhould he apply a third time, and then be found wanting, he is remanded back for life. By this, ſays his lordſhip, your ladyſhip will plainly ſee none but men of ſenſe and learning can *legally* leave this country. "Then, replied her ladyſhip, I'm ſure your lordſhip was *ſmuggled*."

OUR readers, we believe will be pleaſed with the following extract from a book juſt publiſhed, entitled, *The preſent ſtate of* Great Britain *and* North America. After having pro- poſed a bounty upon the home con- ſumption of corn, this public ſpirited author proceeds as follows:

"A bounty therefore on the home conſumption would be a much greater encouragement to the growing of corn, in order to ſupply the nation with it at a cheaper rate, than ever that upon the exportation was ſuppoſed to have been: and that encouragement to the growing of it, with the abatement of the price by the bounty, would be an effectual and certain means of render- ing corn cheap, particularly to the poor, and to labourers and workmen, who receive the benefit of the bounty.

Such a bounty would likewiſe be a relief to the landed intereſt, and far- mers, on whom all the heavy taxes in the kingdom chiefly fall. As land is the fountain of every thing, ſo it bears the burden of all, and ſhould be relieved in the firſt place, if we would have plenty from it, or the produce of it cheap. The great encouragements wanted by the land-owners and far- mers are,

I. To enable them to keep up and repair the habitations and dwellings of the poor, which are otherwiſe ſuch a burden on their eſtates, that the many evils above-mentioned chiefly proceed from this cauſe. It is from the expence of repairs, that the poor are expelled from the lands, which are by that means en- groſſed by the rich; the farms are mo- nopolized, and the people extirpated, for the enrichment of a few opulent

farmers, rather than the maintainance of a numerous race of poorer and better ſubjects, who are both the ſtrength and riches of every ſtate; and as this is the buſineſs of the public; rather than of any private perſons, ſome public encouragement ought to be given to ſuch a general and national concern, without which this nation may want people, either to cultivate the lands, to carry on its trade and manufactures, or even to ſecure and defend the kingdom.

II. The greateſt improvement of the landed eſtates would be the taking in and cultivating of the poorer and meaner lands, which now produce little or nothing, and that would, at the ſame time, be as great a benefit to the public. It is only by that means, that this nation can extend its agriculture, in proportion to its extenſive trade and manufactures, or maintain people at a reaſonable rate to ſupport them both. So long as the people live upon nothing but the fat of the earth, and conſume only the produce of the beſt and richeſt land, this nation will never have ſo many people as it wants, nor will they ever have proviſions cheap. It is only upon the produce of the poorer lands, which moſtly lie uncultivated, that we can expect to maintain the poor, who are ſo numerous in the kingdom. But as the upholding of houſes for them, and the improvements of poorer lands, are more chargeable than what they may produce is worth, we cannot perhaps expect to ſee either of theſe done, without ſome public encouragement, or a bounty upon the produce of ſuch poor and uncultivated lands.

Thus the propoſed bounty on corn is chiefly wanted for ſuch as is, and may be, conſumed by the poor, and for the produce of the poorer lands, ſuch as rye, barley, oats, ſprat, peas, beans or buckwheat; theſe are much cheaper than wheat, on which the bounty is now chiefly given, and which the farmers for that reaſon only make in any plenty. It is for this reaſon that the very poor in England, with the common labourers and workmen, eat nothing almoſt but the beſt wheaten bread, and ſuch as people of fortune could hardly get in other countries; which renders their living much more expenſive than it otherwiſe need to be. In former days they lived chiefly on rye, barley, or oatmeal; in Scotland, the common people and labourers have no other ſort of corn, and hardly any other food but oatmeal; in Ireland, they live on potatoes; in the Plantations, on Indian corn; in Germany, on rye; in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, on barley or ſprat; and in France, on their bled noir, or buckwheat by which they work ſo much cheaper than the Engliſh.

Now as theſe ſorts of grain are much cheaper than wheat it would be a vaſt ſaving to the nation, to maintain the people with them, and much more than the whole exportation of corn amounts to. Take barley, rye, and oats, one with another, they are not above half the price of wheat; ſo that if the people of England, who conſume 7500000 quarters of corn a year, worth at leaſt eight millions ſterling, were to live on theſe, and the like mentioned below, they would ſave three or four millions a year, which would ſoon reduce the price of proviſions. The price of wheat is 4s. of other grain but 2s. 2d. a buſhel one with another; and of oatmeal but 1s. 8d.

This is likewiſe the only way to encourage a large exportation of wheat, and at the ſame time to enjoy a cheaper conſumption of corn at home. If the people of England will eat their wheat, they cannot export it. If they would make the moſt of their corn, they ſhould export their wheat and malt, and keep their barley (exported) rye and oats, for their own conſumption; but inſtead of that, they eat their wheat, drink their barley, and buy oats to feed the dogs and horſes, of which they keep great numbers, and at the ſame time conſume great quantities of fleſh meats, eat wheaten bread and export wheat; which are the only cauſes of a dearth and ſcarcity, that need to be apprehended in ſuch a fruitful land as this, or of a dearneſs of labour from the want of proviſions.

Thus if there is any real ſcarcity in England, it is owing to extravagance, and not to want. The people eat nothing but the beſt wheaten bread, conſume great quantities of fleſh meats, and at the ſame time keep great numbers of horſes, all which require the very beſt corn lands, and render corn as dear again, as it otherwiſe would be.

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Were it not for this extravagance, the neceſſaries of life and labour might be as cheap again as they are, and much more corn might at the ſame time be exported.

The quantity and value of the corn exported, upon an average of 19 years preceding 1765, is as follows, according to the accounts laid before the parliament, and preſerved in the ineſtimable tracts on the corn trade.

Exported.	Qrs.	Price Qr.
Wheat	357,895	£. 1 11 8
Malt	251,437	1 1 10
Barley	66,741	0 18 3
Rye	49,451	1 1 1
Oatmeal	3,536	0 13 8
Total	729,060	Av. 1 1 3½

From this it appears that the exportation of barley, rye and oatmeal, is but of little conſequence, and is not to be put in any ſort of competition with our trade and manufactures; theſe ſorts of grain are but inſignificant articles of commerce, although they ſerve as well for conſumption as wheat. The export of wheat and malt amount to 609,000 quarters a year, when we export only 52,000 quarters of rye and oatmeal, which are likewiſe much cheaper. For this reaſon the exportation of theſe laſt might be prohibited altogether, if not of barley likewiſe, and the growing of them encouraged by a bounty on the home conſumption which is only given for that purpoſe on the exportation. Such a bounty to our own people, would be a much greater encouragement to the growing of corn, and to the agriculture of the kingdom, as well as to its trade and manufactures at the ſame time. It is upon theſe cheaper ſorts of grain, that labourers and workmen live in all parts of the world, except England; and for theſe reaſons we would encourage the uſe of them here, not only to reduce the preſent high price of proviſions, but at all times to render the maintenance of labourers and workmen ſo much cheaper.

Some of theſe ſorts of grain ſeem not to be ſo well known in Britain, as they deſerve. Buckwheat is almoſt the only corn in cold northern climates, and on poor ſandy lands in the ſouth; of which we have a new ſort from Siberia. It will grow on the pooreſt land, and is ſo far from exhauſting it, that it rather improves land, by covering and ſhading it with its procumbent branches, and opening it to the air and dews by its long tap-root, like peas. Thus you might have a good crop of this on all the poor waſte lands in England, which might bring them into culture, and maintain all the poor in the kingdom, as it does in France. It is likewiſe the cheapeſt food of any both for hogs and horſes, and would very much reduce the price both of corn, and other proviſions, by feeding horſes, and increaſing the ſtock of hogs, with this cheapeſt of all grain.

The ſprat (Zea) is likewiſe but little known in England, although it is reckoned to be the beſt corn of any, except wheat, which it ſo much reſembles, that it is commonly deemed by farmers to be a ſpecies of that grain. It is a grain between wheat and barley, and ſerves for both in many countries; both for bread, beer, food for horſes and all other creatures. In the ſouthern parts of Europe it is ſtill as much eſteemed, as it was by the Greeks and Romans, who called it by way of eminence Zea, i. e. Grain. This ſeems likewiſe to be the middle grain (*Cao leang*) of the Chineſe, which is one of the five ſorts that the emperor ſows every year with his own hands, as being the moſt neceſſary, and including all the reſt. They give it this name, as they reckon it to be a middle grain between rice and wheat, and to ſerve both for wheat, barley and oats. It thrives ſo well in northern climates, that the Chineſe colonies which have ſettled the northern parts of Tartary, in a very cold and inhoſpitable climate, have no other corn, but this their middle grain, and millet, as we are informed by the Miſſionaries who ſurveyed that country; "but whatever may be its true name, ſay they, it is of a very good taſte and would probably grow in ſome parts of Europe, which will produce no other grain." Hence we ſhould think, that ſprat and buckwheat would be a very good improvement in Scotland, where they have hardly any other corn but oats; as well as in the northern parts of England, where they ſow Maſlin, or a mixture of wheat and rye. The deſign of ſowing this, which is the French Meteil, proceeds from an obſervation

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in hot and dry climates, which is, that in dry years you have plenty of rye although little wheat; and in wet ſeaſons this laſt abounds, when the other fails —ſo that you are always ſure of corn; but whether this will hold in the cold and wet climate where it is ſown in England, is not ſo certain; neither is the climate ſo ſubject to drought as to make a dearth of wheat. We ſhould think, that *ſprat* would be more ſuitable to this climate, and *maſlin* in North America, as they both thrive on poorer land and a dryer ſandy ſoil, than wheat.—Of this grain there are three different ſorts, one reſembling barley, with a ſingle or double cheſt; and the other more like wheat, called *wheat with ears of barley.* (*Triticum Spica Hordei*, Raj.) The firſt is known in England by the name of Sprat-Barley, and we may call the other Sprat-Wheat (*Zeo-Pyrum,*) as it is by the botaniſts. But both of theſe are very different from any ſort of true wheat or barley. The ear is flat, and not round; although in all other reſpects the plant reſembles wheat, and like that ſtands the winter.

This corn would be more particularly uſeful, in our colonies in North America, which lye exactly in the ſame climate with the part of Tartary here mentioned, and have no ſort of corn that agrees with their ſingular and peculiar climate. No European grain, indeed, agrees perfectly well with the climate in any part of North America. The harveſt is from two to three months later, than it ſhould be for the latitude of the place, on account of the hard winters. Hence the corn is generally ſtunted, and the grain ſhrivelled. Were it not for the Mays or Indian corn, thoſe colonies could not ſubſiſt, nor be of any ſervice to the nation. Although that corn is not wanted in Britain, it is the ſource of every thing that this nation receives from all the colonies it has. In the northern colonies, where none but a ſmall early ſort of this corn will grow, which does not yield above half a crop, they can make nothing for Britain, and it is in vain to think of it, if it were only on that account. In New-England they are obliged to give a bounty on the growing of corn to eat; and we cannot expect that they can make any thing before that, and much leſs hemp and flax, which deſtroy the beſt corn lands.

Wheat will not grow in North America, ſo as to yield a certain crop every year, any where to the northward of Boſton, and there it thrives but very ill. What they call wheat in Canada and Nova Scotia, is nothing but the French *Bled marſais*, as they tell us, which they ſow in May, inſtead of March, and reap in Auguſt. This is of the ſame kind with the Siberia wheat, and Lapland barley, which ripen in ſix weeks after they are ſowed, when they are not above eight or nine inches high. Thus no ſort of corn will grow in thoſe climates, if it be not ſome diminutive ſpecies, which are not worth ſowing any where elſe, and conſequently we cannot expect to get any thing elſe from them.

If ever thoſe countries produce any thing, it muſt be ſome commodity of their own, for no others will grow in the climate. The only ſort of corn proper for the northern parts of America, is one that grows naturally in the ſoil and climate, well known to many by the name of wild oats. It is ſo called, becauſe it grows like an oat, but the grain is to all intents and purpoſes a ſpecies of rice. It excels that however, and all other ſorts of grain that are known, in many remarkable properties; it neither requires reaping, threſhing, cleaning, grinding, bolting, nor baking; the grain is eaſily gathered with the hand, and is fit to eat, boiled like rice, as ſoon as it is gathered; it neither adheres to the huſk, like rice, barley and oats, nor has it any bran like wheat, which create a great expence in theſe ſorts of grain. It likewiſe affords food both for man and beaſt, or ripe corn, and green fodder, at one and the ſame time. The blade which grows four or five feet long, and ſometimes ſeven, has a ſweetneſs in it like Indian corn and is as much coveted, whether green or dry, by beaſts of every kind. Having mowed it for ſeveral years, I am well aſſured, it is the beſt fodder that grows, except the blades of Indian corn. The grain is likewiſe as agreeable. F. Hennepin lived upon it, and found it "better and more wholeſome than rice," to uſe his words. The grain indeed is but ſlen-

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, as it grows wild, although very g and ſmooth like cleaned rice; but re is no ſuch corn growing wild in other part of the world, that we ve ſeen or heard of; the beſt ſorts corn were but graſs, and not to be mpared to this, before they were proved by culture. Were this duely tivated like rice, as it grows in like nner in water, it would be as uſe- ; and we might have rice from our rthern, as well as ſouthern colonies. grows all over North America, as r north as Hudſon's Bay, in the oldeſt climates of any grain. The na- ves of Hudſon's Bay, and Lake Supe- r, have no other corn.——Beſides s there is a ſpecies of barley peculiar the ſouthern parts of North Ame- ca, where the common Barley will t thrive.——Were that continent plored, it would be found, that we ght have both corn, wine, oil, wool, k, hemp, flax, and many other va- able commodities, all of the native wth of North America; and theſe e the more to be regarded, as no hers will thrive in the climate; they e likewiſe totally different from any ing that Britain produces, and might that means keep the colonies from terfering with their mother country, &c.

This corn might be as proper for all the low, wet and boggy grounds in Great Britain, and Ireland, which are ſo extenſive, and produce nothing. And ſuch a corn might prove as ſer- viceable as potatoes have been, which re in like manner brought from America. Theſe common potatoes are the Papas of Peru, where they grow naturally, and were the only bread corn that the natives had upon their cold mountains, or have to this day. They likewiſe grind them to meal, and make a bread of it, called Chunno, which is famous in hiſtory; with this the Indians ſupplyed the mines of Potoſi, and grew richer by the trade than the miners. The Spaniards likewiſe make a great variety of diſhes with them un- known to us, and live upon them like the common people in Ireland.—— They were firſt brought to Europe by Sir Francis Drake, in his return from the expedition to the Spaniſh Weſt In- dies in 1586. He then brought the colony of Virginia home with him, and among the reſt the famous ma- thematician Mr. Thomas Heriot, who was ſent thither by Sir Walter Raleigh to explore the productions of the coun- try, and brought theſe roots with him; he gave them to Gerard the botaniſt, who firſt planted them in London, and ſent them to Italy; as appears from the works of theſe and ſeveral other au- thors. It was from this their intro- duction into Europe, that they are ſaid by moſt of our writers to have been na- tives of Virginia, where they will hard- ly grow nor do not thrive, unleſs they are planted in the following manner, They ſhould be planted in trenches like Celeri, and earthed up to the top of the ſtalk in like manner, till they come to be in bloſſom; by that means they ſpread and grow to a great ſize under ground, as I learnt from my late worthy friend Don Pedro Maldonado, F. R. S. governor of the province of Emeraldos, and a native of Quito, who reckoned our potatoes but very indifferent, in compariſon of what they daily eat, and live upon, by this method of culture in Peru.

They are cultivated in this manner, in order to prevent the plant from running into ſtalk aad ſeed, which robs the root of its nouriſhment. But in Britain, the ſeed never ripens, as in America, which abundantly ſhews that they are exotics. Upon this ac- count it is not altogether ſo neceſſary here to earth them up as they grow, although it may be as proper.

This method of cultivating potatoes is neceſſary on another account, in or- der to diveſt them of the rank and poiſonous quality of the Solanum, of which they are a ſpecies. This is ſo ſtrong in them, where they grow on the ſurface of the ground expoſed to the ſun in hot climates, that the very hogs will not taſte them; and I have known people who could not ſit at ta- ble where they were, for this their poiſonous ſcent, of which the hogs are more ſenſible than we are. Even when kept on hard meat on board of ſhip, I have ſeen hogs refuſe theſe potatoes grown in a hot climate. They there grow hard and knotty when ex- poſed to the ſun, inſtead of ſoft and mealy, and have this rank flavor to ſuch a degree, that many people can- not taſte them. It was for this reaſon that when they were firſt planted in Burgundy, the uſe of them was con-

demned by law, for occaſioning a ſevere diſtemper, they imagined. But in theſe cold climates, which are more natural to them, or by thus covering them up from the ſun, they are ſo diveſted of this rank and noxious flavor, that we are not ſenſible of it; no more than the hogs whoſe ſcent is ſo acute—But from their qualities, the uſe of potatoes has been chiefly confined to the Britiſh iſles, to which they were firſt brought; and here the general uſe that is made of them ſeems to have been owing to an accident in Ireland, in the time of the civil wars, when the armies deſtroyed the fields of corn; but ſome fields of potatoes, we are told, throve very well after they were trampled by them, and ſupplied the want of corn, as they have done ever ſince.—But theſe are not to be compared to the Spaniſh potatoes, as they are called, which are a very different root and plant and much more delicious and wholeſome.

TO ſhew what truſt may be put by any proteſtant prince or government, in the court or councils of Rome, we ſhall give our readers the following extract from Dr. Warner's Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland, now juſt publiſhed.

The Dr. begins the ſixth book of this hiſtory as follows: "Though the peace * which had been concluded was neceſſary to all parties, and was ſubmitted to with great alacrity by every one who owned the authority of the lord lieutenant, yet it met with great oppoſition from the generality of the Iriſh. The nuncio, ever ſince his coming into the iſland, had profeſſed in publick a great regard to the king's intereſt, at the ſame time that he wrote his opinion to cardinal Pamphilio—as it appears from his memoirs—"that the king's deſtruction would be of moſt advantage to the Iriſh, and his wiſhes that the parliament might get the better of him, and make themſelves maſters of England." No wonder therefore that he ſhould preſs the Iriſh, to decline all meaſures with the lord lieutenant, and not to think of any peace till they had made an union among all the catholicks, and the king was reſtored to his power: no wonder that he ſhould adviſe them, to put themſelves under the protection of a foreign power, and ſhould recommend the pope to be their protector. In ſhort it is no wonder, that a weak and furious bigot, fiery and haughty in his temper, without any connections in the country, and without any knowledge of its ſtrength or weakneſs, ſhould pay no regard to the intereſt or the welfare of its inhabitants, and ſhould involve them in the moſt violent and deſtructive meaſures. He had all imaginable influence over the whole catholic clergy, except a few old biſhops, and ſome regulars who were not ſubordinate to his authority: and the clergy united under ſuch head were a very powerful body; their dominion over the ignorant ſuperſtitious multitude, from which the common ſoldiers of their armies were drawn, being little leſs than abſolute. It appears indeed from what follows, that all the catholicks of that kingdom, except very few, were prieſt-ridden; and to the ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion which they paid to the eccleſiaſticks, their own entire ruin, if not that of the king, was owing.

It has already been obſerved, that the nuncio had ſent for O Neil's army to aſſiſt him in oppoſing the peace when it ſhould be publiſhed; as knowing that whatſoever noiſe he ſhould make about it, he could not prevent its taking effect without an army to ſupport him; and ſuſpecting that Preſton, the Leinſter general, would execute the orders of the ſupreme council. In that ſuſpicion he was not miſtaken; for the peace was proclaimed in Preſton's camp †. O Neil's army was made up principally of Creaghts; a tartar like people, who not being able to ſubſiſt in their own country, through the waſte that had been made in it, roved up and down with their cattle without

* *This peace, though unanimouſly agreed to by the ſupreme council of the rebels at Kilkenny, was rendered quite ineffectual by the intrigues of the Nuncio.*

† *Yet this man, or the army under his command, were ſo far from being excommunication proof, as he himſelf called it, that upon being threatned with excommunication, he deſerted the lord lieutenant, joined the Nuncio, and made a public attonement for the offence he had been guilty of.*

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y ſettled abode, harraſſing the peo-
e, friends and foes alike. Theſe
ere the forces fitteſt for the purpoſes
f the nuncio: they had nothing to
et or ſave by the peace; they had a
roſpect of thriving by the ravages of
ar; and by a proper application of
he money and ſuccours which the
uncio brought over, and a promiſe
f much more, they engaged them-
elves to ſupport him. He did not
ruſt however entirely to them. For
hough as ſoon as it was known
hat the peace was made, he ſent O
Neil four thouſand pounds and a ſup-
ly of powder, yet having an army of
ergy alſo at his command, in the be-
inning of Auguſt, he called a ſynod
t Waterford. Ten biſhops, and ſe-
eral inferior eccleſiaſticks entirely
evoted to him, accordingly met:
ut inſtead of employing themſelves
n ſpiritual affairs, they ſpent all
heir time in debating meaſures and
making decrees not at all becoming
heir character. They decreed all
hoſe who adhered to the peace, to
ave broken the oath of aſſociation,
nd to have been guilty of perjury:
hey excommunicated the commiſſion-
rs, and all who had been inſtrumen-
al in bringing about the peace: they
nterdicted all the churches, and for-
ad divine ſervice to be celebrated in
ny cities or towns which ſhould ad-
mit it: in ſhort they ſuſpended all the
lergy, ſeculars and regulars, who
reached or ſpoke in favour of it,
rom the exerciſe of their function,
ogether with all the confeſſors, who
hould abſolve the inſtruments, or the
avourers of the peace. But all this
id not content them. Leſt the ſupreme
ouncil ſhould find ſome means of
aintaining the peace they had made,
nd ſeemed determined to ſupport,
hey denounced an excommunication
gainſt all thoſe who ſhould receive or
ay any money, or aſſeſſment by their
rders, and againſt all the ſoldiers that
hould attempt to execute them by
orce: and to tie their own party by a
ill firmer union, a new oath of aſſo-
iation was drawn up; whereby they
ngaged "not to adhere to any peace,
ut to ſuch as ſhould be honourable in
he view of the world, ſecure to their
onſcience according to the oath of aſ-
ociation, and ſo approved by the con-
regation of the clergy of Ireland."
March, 1767.

Theſe violent meaſures dictated by the nuncio, and adopted by the eccleſiaſticks devoted to him, were not more oppoſite to their characters as the miniſters of peace, and to their own acts and determinations, than they were to the inſtructions which the nuncio had from Rome. His orders were very explicit, in caſe a peace were made, to do nothing either by word or deed to ſhew that he approved of, or diſliked it: and notwithſtanding the authority which he had aſſumed, and the promiſes and threats and other artifices which he had uſed, to make the body of Papiſts ſubſervient to his views, yet he repreſents himſelf to the pope, as merely paſſive in the affair, as not leading the eccleſiaſticks, and acquieſcing only in their determinations. The ſucceſs of his meaſures in oppoſing the peace, made his excuſe for the violence of them eaſily paſs at Rome: but in another point he met with ſome difficulty. He had exhorted the council at Kilkenny in a ſpeech, of which he had given them a copy, to be faithful to God and religion, and then to the king. Having tranſmitted another copy to Rome, Cardinal Pamphilio was ordered to reprimand him for exhorting them to be faithful to an heretical prince, to direct him to get back the copy of his ſpeech, and never to indulge ſuch a way of talking in public conferences. His eminence told him that that ſee would never approve, by any poſitive act, the civil allegiance which any catholic ſubjects pay to an heretical prince. This reprimand however had not reſtrained the nuncio, in his furious zeal againſt the peace, from ſigning the proteſtation made againſt it in the ſynod abovementioned; wherein it was declared, that no peace ſhould be accepted without ſecure conditions for religion, king, and country. It will be out of the order of time, but it is ſcarcely material enough to reſerve it for its proper place, and therefore the reader ſhall now be told, that this drew another reprimand upon him from Rome; in which the Cardinal again informed him, that it had been the conſtant and uninterrupted practice of that ſee, never to allow her miniſters to make, or conſent to public edicts of catholic ſubjects, for the defence of the crown and perſon of an heretical

prince: he adds, that as the pope knew how difficult it was in public aſſemblies, to ſeparate the rights of religion from thoſe which relate to the obedience profeſſed by catholicks to the king, ſo he would be ſatisfied, if the nuncio did not ſhew by any public act, that he either knew, or conſented to ſuch public profeſſions of allegiance, as for political conſiderations the catholicks were either forced or willing to make. If the reader makes a proper reflection upon theſe declarations from the cardinal, they muſt convince him that there can be no dependence on the allegiance of a papiſt to a prince of another communion, if the ſtate of Rome requires it to be broken, and if the papiſt will act up to his principles. But the papiſts are men; and their intereſt in a proteſtant country being oppoſite to their principles of religion, it may be ſuppoſed that they will commonly act like the generality of men in this age, and, where intereſt and principle interfere, that the firſt will get the better.

The decrees of the ſynod abovementioned were no ſooner publiſhed, which they were with great diligence throughout the kingdom, than their effect upon the people was very viſible. The council at Kilkenny drew up an appeal from thoſe cenſures; but they neither exhibited it to the ſynod in form, nor publiſhed it to the world. Whether their judgment failed them on this occaſion, or whether through the want of money, through the bigotry and diſobedience of the ſoldiers, or thro' the terror which the magiſtrates were under from the clergy, they really were not able to exert themſelves vigorouſly againſt thoſe who oppoſed the peace, one cannot ſay: but it is certain that they made no attempt to ſhew a reſolution that it ſhould be obeyed. Inſtead of cruſhing an oppoſition to it in the bud, they allowed it time to gather ſtrength. They ſent deputies indeed to Waterford to court the clergy to an accommodation; which not only poſſeſſed the clergy themſelves with a high notion of their power, but the people were induced by it to ſtand in awe of a body of men, to which the ſupreme council themſelves paid ſo much ſubmiſſion as to juſtify their conduct to them. One of the conſequences of this tameneſs in the ſupreme council was, that the king at arms could not proclaim the peace at Waterford, and Clonmell: and when he came to Limerick, and was attended by the mayor and corporation in their formalities, a mob was prepared to oppoſe it; the mayor and king at arms were wounded in ſeveral places, and narrowly eſcaped being killed; the mayor and ſome of the aldermen were turned out; the corporation was new modelled by the clergy in the city, creatures of the nuncio, and the ringleader of the inſurrection was made mayor, as his reward. Another conſequence of the want of ſpirit in the ſupreme council was, that it produced a ſet of inſolent propoſitions from the nuncio and the ſynod; the chief end of which was to prevent a peace till the pleaſure of the pope was further known. To theſe propoſitions the ſupreme council returned no anſwer; but ſent to deſire the clergy would recal their excommunication. To this petition the clergy in their turn refuſed to make any reply, till they ſhould receive an anſwer to their propoſitions. The ſupreme council finding there were no hopes of an accommodation with the nuncio, and that he would put all their affairs into confuſion, ſent to deſire the lord lieutenant would repair directly to Kilkenny and give them his aſſiſtance.

They ſaw very little reaſon to depend on their own party, or on the obedience of the officers and ſoldiers of their army. O Neil had long ago ſlighted their orders; and being diſguſted at their neglect of him in their choice of generals upon the peace, it was probable that he, and the Ulſter Iriſh, would adhere to the nuncio. The marquis of Ormond had ſent his nephew Dan. O Neil to perſuade him into the king's ſervice, and to ſupport the peace, with very advantageous offers: but he had engaged himſelf to the nuncio, and rejected them. The inclinations of Preſton had been tried on all ſides; and his anſwers to them all were ſo ambiguous, that none of them thought they could be aſſured of him. At the end of Auguſt, the lord lieutenant, accompanied with the marquis of Clanricarde and lord Digby, marched from Dublin with fifteen hundred

oot, and five hundred horſe; and hen he arrived at Kilkenny, he was ceived with all imaginable joy and eſpect. As he paſſed by Naas, he orrowed eight barrels of powder of ir J. Sherlock the governor. He left is foot near Gowran, under the comand of ſir F. Willoughby who kept very ſtrict guard; but the horſe he ook with him to Kilkenny, not ſuſpecting any treachery. Making ſeveral excurſions into the country, in order to conciliate the affections of the eople to a peace, and to ſtop the diſorders occaſioned by the violent proeedings of the nuncio, the mayor of aſhell informed him by a letter, that e town was threatened with deſtrucon if they admitted him, and that O eil, was marching that way with all his rmy. Other letters, one particularly from . O Neil, aſſured him that a rendezvous as appointed in the county of Cavan; hither all the regiments of O Neil's rmy were on their march from their reſpective quarters, with fifteen days roviſion. The council alſo at Dublin, mongſt other intelligence of this ſort, formed the marquis, that though e general himſelf was very reſerved, d his officers declared that he did t know what he deſigned, yet his prieſts had given out that he intended march to Kilkenny; and if his excellency would not admit of Glamorgan's peace, they would treat him in manner too ſcandalous to be mentioned, and prevent his return to ublin.

So many advices on the back of one other concurring to the ſame effect, unwilling as the marquis was to ſuſpect the Iriſh could be guilty of ſo much perfidy, made him apprehenſive of a treacherous deſign againſt him. Full of irreſolution, however, what courſe to take, lord Caſtlehaven fixed him with an account of the imminent danger he was in; as both the armies of Preſton and O Neil were on the march, to cut off his retreat. He told the marquis that not a moment was to be loſt, but that he ſhould inſtantly march to Leighlin bridge; and having there paſſed the Barrow, and gotten that river between him and the enemy, endeavour by long marches to reach Dublin. No time was left now for reproaches or diſpute; and leaving lord Digby to carry on the negotiation at Kilkenny, and ſending orders to ſir F. Willoughby to march off with the foot as faſt as poſſible to the bridge of Leighlin, the marquis joined his horſe at Callan: but the Iriſh plundered his waggons at Kilkenny of all the plate, linnen, clothes, and every thing which they contained; his haſte not permitting him to ſecure them. When his forces came into their own quarters, ſome of the ſoldiers clearing their muſkets, the powder made no report, and on ſeveral trials it was found to be ſtark naught. The clerk of the ſtores being examined about it, ſaid it was the powder brought from Dublin, and furniſhed by the rebels in lieu of its value in money; as part of the thirty thouſand pounds which by the articles of ceſſation they were to pay the king. The major general ordered it to be returned into the barrels, and the men to be furniſhed with that which had been borrowed of Sir J. Sherlock; which was found to be very good. The lord lieutenant overtook the foot in their march; and when they arrived at Dublin, whither intelligence had been brought that they were all cut off, they were received with the greateſt joy; the whole people of the city almoſt coming out to meet them. Beſides receiving ſome of his rents, which was of great uſe to him to ſupport his forces, and to make ſome proviſion for the defence of Dublin, the marquis reaped no other fruit from this expedition, than to be convinced of the treachery of the Iriſh; of the vanity of truſting to the aſſiſtance of the confederates; and of the neceſſity of applying for it ſomewhere elſe. He had a little before employed lord Caſtlehaven to try to perſuade the nuncio not to oppoſe the peace: but all his lordſhip could do, he ſays, was in vain; "the nuncio declaring his reſolution to oppoſe it to the utmoſt, with other expreſſions relating to blood not becoming a churchman."

QUESTION, *by* J. P.

QUERY, the diameter of the leaſt circle that will circumſcribe an iſoſceles triangle; whoſe ſide is to its baſe as 3 to 4, and its ſuperficies is equal to five times its perimeter?

POETICAL ESSAYS.

PALEMON *and* COLINET.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.

From the laſt Edition of Woodhouſe's *Poems.*

WHEN ſpring with green had every grove array'd,
And deck'd the fields in all their flow'ry pride,
Two ſhepherds met beneath an hazle ſhade,
Palemon ſung, and Colinet reply'd;
'Twas in the Leſſowes ſadly-pleaſing grove,
Beſide the margin of that weeping ſtream,
Contending paſſions in their boſoms ſtrove,
And long loſt Damon was their mournful theme.

PALEMON.

I ſtill frequent dear Damon's matchleſs bow'rs,
His limpid ſprings, and ſweet umbrageous vales;
Where I was wont to paſs the bliſsful hours,
When Damon's voice attun'd the ſcented gales.

COLINET.

Sure, never ſhepherd ſung ſo ſweet a ſtrain,
None could, in ſoft inſtructive tales excel,
None could, like him, expreſs a lover's pain;
But, all his fame his ſongs alone can tell.

PALEMON.

A gentler ſoul ne'er warm'd a ſhepherd's breaſt,
He ſpurn'd not pen'ry with imperious air;
Low worth exulted, with his bounty bleſt;
Each tuneful ſwain was his peculiar care.

COLINET.

But, ah! no more his voice ſhall charm the grove,
From lowly worth his future bounty's fled;
No more ſhall tuneful ſwain his goodneſs prove,
He's gone to mix among the vulgar dead!

PALEMON.

Ah! now I feel, again, the pangful wound,
Which late I felt, lamenting o'er his grave,
With vulgar turf and twiſted briar bound,
Nor leſs prophan'd than that which ſhrowds a ſlave.

COLINET.

While murd'rous chiefs, and crafty ſtateſmen's duſt,
And titled vice, and ſcepter'd ignorance, lie
Beneath the ſculptur'd ſtone, and poliſh'd buſt,
Where lying mottoes catch the cheated eye.

PALEMON.

When Damon's brother fell by partial fates,
His pious hands fraternal trophies raiſe;
And one, his tuneful friend commemorates,
And one, proclaims the beauteous Dolman's praiſe.

COLINET.

* What tho' no grateful ſoul, with gen'rous hand,
Nor marble urn, nor common tombſtone,
In ſhepherds hearts his character ſhall ſtand,
And, in his lays, his fame ſhall ever live.

PALEMON.

My only ram ſhould quit my little fold,
(Nor would Narciſſa that profuſion blame)
To ſee bright marble Damon's duſt enfold,
And laſting epitaph ſupport his fame.

COLINET.

Perchance, in future day, ſome friend ſincere,
Of tuneful genius, and of ſoul ſublime,
Some monument may o'er his aſhes rear,
And ſnatch his mem'ry from the wrack of time.

PALEMON.

Mean-while from Damon's fields, and Damon's bow'rs,
What charm'd him with their tints, and ſoft perfume,
We'll yearly cull, ſweet ſhrubs, and flow'rs,
And ſpread the grateful wreath upon his tomb.

March 31, 1764.

VERSES *written in a Cottage belonging to* General Conway, *at Park-Place, near* Henley, *in* Berkſhire.

THE works of art let others praiſe,
Where Pride her waſte of wealth betrays,
And faſhion, independent grown,
Uſurps her parent nature's throne;
Lays all her fair dominions waſte,
And calls the depredations—taſte.
But I, who ne'er, with ſervile awe,
Give faſhion's whims the force of law,
Scorn all the glitter of expence,
When deſtitute of uſe and ſenſe;
More pleas'd to ſee the wanton rill,
Which trickles from ſome craggy hill,
Free through the valley wind its way,
Than when immur'd in walls of clay,
It ſtrives in vain its bonds to break,
And ſtagnates in a crooked lake.
With ſighs I ſee the native oak,
Bow to the inexorable ſtroke,
Whilſt an exotic puny race
Of upſtart ſhrubs uſurp its place;
Which, born beneath a milder ſky,
Shrink at a wint'ry blaſt, and die.
I can't behold without a Smile
The venerable gothic pile
(Which in our father's wiſer age
Was ſhelter'd from the tempeſt's rage)
Stand to the dreary north expos'd,
Within a Chineſe fence incloſ'd.
For me each leaden god may reign
In quiet o'er his old domain;

* *This was wrote before any ſtone was put upon his grave.*

heir claim is good by poets laws,
nd poets muſt ſupport their cauſe.)
t Pan be plac'd in paſtures fair,
nd ſeem to watch his fleecy care;
midſt her flowers let Flora ſtand;
t Ceres guard her cultur'd land;
heir oaks let Dryads ſtill defend;
t Naiads ſtill their ſprings attend:
t when old Neptune's fiſh-tail'd train
Tritons haunt an upland plain,
nd Dian ſeems to urge the chaſe
a ſnug garden's narrow ſpace;
hen Mars, with inſult rude, invades
he virgin muſes peaceful ſhades;
ith light'ning arm'd, when angry Jove
ares the poor tenants of the grove,
annot blindly league with thoſe,
ho thus the poets creed oppoſe.
To nature in my earlieſt Youth,
ow'd my conſtancy and truth,
hen in her *Hardwicke*'s much-lov'd ſhade,
amoured of her charms, I ſtray'd;
d, as I rov'd the woods among,
r praiſe in liſping numbers ſung:
r will I now reſign my heart
captive to her rival art.——
r from the pageant ſcenes of pride,
e ſtill my careleſs ſteps ſhall guide;
hether, by contemplation led,
he rich romantic wild I tread,
here nature, for her pupil man,
as ſtruck out many a noble plan;
whether, from yon wood-crown'd brow,
iew the lovely vale below;
r when, with more than common care,
ture had ſtretch'd the landſcape there,
r Conway caught the fair deſign,
nd ſoften'd ev'ry harſher line;
pleaſing lights each object plac'd,
e heightened all the piece with taſte.
O, Conway! while the public voice
plauds our ſov'reign's well-weigh'd choice,
d Albion's friends, exulting, ſee
r fame, her int'reſt, riſe with thee;
n would my patriot muſe proclaim
e ſtateſman's and the ſoldier's fame,
d bind immortal on thy brow
e civic crown, and laurel bough.
, tho' unſkill'd to join the choir,
o aptly tune the courtly lyre;
o', with the vaſſals of thy ſtate,
ever at thy levee wait;
t it be oft my happier lot,
meet thee in this rural cot;
ſee thee here, thy mind unbend,
d quit the ſtateſman for the friend;
ile ſmiles unbought, and void of Art,
ing genuine from the ſocial heart.
appy the muſe, which here retir'd,
gratitude like mine inſpir'd,
e to no party, loves to pay
worth like thine her grateful lay;
, in no venal verſe commend
man of taſte, and nature's friend.
ottage, July, 1766.

The FRENCH PEASANT. *A* FABLE.

WHEN things are done, and paſt recalling,
'Tis folly, then, to fret or cry.
Prop up a rotten houſe that's falling,
But when it's down ev'n let it lye.
O patience! patience! thou'rt a jewel,
And, like all jewels, hard to find.
'Mongſt all the various men you ſee,
Examine ev'ry mother's ſon;
You'll find they all in this agree,
To make ten troubles out of one;
When paſſions rage, they heap on fuel,
And give their reaſon to the wind.
Hark! don't you hear the general cry?
"Whoſe troubles ever equall'd mine!"
How readily each ſtander-by
Replies, with captious echo, mine.
Sure, from our clime this diſcord ſprings:
Heav'ns choiceſt bleſſings we abuſe.
For ev'ry Engliſhman alive,
Whether duke, lord, eſquire, or gent,
Claims, as his juſt prerogative,
Eaſe, liberty, and diſcontent.
A Frenchman often ſtarves and ſings,
With cheerfulneſs, and wooden ſhoes.
A peaſant, of the true French breed,
Was driving in a narrow road,
A cart, with but one ſorry ſteed,
And fill'd with onions; ſav'ry load!
Careleſs, he trudg'd along before,
Singing a Gaſcon roundelay.
Hard by there ran a whimpring brook;
The road hung ſhelving tow'rds the brim;
The ſpiteful wind th' advantage took;
The wheel flies up; the onions ſwim;
The peaſant ſaw his fav'rite ſtore,
At one rude blaſt, all puff'd away.
How would an Engliſh clown have ſworn,
To hear them plump, and ſee them roll?
Have curs'd the day that he was born,
And, for an onion, damn'd his ſoul?
Our Frenchman acted quite as well,
He ſtopt (and hardly ſtopt) his ſong;
Firſt rais'd the bidet from his ſwoon;
Then ſtood a little while, to view
His onions, bobbing up and down;
At laſt, he ſhrugging cry'd, "*Parbleu!*
* *Il ne manq ici, que du ſel,*
Pour faire du potage excellent."

The following is a correct Liſt of Toaſts now drank by all thoſe who wiſhed to ſee the land-tax at 3*s. in the pound.*

ABDY, Sir Ant.
Amcotts, Charles Thomas
Bacon, Edward
Abercromby, James
Bagot, Sir Walter
Ackland, Sir. T. Dyke
Bagot, William
A'Court, Gen. Wm
Baker, Sir William
Adams, George
Baldwin, Charles
Anſtruther, Sir John
Bampfylde, Richard
Archer, Andrew,
Barne, Miles
Armytage, Sir George
Barrow, Charles

Bertie

* *Here wants nothing but ſalt to make excellent porridge,*

Bertie, Peregrine
Blackett, Sir Walter
Bootle, Rich. Wilbr.
Brand, Thomas
Bridges, Sir Brooke
Bullock, John
Burdett, Sir Robert
Burke, William
Burt, William Matt.
Byde, Thomas Plumer.
Campbell, Daniel
Carysfort, Lord
Caſwell, Timothy
Catherlough, Lord *ſ.*
Cave, Sir Thomas
Cavendiſh, Lord Geo.
Cavendiſh, Lord John
Child, Robert
Cholmley, Nathaniel
Cholmondely, Thomas
Clive, Richard
Coke, Wenman
Colebrooke, Sir Geo.
Colleton, James Edw.
Coleraine, Lord
Cooke, George
Cornewall, Velters
Cotes, Adm. Thomas
Cotton, Sir John Hynde
Coventry, Thomas
Craven, Thomas
Curzon, Aſheton
Dalrymple, Sir Hugh
Darker, John
Daſhwood, Sir James
Douglaſs, Sir James
De Grey, Thomas *ſ.*
Delaval, George Shafto
Dempſter, George
Dickſon, John
Dowdeſwell, Wm *ſ.*
Downe, Lord
Drake, William
Duke, John
Duncombe, Thomas
Dundaſs, Sir Lawrence
Dundaſs, Thomas
Egerton, Samuel
Ewer, William
Eyre, Samuel
Farnham, Lord
Fetherſtonhaugh, Sir M.
Fife, Lord
Forreſter, Alexander,
Foley, Thomas
Garth, Charles
Gaſcoyne, Bamber, *ſ.*
Gilbert, Thomas
Glyn, Sir Richard
Glynne, Sir John
Gray, Charles,
Grenville, Hon. Geo. *ſ.*
Grey, Lord
Groſvenor, Thomas
Hales, Sir Tho. Pym
Hamilton, Wm Gerard
Hamilton, John
Hanbury, John
Harbord, Harbord
Hardy, Sir Charles,
Harley, Hon. Thomas
Harley, Robert
Harris, James
Hay, Dr. George *ſ.*
Herbert, Edward
Herne, Francis
Hewett, John *ſ.*
Hinchinbroke, Lord
Hobart, Hon. George
Holt, Rowland
Houblon, Jacob
Howard, Thomas
Hunter, Thomas Orby
Huſſey, William
Jones, Robert
Iſham, Sir Edmond *ſ.*
Keck, Anthony
Keck, Anthony-James
Keppel, Adm. Aug.
Keppel, Gen. William
Knightly, Lucy
Kynaſton, Edward
Lambton, Gen. John
Laſcelles, Edwin
Laſcelles, Daniel,
Laſcelles, Edward
Legh, Peter
Legh, Peter
Lenox, Lord George
Lowndes, Richard
Luttrel, Simon
Lynch, William
Mackay, Alexander
Mawbey, Sir Joſeph *ſ.*
Meredith, Sir William
Milles, Richard
Moleſworth, Sir John
Molyneux, Tho. More
Monſon, Hon. George
Montagu, Edward
Montagu, Frederick
Mordaunt, Sir Charles
Morgan, Thomas
Morgan, Thomas jun.
Morgan, Sir John
Morton, John
Moſtyn, Sir Roger
Murray, James
Neville, R. Neville
Newdigate, Sir Rog. *ſ.*
Norton, Sir Fletcher
Ongley, Rob. Henry *ſ.*
Oſbaldeſton, Fountayn
Orwell, Lord
Owen, Sir William
Palmer, Sir John
Panmure, Lord
Parker, John
Pelham, Thomas
Pennington, Sir John
Philips, Sir Richard
Pitt, Thomas
Plumer, William
Pownal, Thomas
Praed, H. Mackworth
Proctor, Sir Wm Beau.
Pryce, John Pugh
Raſhleigh, Philip
Rice, George
Rigby, Richard
Ruſhout John
Sackville, Lord George
Sargent, John
St. John, Henry
St. Aubyn, Sir John
Scawen, James
Scudamore, John
Sebright, Sir John
Seymour, Henry
Sharpe, Fane Wm
Shiffner, Henry
Sibthorpe, Coningsby
Smith, Sir Jarrit
Smith, John
Southwell, Edward
Stephens, Richard
Stephenſon, John
Taviſtock, Marquis of
Thomond, Lord
Thurlow, Edward
Thynne, Hon. Hen. Fr.
Tracy, Thomas
Tuckfield John
Tudway, Clement
Tynte, Sir Char. Kem.
Vanſittart, Arthur
Verney, Lord
Vernon, Hon. G. Ve.
Vincent, Sir Franc.
Upton, John
Waller, Robert
Walter, John Rolt
Ward, Hon. John *ſ.*
Way, Benjamin
Webb, Philip Carter
Weddel, William
Wedderburn, Alex.
Wemyſs, James
Weſt, James
Whately, Thomas
White, John
Willoughby, Thom.
Winnington, Sir Ed.
Winterton, Lord
Wodehouſe, Sir Arm.
mine
Wyndham, William
Wood, Robert
Yorke, Hon. Chas.
Yorke, Hon. John

Letter to a Niece.

WELL then—as you will have it ſo, I will tell you, my dear, ſweet niece, what I think will be your fate with my friend Heartfree, as you are fixt upon marrying him:—You love him, and in truth he will deſerve your love, and if it is not your own fault, you will be very happy with him.

As he is nearer forty than thirty, you muſt expect ſome ingredients of the old bachelor in him, but not a grain of the ill nature.——Tho' not a rake, you know he has been no Joſeph, till your ſweet ſelf made him ſo;—now all women are indifferent to him but you;—from his experience in the ſex, he knows you would not be always the angel he calls you at preſent, if your good heart, unable temper, and fine ſenſe, were not to continue you ſo. I am ſure he is ſo ſenſible of it, that he will almoſt confeſs to any body but you, that by the end of the honey-moon, he will hear no more of your roſy lips, love-darting eyes, vermillion cheeks, lilly hands, or ſnowy breaſt; and it is ten to one but you are taken down in your wedding ſhoes;—nay, ſtrange as you think it now, take my word for it, you will not be entitled to the ſide of bacon;—ſtill you will have no cauſe to complain; you will enjoy his conſtant love—you will find him ever happy in you, and ever watchful to make you ſo in him—but if you ceaſe to be his angel, you will preſently yourſelf with the thoughts that you are

ved Belinda,—and if you do not find what young lovers expect—that

xtatic bliss shall every hour employ,
nd every sense be lost in endless joy—

will not, believe me, have any reason to nt your engaging with Heartfree.

ow then am I to keep his love? I fear experience of the old batchelor.—Fear my Belinda, though time has riveted peculiarities—you will take more plea- in conforming to them, than some, I not many of your sex, would to oppose. ou find him fond of cleanliness, you will all him nice and finical. If he loves tuality at meal-times, you will not teach servants to think him peevish and impa- ;—should he say this chicken is too roasted, you will not say it is done to ;—if he condemns the sauce of that ee, you will not insist it is the same he d but a few days before; you will not a point to contradict him in every com- he shall make at table, as if you ght his censuring the cook was an affront e mistress;—if you see he loves order egularity among the servants, you will ncourage them to say he is so particular, nobody can live with him; if you see him , upon the settling his annual accounts, will not persuade your physician, or your ife, to send you to Bath in the winter, Scarborough in the summer, by which will run out again the next year;—when avel with him, you will not stuff and your carriage like the York machine; when you are going together on a par- pleasure, and he asks if you are ready, chariot is come and it is time to go, ill not call him as punctual as one of ooden figures at St. Dunstan's, and keep waiting as if you was willing to try r he is not as patient too.

will remember the life that he has sed to, and will not therefore expect hen he altered his state, he was to also his nature. You will not let him w the management of my comforts is hands of her whose happiness it is to happy, there is more confusion in my and disorder among my servants. I eat better at a tavern than now at my le: A party of pleasure with her I t in the world, is tiresome and disa- ; and though our income is more fficient, with the least œconomy, for neceſſaries, comforts, luxuries, and easures, I have less pocket-money than was a school-boy.

you will never give him occasion to You will therefore hear instead, No is so well managed as Belinda's; No- es better that Heartfree; and, though s all the luxuries of life, he cannot his income. No party of pleasure is e to him, of which Belinda is not one. You will find in every thing he eats, every thing he does, thinks, or says, Belinda gives the relish. If he is pleased, it is chiefly that Belinda is the cause. You will find him industrious to be happy at every thing, because he sees his Belinda is industrious to make every thing agreeable to him: And, I will add, my dear niece, you can never quarrel, though you have heard it is inseparable from matrimony. You will be so constantly employed in contending which shall contribute most to the happiness of the other, that you will not have one moment to spare for contending about any thing else. Thus says the prophetic soul of

BENEDICT.

An Account of the English Merchant, *performed at* Drury-lane *Theatre.*

PERSONS.

Lord Falbridge,	Mr. Powell.
Sir William Douglas,	Mr. Havard.
Owen,	Mr. Burton.
Spatter,	Mr. King.
Mr. Freeport,	Mr. Yates,
Valet de Chambre,	Mr. Baddeley.
Lady Alton,	Mrs. Abington.
Amelia,	Mrs. Palmer.
Mrs. Goodman,	Mrs. Hopkins.
Polly,	Miss Pope.

SIR William Douglas, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, being disaffected to the government, is obliged to quit his country, whereby his only daughter, Amelia (who is possessed of every amiable quality which can render her respectable) is reduced to the greatest distress; in which dilemma she procures a lodging in the name of Amelia Wharton, in the house of Mrs. Goodman, (who keeps a lodging house in London) where she makes use of those little employments she had been taught as a pastime, to gain a trifling subsistence for herself, and her faithful servant Polly; though driven to the want of mere necessaries (which is perceived by Mrs. Goodman) she refuses to accept of the kind offices of her hostess, who however uses every stratagem to assist her, without being perceived by Amelia as acts of charity. Sir William Douglas (for whose pardon great interest was making) arrives in London, and a lodging is provided for him at the same house; but being informed by Owen, his confident, that lord Brumpton, who was soliciting his pardon, was dead, he advises him to conceal his real name. Being informed of this amiable lady, sir William is desirous of having an interview, and begs of Mrs. Goodman to prevail on her to take a dinner with them; this proves fruitless, for Amelia, fearful of being discovered, chuses rather to content herself in her own apartment, without seeing any one but her trusty

Polly,

Polly, and at times the friendly Mrs. Goodman. When Mr. Freeport (the merchant) arrives, he viſits Mrs. Goodman, and enquires what new lodgers ſhe has got ſince his departure; ſhe tells him all, but particularizes Amelia; relates to him her amiable qualities, that ſhe ſuppoſes her a perſon of good parentage, but in ſeeming great diſtreſs. Mr. Freeport, on this repreſentation (being of a friendly and exceeding charitable diſpoſition) inſiſts on ſeeing Amelia, and obliges Mrs. Goodman to ſhew him to her aparment: on his earneſt ſolicitation Mrs. Goodman agrees, but deſires to go before and prepare Amelia for ſuch an unexpected viſit; Mr. Freeport makes no ceremony, but ſoon enters, and inſiſts on being entertained in Amelia's apartment. When Mrs. Goodman is gone, Mr. Freeport frankly tells Amelia all he had heard, and as he thought it his duty to diſpoſe of a tenth of his gains to aſſiſt the diſtreſſed, he preſents her with a note of 200l. being a tenth of his preſent gains, which he offers not from oſtentation, but as a real duty; ſhe begs he will take it again, as her wants are no more than ſhe is capable of ſupplying; he is convinced however from what he has heard, and from Polly's behaviour, that ſhe is really diſtreſſed, and inſiſts on her acceptance; Mrs. Goodman then enters, Amelia deſires her to prevail on Mr. Freeport to receive his note again, and then departs; he however will not, but orders Mrs. Goodman to keep it, and apply it to ſuch uſes as might benefit Amelia. The beauty of this fair paragon (though thus recluſe) ſoon ſpread abroad, whereon Lord Falbridge viſits her, not from a generous motive, but a deſign to ſeduce her; ſhe however poſſeſſes not only beauty, but is guided by the ſtricteſt virtue; ſo that his lordſhip is fruſtrated in his attempt: the news of his lordſhip's viſits reaching lady Alton's ears (to whom his lordſhip had made pretenſions in an honourable way, but finding her haughty diſpoſition, and that his intent in marrying would be fruſtrated, declined his viſits) ſhe pays a viſit to Amelia, and makes very favourable offers, provided ſhe will no more ſee lord Falbridge; Amelia, unwilling to lie under ſo great an obligation to her ladyſhip, rejects the propoſal, which raiſes her utmoſt reſentment, and thereon ſhe employs Spatter (a hackney writer whom ſhe has taken into her pay, and from a garret had provided him a lodging in the houſe where Amelia was) to uſe every endeavour to find out every thing which might tend to vilify Amelia's character, that her ladyſhip might regain Lord Falbridge's affection. Spatter, who minds not what he ſays, ſo he is but a gainer thereby, accepts of her ladyſhip's bounty to put to the vileſt purpoſes; by pretending to have ſome knowledge of Amelia, he thinks by bribing, to ſift the whole from Polly, who perceiving the intent, rejects the bribe, though almoſt ſtarving; he therefore, to ingratiate himſelf with his patroneſs, is reduced to ſtratagem, ſuppoſes her a native of Scotland, and consequently a diſaffected perſon; ſhe muſt therefore be an enemy to government, and even offers to ſwear it is ſo; and afterwards, to ſtrengthen this accuſation, he intercepts a letter (by bribing Lord Falbridge's valet) from his lordſhip to Amelia, in which he informs her of his being acquainted with her being the daughter of Sir William Douglas. An accuſation on the oath of Spatter is lodged againſt Amelia, and the officers of juſtice enter the houſe to take her away; but Mr. Freeport being there, generouſly offers his own bail, and thereby thwarts her ladyſhip's intention. Sir William, ſuſpecting Amelia to be his daughter, through the entreaty of Polly, and his informing her of his being a native of Aberdeen, gains admittance to Amelia. Spatter, who was ſure to let nothing paſs unnoticed, takes occaſion to liſten (which was a common practice with him) to what paſſed between them, and thus diſcovers this ſtranger to be father to Amelia. Accuſation is lodged and warrants iſſued, for apprehending Sir William and his daughter; this alarming intelligence is brought to the truſty Owen, and Falbridge uſes his utmoſt endeavours for their eſcape; but Mr. Freeport, having been informed by Owen that the late Lord Brumpton was the perſon who intereſted himſelf ſo much in favour of Sir William, haſtens immediately to the preſent Lord Brumpton (a particular friend of his, though unknown to William) who upon application, finds his late lordſhip had obtained a pardon for his deceaſe; with this pardon Mr. Freeport arrives juſt as the officers are conducting William and Amelia away; his preſence which occaſions much uneaſineſs on the part of Lady Alton, but infuſes general joy to other parties, and the profoundeſt reſpect from Sir William and Amelia; and Lord Falbridge is not leſs rejoiced at Mr. Freeport having got that which he had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to obtain, but without effect. Mr. Freeport (who from the amiable qualities of Amelia, had entertained a tender regard for her) having heard howmuch his lordſhip was capable of his folly in endeavouring to ruin Amelia, had intereſted himſelf in behalf of the unhappy father and daughter, given up pretenſions on his part, and preſented his lordſhip to Sir William, as a deſerving ſon-in-law. Sir William chearfully accepts the offer, and the piece ends with Mr. Freeport having the inward ſatisfaction of thwarting the mean deſigns of the haughty Lady Alton, and having the inſtrument of procuring happineſs to the deſerving.

How far the piece may bear the teſt of ſevere criticiſm, we pretend not to determine, but muſt ſay, that if ſentimental

ether with a mixture of true humour, de- of the leaſt tincture of obſcenity or im- rality, can pleaſe an audience, this cannot of having a happy effect.

We congratulate the manager in having ſo caſt the characters, that each performer does the ſtricteſt juſtice to the author; and Mrs. Palmer in particular exceeded our warmeſt hopes.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

HIS majeſty gave the royal aſ- ſent to the mutiny bill; the bill to continue the free im- portation of wheat and wheat- meal; that to take off the du- ties upon tallow, &c. imported, to ſeveral road and private bills.

At a ſeſſions of admiralty, held at the Old ley, three priſoners were tried, viz.

John Wynne, otherwiſe Power, late a ma- r on board the merchant ſhip Polly, Capt. , bound from Briſtol to the coaſt of Gui- on the ſlave trad-, which ſhip, in the ence of the captain, who was on ſhore at e Appolonia, he by force took on him command of, ſhooting the chief mate ough the ſhoulder, and wounding another, obliged the company to ſwear allegiance him; afterwards proceeding to the river an, moſt barbarouſly murdered a free ne- , who was hoſtage on board for two ſlaves, ſurmiſe that he intended to raiſe a revolt ongſt the ſlaves; firſt whipping him, and ing him with a hanger: after which Fitzgerald, another ringleader, uſed him the ſame manner, till few ſigns of life e left, when to complete the tragedy, one er fellow, named Putt or Pott, cut off his d with an axe, and threw him overboard.

John Fawcett, for piratically betraying his as a ſeaman, and running away with a ll veſſel or boat, belonging to the Plumper, t. Brown, maſter, bound from Liverpool the coaſt of Africa, on the ſlave trade, diſpoſing of the goods, merchandize, tac- &c. belonging to the ſame. He was mmended by the jury for mercy. [And af- rards pardoned.]

John Tomlin, indicted with Power, for piracy only, was acquitted; the proſecu- for the crown, from ſeveral favourable umſtances in his caſe, humanely declined ng evidence againſt him.

TUESDAY, March 3.

ir Nathaniel Naſh, alderman of Caſtle nard ward, reſigned his gown, on account his ill ſtate of health.

THURSDAY, 5.

amuel Plumb, Eſq; was choſen alder- in the room of the abovementioned gen- an.

TUESDAY, 10.

John Wynne, otherwiſe Power, was exe- ch, 1767. cuted, perſuant to his ſentence, at Execution-dock.

THURSDAY, 12.

The lord-mayor, ſeveral aldermen, &c. &c. preſented the duke of Cumberland with the freedom of London.

Was held at Merchant-Taylors hall, a general court of the Eaſt-India company, when it appearing by the report of the directors, that the late terms offered by them to government were inadmiſſible, therefore a motion was made by George Dempſter, Eſq; that the court ſhould be adjourned to next Wedneſday, in order that ſome farther propoſitions might be propoſed to accommodate the preſent differences between the company and the miniſtry; and after a debate of near four hours, Sir James Hodges moved that the court ſhould be adjourned to next Monday, which motion was unanimouſly approved of by the whole proprietors. Some of the principal ſpeakers in this long debate were, Thomas Rouſe, Eſq; deputy chairman; Sir James Hodges, Mr. George Dempſter, Sir George Colebrooke, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Vanſittart, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Per. Cuſt, Mr. Salvadore, Mr. Franks, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Mackintoſh, Mr. Crowley, &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was held a general court of the Eaſt-India company, at Merchant-Taylors hall, Threadneedle-ſtreet, which conſiſted of a very numerous meeting of the proprietors: the court was opened with a ſpeech from a very reputable proprietor, calling to mind the great ſervices and merits of lord Clive; and concluded with the following motions, viz.

That it is the opinion of this court, that the important ſervices rendered to the company by lord Clive, merit a grateful acknowledgment and return; and that a grant to his lordſhip, and his perſonal repreſentatives of an additional term in the jaghire of ten years, commencing from the determination of his lordſhip's preſent right therein, would be a proper acknowledgment and return for ſuch important ſervices; and that it be recommended to the court of directors, that upon any future propoſitions being made, either to parliament, or to his majeſty's miniſters, this reſolution of the general court be humbly repreſented.

This motion being ſeconded, a debate enſued, which concluded in a motion of ad-

journment made by Mr. Dempſter; upon which the court divided, and it was carried againſt the adjournment, by a majority of 73, viz. 243 againſt 170: then the main queſtion being put, a ballot for the deciſion of the ſame was demanded by two different ſets of proprietors; the firſt conſiſting of gentlemen who were for the queſtion, the other of gentlemen who voted for the adjournmeut of the court, viz.

For the Queſtion. Sir James Hodges, Peregrine Cuſt, Eſq; Sir George Colebrooke, Hon. Thomas Walpole, Lord Coleraine, Aaron Franks, Eſq; John Stewart, Eſq; Joſeph Salvador, Eſq; John Walſh, Eſq;

For the Adjournment. Hon. Henry Talbot, William Poultney, Peter Godfrey, John Whiteſide, William Burk, George Dempſter, John Townſon, Iſaac Panchaud, and John Stewart, Eſqrs.

THURSDAY, 19.

Was held a general court of the governors and company of the Bank of England, at their houſe in Treadneedle-ſtreet; when a dividend of two and a half per cent. for intereſts and profits, for the half year, ending the 5th of April next, was agreed to; the warrants for which are to be payable the 13th of the ſame month.

At the concluſion of the ballot at Merchant-Taylors hall, the numbers were,

For Sir George Colebrooke's queſt. 456
Mr. George Dempſter's 264

After the concluſion of theſe queſtions, the proprietors formed themſelves into a general court, when Mr. Dempſter moved to reconſider the queſtion concerning the additional term of ten years propoſed to be granted lord Clive in his jaghire, commencing from his lordſhip's preſent intereſt therein, and which was to be ballotted for on the 24th. This motion was oppoſed by Sir James Hodges, knt. as being entirely contrary to order, and the proceedings of the ſaid court. After a debate, which laſted till half an hour paſt ten o'clock, the queſtion for adjournment to the 24th was carried by a very conſiderable majority.

MONDAY, 23.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, with the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to—The bill for granting an aid to his majeſty by a land tax, for the ſervice of the preſent year (3s. in the pound.)—The bill for better regulating his majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore.—The bill to enlarge the term and powers granted to the inhabitants of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, by certain funeral rates, for rebuilding their pariſh church, &c. And to ſeveral road, incloſure, and other bills.

TUESDAY, 24.

The three malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate, have been reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure. (See p. 91.)

The numbers upon the ballot taken at Merchant-Taylors hall, upon the queſtion propoſed by ſir James Hodges, knt. relating to the grant of an additional term of ten years, after the determination of lord Clive's preſent right in his jaghire ſhall be expired, was declared as follows:

For the queſtion — 361
Againſt it — 332

Majority 29

After the above declaration, Mr. Baker moved for an immediate adjournment. This motion was oppoſed by another proprietor, who offered an amendment to this queſtion, viz. That the court ſhould be adjourned to a certain day, in order to receive the directors report, concerning Mr. Sullivan's, and the other propoſitions referred to the direction conſideration, for accommodating the company's preſent diſputes with government. Theſe two queſtions cauſed long debates, which laſted till after eleven o'clock, when a diviſion being demanded upon the firſt queſtion, there were

For adjourning *ſine die* 86
Againſt it 76

Majority 10

On the firſt inſtant was held the anniverſary feaſt of the antient Britons; a handſome collection was made for the charity, and the prince of Wales gave 100l.

A ſhort time ſince one Tedder, a poor man who lived in a village in Eſſex, bordering on Suffolk, had a copyhold eſtate left him of about 30l. per annum; in conſequence of which he applied to the ſteward of the manor (the lord of which is now at Paris) but not having money enough to pay the neceſſary fine, which amounted to a year's income, he was refuſed admiſſion: in order to obtain it, he declared he would go to Paris; his neighbours looked upon his ſcheme as fooliſh and romantic, and diſſuaded him from it, but he perſiſted in his reſolution of proſecuting his journey: accordingly he mortgaged up all he was worth, went forward on his expedition, and embarked with his ſon about twelve years old, at Dover. On his landing at Calais he had only a groat left, and underſtood not a word of the language of the country; but luckily meeting with a blackſmith, who had formerly been a prisoner of war in England, and who could ſpeak Engliſh, he informed him of his ſtory: the blackſmith wrote a brief narrative of the caſe, and bid him apply to the houſes on the road, and ſhew the paper; which was attended with very happy ſucceſs, being hoſpitably ſupplied with coarſe bread and ſoup, and permitted to lie at night in the out-houſes. After ſeveral days peregrination he arrived at Paris, and ſoon found out his lordſhip's hotel, where he applied, and being known by ſome of his

vants, he had the honour of being introduced to his lordſhip, in his miſerable ragged condition, having ſcarcely clothes to his back, or ſhoes to his feet. On telling the reaſon of his viſit, his lordſhip who remembered the man, could not help laughing heartily at the oddity of his ſcheme; he was afterwards introduced to her ladyſhip; and by both their bounties he and his ſon were new cloathed and generouſly relieved with money ſufficient to carry them home: his lordſhip likewiſe forgave the fine, and gave him an inſtrument, ſigned by himſelf, in order to have admiſſion to his eſtate: the poor man was overwhelmed with gratitude, expreſſed his ſenſe of it in the beſt manner he was able, and on his return took poſſeſſion, to the aſtoniſhment of his neighbours.

A calculation of the number of cattle, that killed in one year in the city of London, made by the late Mr. Empſom, 1761; ſheep and lambs, 711,121; bulls, oxen, and cows, 78,254; calves, 104,760; hogs for pork, 146,932; for bacon, 41,000; ſucking pigs, 52,600.

The houſe of Henry Pye, Eſq; at Knotting, in Bedfordſhire, was lately conſumed by fire.

Pardon and rewards have been offered for the diſcovery of the writers of ſeveral incendiary letters received in many parts of the country.

At the aſſizes at Oakham, two malefactors received ſentence of death, but were reprieved; at Maidſtone two, but reprieved; at Aylesbury three, two of whom were reprieved; at Nottingham none; at Ayleſbury five, four of whom were reprieved; at Bedford three, one of whom was reprieved; at Huntingdon, one for a rape; at Cambridge, two; at Lincoln, two; at Chelmsford, nine, eight of them were reprieved; at Winchester, ſeven; at Thetford, ſeven; at Dorcheſter, two, one of whom was reprieved: at Reading, three. Five houſes have been conſumed by fire, at Wisbeach, in the iſle of Ely. Alſo an houſe and ſeveral out-houſes in the city of Ely.

There is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Barnard of Handley, near Worceſter, a ſow which has had no leſs than 345 pigs. In the ſpace of one year in particular, ſhe farrowed three times, ſeventeen pigs in the firſt litter, eighteen in the ſecond, and nineteen in the third; and this prolific creature is now in pig again.

The Rev. William Hanbury, rector of Church Langton in Leiceſterſhire, has given the ſum of 15000l. together with his eſtate of his plantations, in truſt and confidence, for a very large and extenſive charity; and immediately upon ſigning the different deeds, orders were ſent for their inrollment in his majeſty's high court of Chancery, in obedience of the directions enjoined by the ſtatute of Mortmain.

Saliſbury, Feb. 23. On the 21ſt ult. in digging down King-Barrow, at the South End of Stoborough near Wareham in Dorſetſhire, to make the turnpike road, in the centre, at the bottom of the Barrow, and even with the ſurface of the earth, in the natural ſandy ground, was diſcovered a very large hollow trunk of an oak, rudely excavated, ten feet long, four in diameter, much decayed; on opening it were found many bones of an human body wrapped up in a large covering of ſeveral deer ſkins, neatly ſewed together. On unfolding the covering was found a ſmall veſſel of oak, of a very dark colour, in the ſhape of an urn. On the outſide was cut a great number of lines, but nothing was found in it. There were the remains ſeemingly of a piece of gold lace, four inches long and two and a half broad, found ſtuck on a deer ſkin covering, which was very much decayed.

Sherborn, March 23. On Monday laſt between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, which continued till ſix in the evening, and conſumed the better part of the houſes in the town. Upwards of fifty dwelling houſes, with ſhops, backhouſes, and the ſhambles, are reduced to to aſhes.——The wind being very high, it was with the greateſt difficulty prevented from deſtroying the whole town.

Newcaſtle, March 34. One William Hodgſon, aged twenty-two, labourer at ſir Laurence Dundas's allum work, fell, during the late great ſnow, from the top of the cliff at the new work at Loſthouſe, which from top to bottom meaſures juſt 155 yards. The precipice is ſomewhat ſlanting for about two-thirds from the top. He ſlid down that part of the rock on the breech with amazing velocity, carrying down with him a large quantity of ſnow, which preſerved him a great meaſure; and being thrown with great vehemence from a projecting crag, which turned him heels over head, he fell down perpendicular upwards of fifty yards into a ſnow drift at the foot of a cliff, where he lay above half an hour before his companions could get to him to take him up; and indeed they were ſometime in ſuſpence whether they ſhould go to him or to the director of the work, in order to have the coroner ſent for, becauſe they never expected to find him alive. His right thigh was very much broke; the left knee, and the inward extremity of the right collar-bone, were diſlocated. He was inſenſible for ſome days, and a month elapſed before he recovered a right uſe of his reaſon. His left hand is paralytick; but there is at preſent hopes of his recovering the uſe of it in a ſhort time. It is remarkable, that he was ſo far from having any preſence of mind during the fall, that he has not the leaſt remembrance of it, and, on growing ſenſible, would not for ſome time believe that he had fallen down the cliff, though he remembers being at the top of it juſt before he ſlipt down; but he knows no more of what followed than if

he had not exiſted, nor has any idea of the ſpace of time during which he was inſenſible.

Since the erection of the Britiſh linen company at Edinburgh in 1746, the annual amount of linen ſtamped for ſale in Scotland, is increaſed from 5480324 yards, value 222870l. 13s. to 12746659 yards, value 579227l. 11s. which was the report of that ſociety for the laſt year.

From Athole in Scotland we learn that on the 26th ult. between five and ſix in the afternoon, the ferry-boat, on the water of Garr and Invergarry, near the paſs of Killicrankie, containing 30 paſſengers, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the current and was overſet, by which melancholy accident no leſs than 27 perſons have moſt unfortunately loſt their lives. Theſe unhappy ſufferers were returning from Mouline Market, where they had been diſpoſing of their linen-yarn: Six farmers with their wives periſhed on this occaſion.

Hertford, in New-England, Jan. 12. The weather, which of late has been very cold, changed to warm; and laſt Monday it began to rain, which continued that night and next day; there being a good deal of ſnow on the ground, it occaſioned a vaſt and ſudden flood, which has done great damage to the mills, dams, bridges, &c. In this place a large dam is carried away, together with a ſaw-mill, and the greateſt part of a griſt mill, in which was deſtroyed a conſiderable quantity of grain and meal; another griſtmill on the ſame ſtream has received ſome damage, and the great bridge was with the greateſt difficulty preſerved. A warehouſe, fitted up for, and occupied by a family, at the ferry, was entirely carried off by the ice, and the family very narrowly eſcaped. Happily the ice ſtopped before the height of the flood, or it is probable all the ſtores and dwelling houſes at the river ſide had been ſwept away. All the weſt diviſion bridges but one are carried away, and their mills much damaged. Beſides the above, the town will ſuffer greatly in the loſs of fences, which are prodigiouſly damaged. At Middletown, the great bridge lately erected, is carried away, as are alſo ſeveral other bridges on the ſame river; in the weſt part of that town ſeveral bridges, mills, and dams are ſwept away. Mr. Stephen Blake, of that place, an under ſheriff, and his ſon about twelve years old, were both drowned, in attempting to croſs a bridge at the ſouth end of the town. At Suffield, all their mills, dams and bridges are carried away, or much damaged. At Farmington, a fulling-mill, with its dam, has been carried off; three bridges are a good deal damaged. The bridge at Windſor, which lately coſt 200l. in building, is deſtroyed. At Wintonbury, a fulling mill, and dam, belonging to Capt. Gillet, were carried away, together with a quantity of cloth. On the poſt road between this place and New York there are only Kingſbridge and a bridge at Norwolk left ſtanding. New Haven has ſuffered very much, having loſt three or four large bridges, and two or three dykes made for damming out the tides.

Extract of a Letter from Bridge-town, Barbadoes, Jan. 16, 1767.

"The many fires in this unfortunate town, ſeem to threaten a total deſtruction of it, as well as to hurry us out of our lives. With no ſmall concern, I now acquaint you of another dreadful fire which happened on the 27th of December. It broke out between eight and nine at night, and continued burning till morning, with more fury than the dreadful one of the 19th of May. Above forty dwelling houſes are burnt down, beſides ſeveral conſiderable ſtores and timber yards. It began in an old ſtore of Meſſrs. Bedford and co. but in what manner no one can give any account. Several large yards full of lumber and coals being contiguous, it was impoſſible to extinguiſh it till it had conſumed all within its reach, beſides ſeveral capital houſes belonging to the merchants; a vaſt quantity of boards, planks, ſtaves, and heading for ſugar, and rum caſks, &c. were deſtroyed, as moſt of the trade was carried on in this ſpot ſince the former terrible diſaſter. Though the damage is very great, no exact calculation can yet be made with regard to it. Our legiſlature will, no doubt, purſue with vigour every meaſure that can raiſe our drooping credit, particularly that of building the town on a ſafer plan, which every well wiſher to this colony will certainly exert their utmoſt endeavours to promote."

The authenticity of the truth contained in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman, now on his travels in Italy, to his friend in London may be depended on.—"the poor of Rome are at preſent in great need, as well as the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, for want of corn, which furniſhes continual occaſions to the well diſpoſed to exert their charity; which, to do the Romans juſtice, they are not wanting in; but the good people of Perugia have ſurpaſſed all; who following the noble example of their biſhop, who firſt ſold his own coaches, horſes, plate, &c. and even pawned the church plate alſo, to buy corn for the poor, was imitated by the whole body of the people of faſhion, every one ſelling, or pledging, their moſt valuable effects; and the ladies giving up even their jewels, &c. all to ſupply the common wants; by which means they have ſaved the whole people from ſtarving and rendered themſelves immortal, by an action that would have done the greateſt honour even to antient Rome itſelf."

They write from Copenhagen, that according to a calculation formed from the regiſters of deaths and burials, there have died during

during the year 1766, in the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, together with the countries, poſſeſſed by his Daniſh majeſty in Germany, 55683 perſons, and the number of thoſe born amount to 62480.

Marriages *and* Births.

Feb. 7. WALTER Scrimſhaw, Eſq; was married to Miſs Priſcilla Lawſon—12. Hon. Col. Clinton to Miſs Harriot Carter.—14. Theod. H. Broadhead, Eſq; to Miſs Bingley.

Feb. 5. Lady Halkerton, wife of the hon. Anthony Brown, was delivered of a daughter—14. Mrs. Adams of Lower Brook-ſtreet, of a ſon—15. Mrs. Thrale, of Southwark, of a ſon.

March 14. Right hon. earl of Strathmore was married to Miſs Bowes, an immenſe fortune—16. Hon. John Byng, to Miſs Forreſt.

March 22. Lady Groſvenor, was delivered of a ſon and heir.

Lately married. Andrew Crotty, Eſq; to Miſs Stephenſon—Richard Sutton, Eſq; to Miſs Williams—Nicholas Smyth, Eſq; to Miſs Leighton—Hon. John Temple, to Miſs Dowdon, both of Boſton, in New England—Major Henry Calder, to Miſs Earle.

Lately delivered. Lady Smith, of Acton-Burnel, in Shropſhire, of a ſon—Mrs. Pye, of Curzon ſtreet, of a ſon—Counteſs of Shannon, of a ſon—Lady Swinburn, of her fifth ſon—Mrs. Budgen, of Harley ſtreet, of a daughter—Lady Bruce, of a ſon—Counteſs of Bucks, of a daughter—Lady Suſan Lambton, of a daughter—Lady Robinſon, of a ſon.

Deaths.

Jan. 8. SEPTIMUS ROBINSON, Eſq; an alderman of Philadelphia — 30. William Legrand, of Whitehall, Eſq;—John Thomlinſon, of Eaſt-Barnet, Eſq;

Feb. 4 Right hon. Counteſs of Harborough—7. Right hon. counteſs of Suffolk, daughter of Robert, lord Trevor, in child-bed—Hon. Edward Howard, Eſq; nephew and heir of the duke of Norfolk—10. Sir Robert Long, bart. member for Calne, Wilts—Peter Labourg, Eſq;—William Rind, Eſq; provoſt of Stirling—William Owen, of Porkington, in Shropſhire, Eſq;—22. James Gold, of Edmonton, Eſq;

March 22 The moſt noble Francis Ruſſel, marquis of Taviſtock, ſon and heir apparent of the duke of Bedford, by a fall from his horſe; a nobleman greatly regretted for his great and amiable qualities—24. Hon. Miſs. Harriot Monſon, youngeſt daughter of lord Monſon.

Lately. Charles Otway, Eſq; ſon of the late general—Right hon. counteſs of Miltown—Hon. Mr. Scott, brother of the duke of Buccleugh—Right hon. Carolina, viſcounteſs Fortroſe, eldeſt daughter of the earl of Harrington—William Shaw, Eſq; uncle of ſir John—General Græme, commander of the Venetian forces—Hon. Mrs. Forteſcue, daughter of Matthew late lord Aylmer—Right hon. Eliz. lady Willoughby de Broke—Mr. Beale Blackwell, a printers-ink maker—Nicholas Fazakerley, Eſq; member for Preſton. (See p. 125.)—Dr. William Offley, a phyſician at Norwich—Lady Margaret Leſley, ſiſter of the earl of Rothes—Mrs. Harvey, of Chigwell, relict of the late member for Eſſex—Sir Robert Stewart of Tillicultry, in Scotland, bart—Lady dowager Deloraine—The noted mother Wells, ſo well remembered in the adventure of Elizabeth Canning. (See vol. xxii. p. 126.)—Hon. Robert Fairfax, member for Kent—The lady of John Norris, Eſq; member for Rye—Matthew Rondeau, Eſq; a French merchant.

Eccleſiastical Preferments.

REV. Robert Darley Waddilove, M. A. is preſented to the living of Whitby, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Littleton, to the vicarage of Bevingſtone, in Lincolnſhire—Mr. Oliver, to the rectory of Icklingham St. James, Suffolk—Mr. Allan, to the donative of Chiſelhampton, Oxfordſhire—Mr. Weller to the rectory of St. Clement's, Oxford—Mr. Barker, to the rectory of Shefford, Berks—Mr. Hutchinſon, to the vicarage of Houlton, Devon—Mr. Hawkins, to a prebend of Wells—Mr. Morgan, to the rectory of Stoke, in Surry—Mr. Price, to the vicarage of Poſtling, and Mr. Pugh, to that of Godmerſham in Kent—Mr. Stephens, to the rectory of Goodneſton, Kent—Mr. Davis, to the rectory of Weſtbury, in Somerſetſhire—Mr. Price, to the vicarage of Brabourne, Kent—Mr. Winkley to the rectory of Baddington, Wilts—Mr. Draper, to the rectoty of Leckhampton, Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Cockſedge, to the rectory of Welnethan, Suffolk—Dr. Randolph, to the archdeaconry of Oxford—Mr. Pigot, to the rectory of Gilling, Yorkſhire—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Blagdon, Lincolnſhire—Mr. Kirby, to the South-Mediety of Claypole, in Lincolnſhire—Mr. Cardale, to the rectory of Haughton-Conqueſt, Bedfordſhire—Mr. Drake, to the living of St. Mary's, Beverley, with Holme rectory, Yorkſhire—Mr. Deval, to a prebend of Worceſter—Mr. Moſs, to the archdeaconry of Caermarthen—Mr. Goodinge, to the living of Dorking, Surry—Mr Weale, to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre's, London—Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Sculthorpe, Norfolk—Mr. Birkett, to the vicarage of Monkton, Thanet—Mr. Rogers, to the rectory of Horningſheath, Suffolk—Mr. Pratt, to the rectory of Watlington, Norfolk—Mr. Rainer, to the rectory of Great Saxham, Suffolk—Mr. Goldwyer,

wyre, is chosen lecturer of St. Alphage, London-wall.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Nathaniel Salter, LLB. to hold the rectory of East-Donyland, Essex, with the rectory of Westow, Suffolk—Mr. Bethell, to hold the rectory of Stretton, with that of St. Nicholas, Herefordshire—Mr. Kirkby, to hold the rectories of Godling, Nottinghamshire, and of Claypool, Lincolnshire—Dr. Cope to hold the rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, with the rectory of Eversly Bank, in Hants—Mr. Gascoyne, to hold the vicarage of Terringstone, Norfolk, with the rectory of Rippinghall, Lincolnshire—Mr. Gulston, to hold the vicarage of Great Stampford, in Essex, with the rectory of Widale, Hertfordshire.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. Rev. and Hon. Frederick Hervey, was promoted to the bishoprick of Cloyne, in Ireland.

St. James's, March 10. Mr. Foord was presented to the rectory of West Hesterton, in Yorkshire.—16. Mr. Bedford, to the rectory of Landulph, Cornwall,

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Feb. 14. John Scot and George Brumel, Esqs. are appointed water-bailiff of the river Thames.

Whitehall, March 14, Edward Baker, Esq; consul general at Tripoli.

St. James's, March 16. A grant was made to William Johnstone, of Solway bank, in the county of Dumfries, Esq; and to Frances his wife (only daughter and heir of the late Daniel Pulteney, Esq;) and their respective heirs, to assume the name and arms of Pulteney.

War office, March 24. The marquis of Lorn, is appointed commander in chief of the forces, &c. in Scotland, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Lord George Beauclerc.

From the Rest of the Papers.

James Burnet, of Montboddo, Esq, is appointed a lord of council and session, in Scotland, in the room of Lord Milton, deceased—Mr. Walpole, secretary of the ambassy to Spain, in the room of Lord Cardross—Arthur St. George, Esq; major of the 62d regiment of foot.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Boston, Charles Amcotts, Esq; in the room of Mr. Mitchel, deceased

Chichester, General Keppel, in the room of Lord George Lenox.

Leominster, Edward Willes, Esq; in the room of Mr. Price, promoted

Lewes, Lord Edward Bentinck, in the room of Mr. Sergison, deceased.

Preston, Sir Peter Leicester, bart. in the room of Mr. Fazakerley, deceased.

Somersetshire, Sir Thomas Dyke Acklan[d], bart. in the room of Mr. Prowse, deceased.

Steyning, Sir John Filmer, bart. in the room of Mr. Thomlinson, deceased.

Sussex, Lord George Lenox, in the room of Mr. Butler deceaased.

Tregony, Governor Pownall, in the room of Mr. Trevanion, deceased.

B—NK—TS.

John Todd and Alexander Catmur, of Leman-street, slopmen and Copartners.
William Wilson, of Bermondsey, Leather-factor,
George Vere, of Lothbury, merchant.
Richard Knowlton, junr. of Romsey, innholder.
George Absalom, of Newport, Isle of Wight, timber-merchant.
William Brown, of Crediton, currier.
Ralph Chatterley, of Hanley, Staffordshire, Pot-feller.
Godhard Hagen, and David Wolpman, of London, merchants.
William Bagwell, of Totnes, shopkeeper.
Mary Vipont, otherwise Veepon, and Sarah Fielden, of Marsden in Lancashire, Linen drapers, and Copartners.
William Risdon, of Crediton in Devonshire, merchant, broker, and corn factor.
Samuel White, otherwise Williamson, of Clavering in Essex, carpenter.
John Hall, of Little George-street, dealer in wine.
Faulkner Bristow, of the Cliffe, near Lewes, merchant.
John Smither, of Foot's Cray in Kent, paper maker.
John Richards, of Kentish-Town victualler.
Thomas Holton, of Buckingham linen-draper and haberdasher.
Clement Andrews, of Smallburgh in Norfolk, grocer.
James Crisp and Francis Warren, of Camomile-street, merchants and partners.
Jonathan Wilson, of Warwick, dealer.
Thomas Dobson, of Monkwearmouth master and mariner.
Bartlett Hodgetts, of Liverpoole, woollen-draper and haberdasher.
John Runington of Ironmonger-lane, vintner.
Robert Willing, of Cheapside warehouseman.
Robert Swarbrook, of Cranborne alley, hosier to haberdasher.
Joseph Scott, of Aldgate High street, woollen draper.
James Norton, of Cuckfield ironmaster and merchant.
John Farr, of Coventry, silkman and stuffmerchant.
James Wickens, of Laleham, baker.
William Carter, of Bristol, merchant.
Samuel Swift and Chrst. King, of Southwark, hopfactors and copartners.
John Walker of Old Broad street, weaver.
Patrick M'Leod, of Jamaica, mariner and merchant.
James Rumsey, of Bristol, sugar-baker.
William Burton, of Nottingham, currier.
Mary Hodson, of Cambridge, widow, merchant.
Abraham Parsons, of Bristol, merchant.
Elizabeth Heath, of Hatton-Garden, Shagreen case-maker.
William Gurr, of Newgate-street, haberdasher.
Joseph Leite, of London, merchant.
William Woodmass, of Hackney, merchant.
Edward Browell, of Monkwearmouth in Durham, master and mariner.
John Asling, of Newark, grocer.
Michael Little, of the Strand, hosier.
Loraine Wilson and William Gurr, of Bow-lane, weavers and copartners
Thomas Simpson, of Limehouse, chandler.
James Clark, of Darking, dealer.
Henry Howard, of York, innholder.
John Smith, of Frodsham Innkeeper.
Richard Bate and Thomas Bate, of Warrington, grocers and partners.
George Molesworth, of Wolverhampton Locksmith.
John Collins, of Winchester-yard, millwright.
John Phillips, of Chelsea, bricklayer.
Humphry Cotes, of St. Martin's lane, wine merchant.
William Jones, of St, George's in the east, mariner.

FOREIG[N]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Franckfort, Feb. 11. A letter from Switzerland brings advice, that the French minis-try have written to the government of the canton of Berne, to engage them to ſend a body of militia toward the republic of Geneva, in order to intimidate the inhabitants, and compel them to accept of the laſt plan of regulation: but that the council of two hundred had refuſed to conſent to this propoſition.

Leghorn, February 28. A letter has been received here from a Corſican at Maciaggio, of which the following is an extract. "Our commander, after having taken all the neceſſary meaſures for ſtriking a blow, cauſed to ſail from this port, in the night between the 16th and 17th, fourteen veſſels, feluccas, and armed boats, having on board 300 men, together with ammunition and proviſion. Two hours before day our people made a ſucceſsful landing on the iſland of Capraja, which is ſituated over againſt the coaſt of Tuſcany, and belonged to the Genoeſe: And about an hour after the ſun was up, found themſelves maſters of almoſt all the coaſts of the iſland, having met with no reſiſtance from the inhabitants, fifty of whom joined the Corſicans. In the evening of the ſame day our men obtained poſſeſſion of the tower of Barbigia; in the morning of the 19th they took that of Genobito, and at ſeven in the evening entered the tower of the port; ſo that the Genoeſe have only one fortreſs remaining, ſituated on an eminence, but ill provided with neceſſaries for a defence. They have indeed fourteen pieces of cannon, 36, 24 and 15 pounders; but, on the other hand, the garriſon conſiſts only of 36 ſoldiers, who have no proviſions except three and twenty ſacks of flour and a little wood; whereas the beſiegers have every thing in plenty. It is therefore ſuppoſed we ſhall ſoon be maſters of the place, eſpecially as the enemy's artillery is ill managed. We found in the two towers five pieces of braſs cannon, a fourteen, a twelve, an eight, and a ſix pounder."

Paris, Feb. 13. They write from Rennes, that the advocates aſſembled the ſecond inſtant, and reſolved to appoint twelve commiſſioners out of their body, to draw up a memorial, ſetting forth the neceſſity of recalling the univerſity and the members of the parliament, it being impoſſible to do what the public good requires, as things are now circumſtanced. The body of merchants and the ſeveral mechanicks are likewiſe to aſſemble, in order to repreſent the great loſſes they ſuffer by the ſtoppage of their trade, and to petition to be diſcharged from the payment of the capitation and other taxes, which they are no longer in a condition to pay.

Rennes, Feb. 27. The duke de la Tremoille, preſident of the nobility of the ſtates of Brittany, ſigned, the ſeventeenth inſtant, with eighty-three members of the ſame order, a proteſt againſt the letters of part of the members of that order addreſſed to the princes of the blood, the miniſters of ſtate, the baſons of the province, &c. as the firſt effect of ſome inflamed minds, who acted without reflection, and would not even admit of twenty-four hours to bring the ſubject of debate properly to be diſcuſſed before the preſident.

Paris, March 9. They write from Rennes, that the three orders, which compoſe the ſtates of Brittany, have agreed to ſettle every thing to the king's ſatisfaction, and to petition his majeſty to reſtore the parliament of that province to its former footing. The duke d'Aiguillon, in conſideration of their complying with the former part of their propoſal, agreed to uſe his intereſt with the king in their favour, to obtain the latter. We likewiſe hear that he has fulfilled his promiſe, and that orders had already been ſent to the members of that parliament to aſſemble the 5th inſtant at Rennes, to hear his majeſty's ultimate reſolution with regard to the demand of the ſtates.

Paris, March 15. Her royal highneſs the dauphineſs died at Verſailles laſt Friday night the 13th inſtant, between eight and nine o'clock. His moſt chriſtian majeſty, and all the court, retired immediately to Marly.

Madrid, Feb 27, 1767. In a letter from thence it is ſaid, "the diſcontents here grow apace, on account of a late proclamation revoking the pardon granted to the rioters, who drove from hence the royal favourite [Squilace] whoſe adminiſtration was ſo diſguſtful to the people; and as this ferment is more or leſs univerſal in all the provinces belonging to the kingdom, it is hard to ſay what may be the conſequence of this ill adviſed reſcindation. The murmurs of the people, too, are not a little ſtimulated at the diſmembring from the Spaniſh crown ſome of their moſt valuable plantations, in favour of the French, whoſe prevailing influence at court is far from being agreeable to the patriot part of the nation."

Madrid, Feb. 12. It is aſſured, that Spain and the empire of Morocco have concluded an offenſive treaty of union againſt the regency of Algiers. The emperor of Morocco, at the head of a numerous army, which the king of Spain is to maintain at his own expence, will march it is ſaid, to Algiers, while twenty-two Spaniſh ſhips of the line, with twenty-two xebecs, and two bomb-veſſels of the ſame nation, are to block up and bombard the port thereof: It is believed, that orders relative to this important enterprize are already ſent to Ferrol, and to the Spaniſh colonies in Africa.

Wetzlar, Jan. 30. The imperial chamber has decided, that the verbal will of the late elector of Cologn, in favour of the archbiſhoprick, is legal and valid; and that the demand

demand made by the houſe of Bavaria for the whole ſucceſſion of that prince, is inadmiſſible.

Berlin, Feb. 18. Prince Dolgoroucki, miniſter from the empreſs of Ruſſia at this court, has juſt publiſhed a writing, intitled, "An Expoſition of the Rights of the Proteſtants, and of thoſe of the perſons intereſted to maintain them."

Conſtantinople, Jan. 15. The 7th inſtant, a little after midnight, a Turkiſh man of war of ſixty-four guns, lying at anchor in the harbour of Tophana, ready to ſail with another of the ſame force for the Archipelago, was ſet on fire by a pan of coals being put in a room by ſome of the people, to warm them, who fell aſleep. The fire had made ſuch a progreſs while they ſlept, that the people deſpairing to extinguiſh it, and fearing it ſhould be communicated to the other ſhip, cut the cables. The wind, blowing freſh, drove her to a key called Capani, where ſhe ſet fire to five ſaicks, (large veſſels that trade to the Black Sea,) two of which were laden with corn. They were all puſhed off from the ſhore, and ſeparated in the harbour. One of them immediately ſet fire to three other ſaicks, which lay at another key: two of them were driven to a place called Giubali, and ſet fire to the houſes on the Conſtantinople ſide of the harbour, eighty of which were entirely conſumed. Several of the veſſels went along ſhore on this ſide, and ſet fire to a kioſk of the grand ſignior's, which was ſoon reduced to aſhes. Had it not been for the dexterity of the ſlaves of the bagnio, who ſunk one of the veſſels while ſhe was on fire, and driving near to eighteen large men of war, which lay moored together before the arſenal, the whole of them muſt inevitably have been conſumed.

The ſame night a ſultana was delivered of a prince, which was made known on Saturday by the firing of the cannon from the ſeraglio and the arſenal, which continued morning, noon, and evening; and there are great rejoicings in the ſeraglio.

Venice, Feb. 13. A letter from Cairo in Egypt brings advice, that a rich merchant of that city had procured letter-founders and printers from England, at his own expence; by which means he had eſtabliſhed a printing-houſe, in which he printed an excellent work upon the properties, culture, and commerce of coffee; and that they are preparing to print an elegant edition of the Alcoran, with comments by Aben-Aram.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* February *and* March, 1767.

DIVINITY. SERMONS.

HARWOOD's Thoughts on Time and Eternity, pr. 1s. 6d. Becket.

Lardner's antient Teſtimonies, vol. 4. pr. 10s. 6d. Longman.

Free Enquiry into the name Jeſus. Rivington.

Warburton's Sermons, vol. 3. Cadell.

Houlton's Diſcourſe in Defence of Inoculation, pr. 2s. Wilkie.

The Biſhop of Oxford's Sermon on Jan. 30, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

Dr. Porteous's on ditto, pr. 6d. T. Payne.

Mr. Noble's on the Death of Mr. Evans, pr. 6d. Payne.

Mr. Cooper's at Stockton, pr. 1s. Becket.

Dr. Swinney's, at Cambridge Commencement, pr. 1s. Becket.

Critical Diſſertation on Iſaiah vii. 13–16, pr. 1s. White.

HISTORY.

Mrs. Macaulay's Hiſt. of England, vol. 3, pr. 15s. Johnſton.

Dr. Warner's Hiſtory of the Maſſacre, &c. in Ireland, pr. 1l. 1s. Tonſon. (See p. 17[illegible])

GARDENING.

ANANAS, a Treatiſe on the Pine-Apple, pr. 2s. Bladon

Modern Eden, pr. 5s. Cooke

POETICAL.

POEMS on various Subjects, Robſon. [Very pretty; yet not much above mediocrity.]

The Snarlers, pr. 1s. 6d. Moran

The Engliſh Merchant, a Comedy, by Mr. Colman, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 12[illegible])

The She-gallant, pr. 1s. Lowndes

The Fairy Favour, pr. 1s. Griffin

The Perplexities, a Comedy, pr. 1s. Kearſley. (See p. 86.)

The Poets Manual, pr. 1s Almon.

Poems and Tranſlations, pr. 4s. Sandby

Il Latte, an Elegy, pr. 6d. Dodſley

Poetical Epiſtles, to the Author of the New Bath Guide, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley. [The Epiſtles have ſome of that Merit which diſtinguiſhes thoſe of the Author of the New Bath Guide; they are eaſy, airy and diſagreeable reſponſive Echo to his chearful and enlivening Notes.]

ENTERTAINING.

Lexiphanes, a dialogue, imitated from Lucian, pr. 2s. Knox. [Some account of this piece in our next.]

The Concluſion of the Memoirs of Miſs Sidney Biddulph 2 vols. pr. 5s. Dodſley. [Whoever has been alternately improved and delighted, who has melted at the diſtreſſes of Miſs Sidney Biddulph, and who in the former Volumes of her Memoirs was Anxious and Uncertain for her future fortune, will be pleaſed with this Concluſion of her Story, the incidents of which will not fail of inſpiring the moſt generous noble and humane Sentiments, of elevating the ſympathetic Heart, and expoſing and rendering Vice extremely Odious.]

☞ *The* Eſſay on the queſtion, &c. *received.*

ERRATA, in our laſt p. 67. col. 1. line [illegible] for *rate*, r. *tolerate*, p. 68. col. 1, l. [illegible] *thwarts that* r. *thwarts their.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

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With a Repreſentation of

THE GIGANTIC PATAGONIANS, MALE AND FEMALE;

AND

An accurate and uſeful MAP of the Road from LONDON to ABERISTWITH, on a new Plan,

BOTH FINELY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	Shut				87 7/8		88 7/8						17 0	27 1/8		S. E.	rain
29	Sunday															S. E.	rain
30							88 7/8		93 3/8				16 0			S. E.	rain
31					87 7/8		88 7/8	95 1/8					15 0			S. E.	misl.
1							88 7/8		93 1/4				15 0	27		S.	fair
2			101 1/4		87 1/2		88 7/8	95	93 1/8				15 0			S. W.	rain
3							88 7/8		93 1/4				16 0			S. W.	fine
4					87 1/2		88 7/8						14 0			calm	fine
5	Sunday															S. W.	fine
6			101 1/4				88 1/4		93 1/8				14 0	27		E. N. E.	fine
7			101 1/8		87 1/8		88 1/4	94 7/8	93 1/8				7 0	27		E.	fine
8							88 1/4		93 1/8				11 0	27		N. N. E.	fine
9		2 3 1/2			87 1/2		88 1/4						12 0			N, N. E.	fine
10		2 5	101 1/4				88 1/4		93 1/4				12 0			N. N. E.	fine
11		256 1/4			87 5/8		88						15 0	27 1/8		N. N. E.	fine
12	Sunday															N. E.	fine
13		254 3/4	101 1/2				89 1/8	94 1/4	93 1/2				17 0	27 1/8		E.	fair
14		254 3/4	102		87 7/8		89 1/8	94 1/4					16 0	27 1/4		S E.	rain
15		257	101 7/8				88 7/8		93 1/8				17 0	27 1/4		E.	frost
16		257			87 5/8		88	94 5/8					17 0	27 1/4		N. E.	frost
17																N. E.	frost
18		257 1/2			87 5/8		88 7/8						16 0	27 1/4		N. E.	cold
19	Sunday															N, E.	fine
20																N. E.	rain
21													14 0			N. b. E.	rain
22		256			87 1/2		88 7/8						14 0			N. E.	rain
23		256 3/4					88 7/8						14 0			E.	rain
24	142	256	103				88 7/8		93 1/8				14 0			S. W.	misl.
25	142	256			87 3/8		88						13 0	27 1/4		S. W	rain
26	Sunday															S. W.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookſeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are ſold and regiſtered, alſo the Blanks and Prizes bought and ſold.

Mark Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 43s. od. to 50s.	14l. to 15l. 0	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	13l. 0s. to 15l	16l 0s load	42s to 47 qr	30s to 35 qu	9s 07d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 56s
Barley 25s. od. to 28s.	31s. to 32s.	4s. 5d to 5s. 6d	28s to 30s. od	28s to 32 qr	22s to 24	19s to 21 0	4s 0d to 4s 3d	0s 0d to 4s 0d	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
Oats 23s. od. to 24s.	21s. to 22s.	2s. 5d to 2s. 6d	22s to 24s	18s 0d to 22 qr	20s to 22	16s to 18 0	2s 4d to 2s 6d	2s 6d to 2s 0d	2s 2d to 2s 0d	Coals 44s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For APRIL, 1767.

To the Author of an Appeal, &c.

SIR,

THE anſwer you were pleaſed to favour me with having been only in part inſerted in the November Magazine, I waited for the publication of that for December, before I ſhould return you my thanks for the trouble you had taken on my account. That at the ſame time I might be able to tell you how far you had given me ſatisfaction.

There are many things touched upon in your letter, and enlarged on in the Appeal, which are beyond my purpoſe, and which I leave to the diſcuſſion of the learned. The creed you propoſe to me in exchange for thoſe of the church of England is this? "That the Father alone is God. That an *extraordinary perſon* ſent from God taught an excellent doctrine upon earth. That *upon account* of his amazing humiliation, ſuffering, and death. God raiſed him from the dead. *Advanced* him to great dignity in heaven, and gave him a commiſſion to ſend an *eminent ſpirit*, or chief of the angelic hoſt to lead men to piety and virtue here, and eternal life hereafter." Now, ſir, permit me to ſay, I find *this* creed much harder to be reconciled to the expreſſions of ſcripture, than any of thoſe which I have been taught in the church of which I am ſtill an unbigoted member. Him who you deſcribe by the indefinite term *extraordinary perſon*, is in ſcripture ſtyled *the Son of God*; *the only begotten Son. The Word of God, who was before all things, and by whom all things conſiſt.* That IS *from the beginning. Jeſus Chriſt the* SAME, *yeſterday, and to day, and for ever. All things were made by him, and without him was not any thing made that was made.* He of whom theſe things are ſaid ought ſurely to be called by *another* name than that of an *extraordinary perſon.*

April, 1767.

What rank you would have me believe this extraordinary perſon held in heaven, before he was ſent into the world, you have not told me; but it is evident, you ſuppoſe it to have been one *inferior* to the *eminent* ſpirit, or *chief* of the angelic hoſt, if not to many others, for you ſay, that *upon account* of his amazing humiliation, ſuffering and death, God raiſed him from the dead, and *advanced* him to great dignity. His reſurrection and *preſent* dignity in heaven are therefore the *rewards* of his amazing humiliation, ſuffering, and death, upon earth. Could I bring my underſtanding to aſſent to this, I ſhould be moſt heartily ſorry for it, as I muſt then renounce all hopes of ſalvation, through the *merits* of this extraordinary perſon. For the *rewards thus ſtated* as *conferred* on himſelf, ſo far exceed the merit aſcribed to him, that he could have nothing to plead in behalf of me and all mankind. But, thank God, this is not the ſcripture account of the matter. *There*, I find, *the only begotten Son leaving the boſom of his Father*, and *taking upon him our nature*, and by *his perfect obedience in it*, reſtoring it to its original deſignation of immortality, which by ſin it had forfeited. That he *ſubmitted* to many ſufferings, and to a violent and painful death, to compleat what his Father's juſtice required of human nature. That having thus *fulfilled his Father's will* in our fleſh, he laid it in the grave, and after three days reſumed it again, to carry it with him to heaven, where he is glorified in it, *with the glory which he had before the worlds begun*, even *the glory of the only begotten Son of God.* And thus *our nature* is become exalted *above principalities, might, and dominion*, and in it has the Son obtained permiſſion of the Father to exerciſe *all power in heaven and in earth*, and in it will he come to judge the world at the laſt day. I can have truſt in the merits of *this* extraordinary

perſon, becauſe he being the Son of God his condeſcenſion was *voluntary*, and being in his *own nature* incapable of *any* exaltation, he graciouſly tranſfers his merits to *ours*, and on their account maketh *continual interceſſion for us with the Father*. Finding, therefore, that the belief of Chriſt's divinity is ſo intimately connected with man's redemption by him, I ſhall never again permit myſelf to queſtion it: for I will rather indulge an erroneous opinion, than give up my hopes of eternal happineſs. My conſcience tells me, upon the ſlighteſt retroſpect on my paſt life, that I am ſo far from being intitled from it to an eternal reward, that I am obnoxious to puniſhment, and if I have no *propitiation for my ſins* to rely on, no Redeemer's *merits* to truſt in, there is an end of my peace here, and of my hopes hereafter. On the other hand, by confiding in the merits of Chriſt Jeſus, I have hopes not only of pardon, but of reward. I enjoy comfort here, and feaſt upon the proſpect of bliſs hereafter. My believing that him, who he calls his only begotten ſon, is *of the ſame nature* with the Father, I ſhould hope will not be imputed to me as a crime, for in doing ſo I only conform to the plain declaration of ſcripture, and the analogy pointed out to me. There is no ſon that I know of, who is not of the ſame nature with his Father; and therefore he whom the Father calls *his* ſon I believe to be of *his* nature. Safety is the thing I aim at in theſe matters, and I think I take the ſafe ſide in acknowledging Chriſt to be *the everlaſting Son of the Father*, and *the propitiation for the ſins of the whole world*. If he be not, and *there is no redemption through his blood*, I am only where I was: my own conſcience condemns me as a ſinner, and deſerving divine diſpleaſure; my holding this opinion therefore can at moſt only *add* to the puniſhment I know I ſhall otherwiſe meet with. But if I am right in this confidence, and Chriſt Jeſus is really a *ſaviour to all them who truſt in him*, my ſalvation is ſure; I ſhall not only eſcape *all puniſhment*, but find everlaſting happineſs.

Unleſs therefore you can ſhew me *ſome other name* by which I can be ſaved, I ſhall continue to believe in the divinity of Chriſt.

I however heartily join you in thinking our public creeds ſhould be purely ſcriptural, as well in their terms as ideas, for if the church propoſes to me a metaphyſical creed, it muſt allow of my making metaphyſical diſquiſitions of it. And thus are the minds of chriſtians diſturbed and heated againſt one another about *deductions* and *inferences*, which the ſcripture does not require any of us to form, or decide upon. *On this account* I wiſh the Athanaſian creed was not *uſed* in our church, for altho' its doctrine may be *deduced* from ſcripture, yet it *decides* upon points which I think the ſcripture does not require any chriſtian to decide upon, and uſes terms which are not uſed in ſcripture. The term Perſon which has occaſioned ſo much unintelligible controverſy, is not applied in ſcripture to either the Father, or Son, or the Holy Ghoſt, and in its common acceptation and uſe cannot be applied to any being purely ſpiritual. We do not call the ſoul of a man a perſon, but the ſoul and body united. Inſtead therefore of this term being a definition of unity, it always repreſents a complex idea, compoſed of a thinking ſubſtance *contained* in a *ſenſible* vehicle. The ſcripture only ſays, there are *three in heaven*, and notes their diſtinction by the names, or relations of Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt, and propoſes them to us as our Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. I could wiſh our creeds ſtopped there, and left it to every man who was inclined to go farther to make his own deductions and inferences. I have been drawn farther into theſe matters than I propoſed, for I mean not to engage in any controverſy one way or another. You had propoſed alterations in our national creeds. I deſired to know what they led to, you very fairly and obligingly told me. I cannot adopt your premiſſes becauſe of their conſequences, and I thought in civility I ought to tell you ſo.

I am, ſir,

Your very humble ſervant,

An unbigotted layman of the Church of England.

[This ſhould have been in the January Magazine but was miſlaid.]

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

IT has been the lot of almoſt all great ſtateſmen, to find their labours for the public good rewarded by envy and calumny; the ungrateful people, unmindful of paſt and unfeeling

ing for preſent ſervices, inſtead of love, honour, and admiration, have paid them with hatred, diſgrace, and contempt.

It was thus that the Romans ſhewed their gratitude to Marius, to Sylla, to Catiline, to Verres, to Sejanus. All the ſervices which theſe great and good men heaped upon the heads of that furious and ungrateful people, could not preſerve their perſons from perſecution, whilſt living, nor their memories from infamy, when dead.

We ſeem reſolved not to be out done by the antients, in the treatment which we give our great, wiſe, ſpirited, diligent, active, uncorrupt and uncorrupting miniſter the E— of C———. And yet, can any thing have been more *innocent* than the conduct of this great man, ſince he came into the adminiſtration? Has he been *able* to eſtabliſh a diſpenſing power in the crown? Has he *ſucceeded* in continuing an heavy, unneceſſary burden on the landed intereſt? Has he, after five months endeavours, done any conſiderable miſchief to public credit, or, *as yet*, taken *the benefit of the law* from the greateſt trading property of the kingdom?

Under his *guidance* we enjoy the true bleſſings of peace, undiſturbed by the buſtle of idle negotiations and ſquabbles with foreign courts. It is ſaid, indeed, and very truly, that our manufacturers are idle, and our commerce ſhrunk, by the interruption of our trade with Portugal, and the vexations which our merchants ſuffer from that court. But what does this prove againſt the E— of C———? Has not he appointed an ambaſſador, with a very noble ſalary, to the court of Portugal? What could a miniſter do more? If people will not have patience for a year or two longer, until this ambaſſador ſhall have received his inſtructions, and reaped the reward of his ſervices, which he *will* certainly do *there*, by enjoying the emoluments of his office for a few years *here*——if they will not be patient, it is their own faults, the E— of C——— neither *can* nor *will* do more for them.

It is alſo urged againſt him, that we are trifled with by the court of Spain, in the buſineſs of the Manilla ranſom, which had been left to him by his predeceſſors in a fair way of a ſpeedy and honourable concluſion. The fact I admit, but I deny that any blame can fall on the E— of C———, becauſe he has *nominated an ambaſſador* to this court, alſo, and *fortified* the embaſſy with a ſecretary! No *expence* has been ſpared in giving very honourable appointments on this occaſion, and as ſoon as the ambaſſador and his ſecretary have enjoyed theſe appointments for a reaſonable time, I have no doubt but they too will receive their inſtructions, when it is convenient to *him*, and ſet out when it ſhall be convenient to *them*, and proceed with as much expedition as is ſuitable to the gravity and ſlowneſs of the court to demand a categorical anſwer from the Spaniſh miniſtry. If our brave officers and men who riſked their lives for the reduction of the Manillas, have not patience to wait for an anſwer, what is this to the E— of C———? He neither *can* nor *will* do more for them.

It has been alſo ſaid againſt him, that ſuch is his total diſregard to commerce, that he removed Sir G—— M———, who is our envoy at Peterſburgh, on the very day that a commercial treaty, concluded by that gentleman (the moſt advantageous ever concluded with that court) arrived in London. But in this inſtance the fact is not true. He did not remove Sir G———; he *only* appointed an ambaſſador extraordinary in the perſon of Mr. H— S———. The purpoſe of this embaſſy is, I ſuppoſe, to return that court thanks for the favour ſhewn to Sir G———, and the buſineſs compleated by him. The honour of the nation was here alſo properly ſuſtained, by *large, honourable, and expenſive appointments*; but as this buſineſs does not require much diſpatch, the aforeſaid ambaſſador has, at the requeſt of the E— of C———, been induced to remain at home, and the ſaid E—l has given him the valuable place of cofferer the better to enable him to ſupport here in London, the dignity of ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Ruſſia. Under this evil, I mean that of Sir G——— M——— remaining to tranſact our buſineſs in Ruſſia, and Mr. H— S——— remaining to ſpend his appointments of ambaſſador and cofferer in London—under this, our merchants are, I confeſs, tolerably patient and therefore the E— of C——— neither *need, can*, or *will* do more for them.

It is complained, and certainly with truth

truth, that from the exceſſive dearneſs of all kinds of proviſions, our poor are either periſhing with hunger, or fitting themſelves for tranſportation or the gallows, by riot and robbery. Though the fact be true, what is that to the E— of C——? Have not theſe people been told twenty times over, in all the news papers, that the great ſtateſman has *certainly formed a plan* for reducing the price of proviſions. If after this, a ſet of unthinking men will be riotous, if they will not wait with patience for a few years, perhaps not above eight or ten, in which time they may probably have the additional relief of ſome good harveſts, is he to blame? He has done his part, let them do theirs, or take the conſequences, for the E— of C——— neither *can* or *will* do more for them.

The complaint is almoſt univerſal, that our government is *weak*, *irreſolute*, *fluctuating* and *ineffectual*. What then? true, as it is, does that reflect any diſhonour upon him? He declared in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn manner, that he would *reſtore energy* to government. If, after this noble and ſpirited effort, energy ſhould be obſtinate, and refuſe to be *reſtored* to government, what is that to the E— of C———? He neither *can* or *will* do more for its reſtoration.

The ſober and thinking part of mankind are alarmed to ſee the nation torn to pieces by faction and intrigue, to ſee ſtrong parties formed of the moſt reſpectable names in the kingdom. and yet theſe parties refuſing to join in the *one thing* expected from them. It is a misfortune, but not to be imputed to the E— of C———. He has *declared* and *affirmed*; both publicly and ſolemnly, that he would deſtroy all *proud connections*. Now if *connections* ſhould grow more *proud*, and inſolently refuſe to be deſtroyed, what is that to the E— of C———? He *cannot*, (though in this inſtance, I confeſs he willingly *would*) do more to deſtroy *all* proud connections, *one only excepted*.

The cry is loud and univerſal, that moſt public employments are filled by unable, inſufficient, and ignorant men, choſen for their adherence, to the Thane, or for their public or private flattery of, and conſtant and ſervile ſubmiſſion to the E—— of C———.

I confeſs, this charge alſo, but I acquit him; for he in conjunction with his northern ally, declared that he would ſurround the ——— with all the abilities of the nation, and chuſe men for their fitneſs for the office, and not for their adherence to this or that party. If, after this, the ——— is ſurrounded with f—ls, and offices filled with the tools, creatures and dependants of the favourite, how can he help it, he has done as much in this as in any other inſtance, and no more *can* or *will* be done by the E— of C———.

If we are divided, confuſed and diſtracted at home, and cheated, deſpiſed, and inſulted abroad---if our manufactures are decaying, and our trade expiring---if our people are tumultuous here, and rebellious in our colonies, if government be weak, and faction ſtrong ---if the nation be oppreſſed with debts and taxes, and individuals riot in penſions and places---if our taxes encreaſe and our wealth diminiſhes---if all this (as I grant it is) and more, be true, what is all this to the E— of C——? Is he not immediately *under* the Thane, *prime*, *ſole*, *abſolute*, *uncontroulable* miniſter: and ought not that to make us eaſy? Ought we not to wait with patience, until, by a dozen years care of himſelf, he has got the better of the innumerable infirmities of body, and inveterate diſtempers of mind, under which he labours—till he has ſhaken off old age and renewed his youth—till he has time to learn ſomething of buſineſs and the art of government—till he has acquired ſome little knowledge of the country, and ſome ſmall acquaintance with the men, whom he has ſpent his whole life in ſeeking to govern—If, ſir, we will not *wait with patience*, what is that to him? the fault is ours, he neither *can* or *will* do more for us; and we may end in poverty, diſgrace, confuſion, and deſpair, for the E— of C———.

April 14, 1767. TRANQUILLUS.

MANIFESTO.

The General, and the ſupreme Council of ſtate of the Kingdom of Corſica, *to our beloved People.*

IT is known to you all, beloved people, to what ſituation our war with the republic of Genoa was brought

the cloſe of the year 1764. The meaſures taken by us, to foreclose and block up on every quarter the garriſons in order to render it inconvenient and difficult for them to obtain proviſions, had ſo well anſwered our expectation, that they were in a ſhort time reduced to an extreme and general penury. The republic was therefore obliged to contribute for their ſupport, ſums to a very high amount, and incompatible with the ſtate of her publick funds; and finding herſelf exhauſted, and equally in want of money and of troops, being jealous beſides, and uncertain of the fidelity of the inhabitants, who began to open their eyes on their unhappy and miſerable condition, ſhe was on the point of ſeeing them taken by us, or of abandoning them herſelf; it being impoſſible for her to defend them any longer with her own forces.

In a ſituation ſo dubious and critical, the republic finding no powers in herſelf to ſupport any longer her intereſts in Corſica, ſhe betook herſelf to foreign ſuccours; and by means of a treaty concluded at Compeigne, the 6th of Auguſt of the ſaid year, ſhe obtained from his moſt chriſtian majeſty a body of French troops, deſtined to occupy the garriſons of Corſica for the ſpace of four years.

His moſt chriſtian majeſty, when he ſent theſe troops into Corſica, was pleaſed to grant us aſſurances, that they were not intended to make war on our own nation, nor to diſturb the internal tranquillity of our people; but ſolely to guard the fortified towns, which they had received in truſt, during the aforementioned time. And his majeſty alſo declared his deſire to employ this time of quiet, in eſtabliſhing a ſolid and durable accommodation between us and the republick of Genoa; of which accommodation he ſhould be the Guarantee, and ſhould employ his good offices between us. And to this effect, he formally aſked us by his miniſter, to offer a propoſal in name of the nation, which ſhould be communicated to the republic.

In conſequence of this juſt and generous concern, we called together the grand council of the nation, and explained to them the gracious invitation of his moſt chriſtian majeſty. After which, we reſolved with one accord, that we would offer no propoſal of accommodation with the republic of Genoa, but in conformity with the ſolemn decree which was iſſued by the general conſulta of Caſinca, in the year 1761, and confirmed by a public oath. The ſubſtance of which was, that the Corſican nation ſhall never accept of any propoſals of peace with the republic of Genoa, if ſhe does not agree, as preliminary conditions, to acknowledge our liberty, and the independency of our government; and doth not yield to us the few places in this kingdom, of which ſhe is ſtill in poſſeſſion. If the republic ſhall agree to theſe preliminaries, the nation, in conformity with the aforeſaid decree, will be diſpoſed to adopt every proper and decent meaſure to preſerve the honour and the intereſts of the republic of Genoa.

According then to this decree, the propoſal aſked for was drawn out and tranſmitted to the court of France, together with an humble memorial addreſſed to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, expreſſing the deepeſt ſentiments of gratitude of all the nation and of the government, on account of the intereſt which his majeſty took in the tranquility and peace of our people; and our ſincere and earneſt deſire to open every poſſible way to his royal mediation, in order to obtain ſo worthy an object: To this effect, we even pointed out and propoſed in the ſaid memorial, ſeveral meaſures as much burthenſome to the nation, as proportionably conducive to render the accommodation advantageous and honourable for the republic: And in order that there ſhould remain no doubt of the ſincerity of our diſpoſitions towards peace, providing our liberty and independence ſhould be ſafe, we reſigned ourſelves without reſerve, to the goodneſs and equity of the high mediator, as to the meaſures to be taken, for preſerving the honour and intereſts of the republic, leaving it entirely to his pleaſure to make the choice.

Our propoſals could not but be acknowledged reaſonable and juſt, and the impartial world, for the little that it may be informed of our paſt viciſſitudes, under a foreign and tyrannical power, wanting both the will and the ability to govern us well, and when the preſent ſituation of our affairs is alſo conſidered, muſt think them ſuch, nay, the ſole and only propoſals by which we could hope to obtain a ſolid

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and ſincere reconciliation. Nevertheleſs, the republic of Genoa, to whom our propoſals were tranſmitted by the French miniſter, looked upon them with horror, and rejected them with diſdain; and once more the mediation of his moſt chriſtian majeſty hath turned out to be fruitleſs and ineffectual.

We have thought it our duty, beloved people, to give an account of the motives, and of the event of this negotiation, to the end that we might make known to you, and to all the world our ſincere diſpoſitions to end the war by means of an honourable and ſtable accommodation, in conformity with the generous intentions of his moſt chriſtian majeſty: And that we might make known the conſtant and obſtinate reſolution of the republic, to eterniſe this war, without any hope whatever of a good concluſion, and with the ſole view of ſhedding human blood, from a fit of hatred and revenge. From the long experience of thirty-ſeven years, ſhe ought to be perſuaded and convinced, that ſhe has not force ſufficient to ſubject us again to her dominion; and that we are more than ever firm and reſolved, to maintain, whatever it may coſt, the rights of our ancient liberty, which we have recovered with the effuſion of ſo much blood.

Perhaps the republic may flatter herſelf, that ſhe will be able to excite anew, amongſt us, and in the internal part of this kingdom, the ſpirit of diſcord and ſedition; and avail herſelf of our diviſions. But beſides the ſecurity which we have of the uſual zeal of our people, and of their conſtant anxiety to ſuſtain the common cauſe, we have, in the aſſembly of the grand council of the nation, been careful to take the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent and render vain theſe pernicious deſigns of our enemies. And to this purpoſe, we are alſo to ſend the moſt exact inſtructions to all our magiſtrates, to the end that they may watch with all poſſible attention, over the internal tranquility and ſecurity of the kingdom, and may alſo confirm ſtill more, the good underſtanding and harmony, which actually ſubſiſts between us and the French troops; continuing to ſhew them every mark of attention, and doing every thing that can contribute to their eaſe and conveniency; ſo that we may give the lie to the falſe and artificial reports which have been lately circulated by the emiſſaries of the republic, who have given it out, that a rupture is immediately to follow, between us and theſe troops, who have orders, as they repreſent, to proceed to hoſtilities againſt us, in caſe that all hopes of an accommodation with Genoa are at an end. Whereas, on the contrary, we have the moſt certain proof of the impartiality of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and of his royal ſatisfaction with the opening given by us to the happy concluſion of a treaty.

In order then to undeceive our enemies, in their vain hopes of being capable to maintain the ſovereignty of this kingdom, and to make them repent of their having neglected this opening for peace, it is neceſſary to put ourſelves immediately in a condition to renew the war with greater warmth, at the termination of the four years fixed for the reſidence of the French troops in Corſica. This, beloved people, is the primary and important object which will occupy the conferences of the ordinary General Conſulta in the approaching month of May. To this end then we give you notice, and we ſeriouſly charge you to elect as your procurators and repreſentatives in this General Conſulta, perſons endowed with zeal and with love for their country, that with unanimous conſent, and with the greateſt efficacy, we may chooſe and determine upon the meaſures moſt proper for continuing with ardour the war, in the ſecurity that it will end with a happy ſucceſs, and a total expulſion of our enemies from the kingdom. The good cauſe which we ſuſtain, the weakneſs of our enemies, our courage animated with the love of our country, and above all the Divine Aſſiſtance which hath ever ſo ſenſibly manifeſted itſelf for us, give us an aſſurance of every good end to our enterprizes.

Given at Corte this 27th of Jan. 1765.

GIUSEPPE MA. MASSEI,
Great Chancellor.

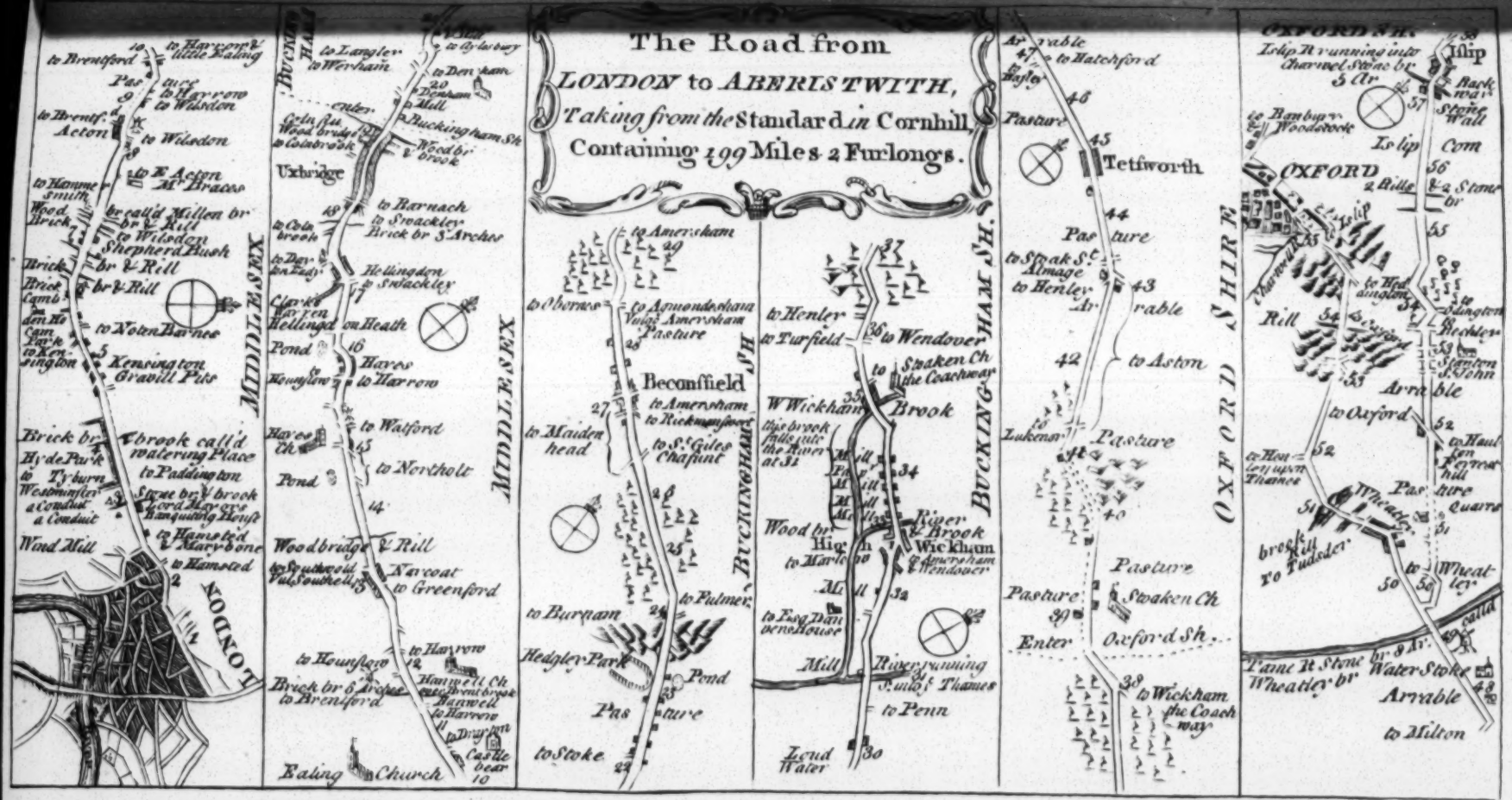
AGREEABLE to the plan we entered upon in Sept. 1755, p. 444, and conſequent to our inſertion, of the road from London to Harwich, we now give our readers a neat and accurate plan of the firſt part of the road from London to Aberiſtwith; the ſecond part of which will be ſoon inſerted, and followed by others of equal utility to our purchaſers.

The

The Road from LONDON to ABERISTWITH,

Taking from the Standard in Cornhill,

Containing 199 Miles 2 Furlongs.



The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the Political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors. Continued from our laſt p.* 110.

FROM this abſtract the reader may ſee that though the ports therein mentioned may now be ſaid to be open ports, yet they are far from deſerving to be called free ports; for how can a port be called free, into which no foreigner can carry his ſhip on account of trade, without running the riſk of forfeiting ſhip and cargo, unleſs he has previouſly conſulted ſome man who has made it his buſineſs to be thoroughly acquainted with the numerous laws and regulations we have made relating to our trade and navigation, and to our cuſtoms and duties upon importation and exportation, by which a multitude of offences have been created and made highly penal, which in themſelves are quite innocent. It is, indeed the duty of our cuſtom houſe officers, when they go firſt on board a trading ſhip, eſpecially a foreign ſhip, to inform the maſter of any danger he may, by his ignorance be led into, of incurring a breach of ſome of our penal ſtatutes; but it is the intereſt of thoſe officers to neglect this part of their duty, becauſe they may thereby get an opportunity to intitle themſelves to a rich ſeizure, and it is very dangerous truſting to any man's performing his duty, when it is his intereſt to neglect it.

I ſhall, for an example, take one of the clauſes of this very act, meaning the tenth: Suppoſe that a rich foreign ſhip, after a long and raging ſtorm at ſea, is by diſtreſs forced into one of theſe ports at four o'clock in the afternoon: the captain or maſter might, very probably, think that the next morning would be time enough for him to wait upon the chief officer of the cuſtoms at that port, in order to report his ſhip, and to acquaint him, that he had not entered that port on account of trade, but was forced in by diſtreſs, and to repair the damage his ſhip had ſuffered by a violent ſtorm at ſea; and having been greatly fatigued, and without any reſt or refreſhment perhaps for two days before, therefore, after having received ſome tide-waiters on board, and got his ſhip ſafely moored, he repairs to the next tavern, orders ſome hot ſupper for himſelf, and the like for his ſhip's company and their new gueſts the tide-waiters; and as ſoon as he has ſupped he retires to bed, where he ſleeps ſound till after ſix o'clock the next morning, when he is rouſed by a meſſenger from his ſhip, with the ſurpriſing news, that the chief officer of the port had come on board with a party of ſoldiers, and had made a ſeizure of ſhip and cargo, as being forfeited, on account of their not being reported within twelve hours after his arrival. Upon this he ſtarts out of bed, hurries on his cloaths, flies away to his ſhip, repreſents his ignorance of the law, and the utter impoſſibility of his having been able to come at the knowledge of it, unleſs the officers they had ſent on board, had been ſo juſt as to inform him of it, as it was their duty to have done. This he repreſents both to the officer of the port, and the governor of the iſland, and claims the benefit of the law of nations, perhaps alſo of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two nations; but to both the officer and governor with the ſame effect: all the anſwer he could obtain from either was, that the ſhip and cargo was forfeited by expreſs ſtatute: that they were obliged to do their duty; and that neither of them could give him any redreſs.

As there is no appeal appointed by this act, nor any power given to the crown, or to any officer of the crown, to pardon, or to mitigate the puniſhment of any offence, I doubt if the crown, or any court in England, could give this unfortunate foreigner any redreſs, according to the preſent doctrine, that the crown cannot in a particular caſe, even of the greateſt neceſſity, diſpenſe with the execution of an expreſs ſtatute; for to threaten the governor and the cuſtom-houſe officer with being diſmiſſed from their poſts, in caſe they proſecuted this forfeiture, might be found to have no effect, as they might think their ſhares of ſuch a rich for-

feiture of a value ſuperior to the poſts they then enjoyed, or any they could expect from the crown. And if we could not by our laws give redreſs to ſuch an injured foreigner, I am afraid his nation would think themſelves intitled to iſſue letters of marque and repriſal againſt us; for no nation can by any particular law of their own abrogate, or make void, a general law of nature and nations. One of the moſt ſacred of which is, the giving of a ſafe retreat to a foreign ſhip in any ſea diſtreſs.

It is ſo probable that ſome ſuch caſe as this may happen, that this clauſe will, I hope, be ſoon amended by ſome future law. It was certainly neceſſary to oblige the maſter of every ſhip to make report within a ſhort time after his entering any of theſe ports, in order to prevent his carrying on any clandeſtine trade; but then the chief officer of the port ſhould have been obliged to demand a report, and to inform him of the penalty he was to incur, if he did not make it within ſuch a time; and from the hour of that demand's being made, the twelve hours ſhould have been made to begin: a warned man, they ſay, is an armed man, and conſequently no maſter could complain of his ſuffering unjuſtly, if he allowed the twelve hours to expire before he made his report.

There are many other caſes in which natives as well as foreigners may, by their ignorance, or inattention, be drawn into to expoſe themſelves to heavy penalties, and this is of more dangerous conſequence in America than it can ever be in Great Britain, becauſe our commiſſioners have a greater influence over their officers, than our governors in America have over the officers of the cuſtoms in their reſpective colonies, and becauſe the former have no ſhare in any forfeiture or penalty that is to be ſued for and recovered in Great Britain, therefore it may be expected that they will uſe their influence to prevent an officer's entering, or filing an information againſt any breach of the laws of the cuſtoms, when they are convinced that it proceeded from the ignorance, or inattention, of the offender, and not from any deſign to carry on a clandeſtine or unlawful trade: whereas if an offence be committed againſt any of the laws of the cuſtoms in America, the governor of the colony where it happens, has generally a ſhare of the forfeiture, or penalty, thereby incurred, and conſequently it cannot well be expected that he ſhould uſe his influence, if he has any, for preventing its being ſued for and recovered, let the offence be never ſo accidental or innocent.

We may for theſe reaſons juſtly ſay that, if the Dutch had never had in their dominions any free ports but ſuch as theſe we have now opened in America, they could never have got ſuch a ſhare, or rather ſuch a monopoly of the magazine and tranſport trade of Europe as they are now, and have long been poſſeſſed of. The magazine trade is that which is carried on in ſuch goods as are variable in their price, but not periſhable in their nature: the price of ſuch goods is always well known to thoſe merchants who have a general correſpondence, and when any ſpecies of them comes to be ſold at a very low price in every part of Europe, they import large quantities of them from thoſe countries where they then happen to be ſold at the cheapeſt rate: theſe they ſtore up in large magazine houſes, which they have provided for the purpoſe, and there they preſerve them in a moſt curious and careful manner until a ſcarcity happens in ſome part of Europe, when they export them to that country where they are ſold at the higheſt price, and by this means they make an advantage, which does more than make good not only the expence they have been at in purchaſing, importing, and preſerving them, but alſo an intereſt for their money above any they could have ſafely made by lending their money at intereſt in the country where they reſide.

From the nature of this trade it is evident that no man can think of engaging in it, if he lives in a country where the legal, or natural intereſt of money is high, or where there are high duties to be paid upon the importation or exportation of all ſorts of goods. The Dutch had, by our aſſiſtance, ſuch great ſucceſs by ſea, in their war againſt Spain, for many years after the firſt eſtabliſhment of their republick, that it ſoon brought the natural intereſt of money to be much

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lower than it was at that time in any part of Europe, and in the first establishment of their republican form of government, they took care to make all their ports not only open but absolutely free, so that all sorts of goods might be imported and exported, by foreigners as well as natives, without any trouble, and without any expence but a meer trifle, like what we call shore dues, or town custom; for instead of navigation acts, or any other sort of restraints upon trade or navigation, they took a more natural and a more effectual way of having a more than equal share of both, by carrying them on at a cheaper rate, and at a less profit than any of their neighbours could or would do; by which means they soon beat the Hans towns out of the whole of the magazine and transport trade of Europe; and as multitudes of protestant manufacturers from the Spanish Netherlands took refuge among them, they soon got by the same means a great share of the woollen and linen manufacture from that unfortunate country.

In this last trade indeed, especially that of the woollen manufacture, we were enabled by our native produce, and by the taxes we had imposed upon the exportation of that produce, to come in for a share with the Dutch; but as to the magazine and transport trade of Europe we never could have had any share of it. If it had not been for our navigation act, we could never have had any share of the magazine and transport trade even of our own colonies in America. Our tax called tonnage and poundage was of itself alone sufficient to preclude us from having any share of the magazine and transport trade, either of Europe or America; for a shilling in the pound value upon importation, and another upon exportation, amounts to 10*l. per cent.* upon the whole of the venture, which exceeds the profit that any man can reasonably expect upon an average in either of these trades; and as to the magazine trade, the high interest of money in this country always prevents any of our people's ever thinking of it even with respect to those goods that were of our own home produce; because a man can probably make more by selling the produce every year at the market price, and lending the money as soon as he receives it at common interest, than he can by putting it up in a magazine, in order to wait for a better market; as the interest of the money necessary for erecting and properly fitting up a large edifice for stowing and preserving such goods, many of which are very bulky, would in such a country amount to a large sum yearly, and consequently be a greater annual expence than such a trade can bear; and therefore it cannot be expected that in this country, whilst our people have so ready a way of getting an interest of four or five *per cent.* by employing their money at interest, or in our public funds: I say it cannot be expected that any private man will be at the expence of erecting magazines necessary for the magazine trade, or even for preserving his own produce for such a long time as might often be necessary for preventing his being a loser by such preservation.

But if our three *per cent.* public funds should come to sell at 110*l.* or 120*l. per cent.* which it is certain they would do in a few years, if our sinking fund should be regularly and religiously applied every half year to a proper use, that is to say, to the paying off every half year a million, or even 750,000*l.* of the principal of our public debts, the natural interest of money would fall below 3*l. per cent.* consequently the legal might be reduced to that interest; and if the importation and exportation of all goods, not prohibited, were made quite free, by ordering all imported goods to be warehoused, and not to pay any duty whatsoever, until delivered out for home consumption, many of our own people would be not only enabled but compelled to engage in the magazine and transport trade, the fisheries, and some other sorts of trades, wherein the adventurers cannot reasonably expect an annual profit of above 4*l.* or 5*l. per cent.* and I say that many of our people would be compelled to engage in such trades, because they could not find any other way of making above two and a half *per cent.* yearly of their money, if our three *per cent.* public funds should come to sell for 120*l. per cent.* Whereas, at present, if a person has but a thousand pounds to his fortune, he may make a shift to live idly upon the legal interest of it, and if he is

bred to any ſort of trade, it is always to one of that ſort by which he may reaſonably expect to make more than 5 l. *per cent.* of his money, and may have a chance of amaſſing a great fortune; yet it is certain that thoſe trades in which a ſmall profit only can be expected, are the moſt beneficial to a nation, becauſe they increaſe the number of its induſtrious people, without increaſing its luxury, and conſequently increaſe the annual profit of the nation, without increaſing its annual expence; but for encouraging, and even for enabling the people to engage in ſuch trades, great care muſt be taken to keep the conveniencies as well as the neceſſaries of life at as low a rate as poſſible; for the maſters in every ſort of trade muſt have ſome of the conveniencies as well as the neceſſaries of life, and thoſe who live by a trade in which they cannot expect to make above 4 l. or 5 l. *per cent.* muſt either have a large fortune, or they cannot ſpare to pay at a dear rate for the moſt uſual conveniencies, therefore to enable numbers of people to engage in it, which is the only way for having it carried on at as ſmall a profit as poſſible, care muſt be taken to enable people of ſmall fortunes to engage in it.

The reducing of the intereſt of money from 5 l. to 3 l. *per cent.* would alone be ſufficient for inducing numbers of our people to engage in the magazine trade, ſo far at leaſt as relates to our own native produce, eſpecially that of corn; for from the whole tenor of our hiſtory we may obſerve, that the great riſe in the price of corn has generally happened a little before harveſt. Of this the Chronicon Precioſum has recorded two remarkable inſtances; for in the year 1557, wheat ſold before harveſt at 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per* quarter, and ſoon after harveſt fell to 5 s. *per* quarter; and in 1574, the price of wheat roſe to 2 l. 16 s. *per* quarter before harveſt, and ſoon after harveſt fell to 1 l. 4 s. *per* quarter. In ſhort, the price of this commodity is ſo various, that a man could ſeldom fail of making more than the legal intereſt of his money, either by the home or the foreign market, if he had a large magazine houſe well guarded againſt vermin; by which corn ſuffers ſo much when kept ſtanding in ricks without doors, that many of our rich farmers would erect ſuch a magazine houſe as would contain at leaſt one year's produce of his farm; ſo that our induſtrious poor would ſeldom, if ever, be expoſed to that diſtreſs into which they are now often brought, either by a bad harveſt, or by too great an exportation; and by paying off yearly two millions, or 1,500,000 l. of our public debts, we ſhould ſoon be able to diſburden our foreign trade from the old ſubſidy, or that part of the old ſubſidy, which is ſtill kept remaining upon all imported goods, that are afterwards exported, by which our people would be enabled to engage in both the magazine and tranſport trade.

After this we could ſoon begin with aboliſhing ſome of thoſe taxes which now lie ſo heavy upon our induſtrious poor, and increaſe the expence of living both of the poor and of the rich, without diminiſhing the ſinking fund, or diſabling ourſelves from paying off every year at leaſt 1,500,000 l. of the national debt. By ſuch taxes I mean the ſalt duty, the duty upon ſoap, the duty upon candles, and the duty upon hides or leather, all of which duties are raiſed by that bane of public liberty called an exciſe. Of all theſe reſpective duties I have been at the pains to calculate the medium of the groſs and net annual produce for five years, taken from an account preſented to parliament in 1737, and conſequently is as authentic as any ſuch accounts can be ſuppoſed to be.

The account of theſe mediums ſtands as follows:

	Groſs Produce.	Net Produce.
Salt	463,508 l.	164,961 l.
Soap	170,272	154,448
Candles	153,168	137,959
Hides	196,025	167,275
Total	982,973	624,643

In the ſalt account the deductions from the groſs produce on account of drawbacks, &c. which at a medium amount to near 275,000 l. *per annum*, is ſtated different from the deductions on account of the charges of management, which at a medium amount to near 24000 l. *per annum*; but in the other articles there is no difference made between theſe two ſorts of deductions, conſequently we cannot tell how much either of them amounted to yearly at a medium:

medium: but whatever the amount may be, the whole of all the deductions on account of the charges of management muſt be paid by the people of this iſland; and though the drawbacks be repaid, or allowed to exporters, yet they contribute towards increaſing the price to the home conſumer, and are a great burden upon our foreign trade, by the trouble and expence they occaſion to the merchant exporter; therefore the whole of the groſs produce muſt be conſidered as a burden upon our people, or upon our trade, and that upon our people alone muſt be reckoned to amount to about 700,000 l. *per annum*, including the charges of management.

Of all the numerous taxes paid by the people of this iſland, I reckon theſe four the heavieſt upon the poor, and of the moſt pernicious conſequence to our trade, our navigation, and our manufactures, as moſt of our ſubſidies upon goods exported are now taken off, except that part of the old ſubſidy which moſt ridiculouſly ſeems ſtill to be thought ſacred. And of theſe four the ſalt duty is certainly the worſt on many accounts, particularly that of its preventing the improvement of our lands, as ſalt is known to be one of the beſt manures that can be laid upon moſt ſorts of ſoils. This tax has always been deemed ſo pernicious that it was once aboliſhed, but revived again the very next year by a late famous miniſter, under pretence of eaſing our landholders by a reduction of 1s. in the pound of the land tax, but really becauſe he found he could not ſpare this fund for corruption; and by looking into the Parliamentary Debates of the year 1732, our readers may ſee, that the revival of this tax was then generouſly and warmly oppoſed by moſt of our great landholders, though they were the only landholders that could reap any ſelfiſh and immediate benefit from ſubſtituting the ſalt duty in the room of 1s. in the pound land tax; for it was then demonſtrated as clearly as any thing can be by figures, that the increaſed expence of a gentleman's ſupporting his family, occaſioned by the ſalt duty, would, to every gentleman of 400 l. a year, or under, amount to more in three years, than he could ſave by reducing a ſhilling in the pound of the land tax for one year *.

And as in our preſent circumſtances we cannot reduce a ſhilling in the pound of the land tax for any one year, without taking 500,000 l. from the ſinking fund, and applying it to the neceſſary annual ſervice, inſtead of applying it, as it ought to be, to the paying off ſo much of the national debt, and aboliſhing ſome of thoſe taxes that now lie ſo heavy upon our trade and manufactures, as to threaten them with that ruin which is now apparently otherwiſe unavoidable; conſequently the nation muſt for three years continue ſubject to the ſalt duty, for every one year in which we reduce a ſhilling in the pound of the land tax: I ſay it muſt continue ſo for three years longer than it would have continued, had the ſinking fund been duly applied to its proper uſe; therefore it is as demonſtrable as figures can make it, that every gentleman whoſe land eſtate does not exceed 400 l. *per annum*, or his poſterity muſt be loſers by any reduction of the preſent land tax; and ſurely it cannot be ſaid, that any landholder, whoſe land rent exceeds 400 l. a year, is an object that ſtands in need of national compaſſion.

This, I ſay, is as demonſtrable as figures can make it, and muſt appear to be ſo to every gentleman that will read and impartially conſider the debate I have mentioned, which happened in 1732. And yet if ſuch a reduction of the land tax ſhould ever be propoſed, either by a cunning ill deſigning miniſter, or by an artful oppoſition, I make not the leaſt doubt of its being zealouſly adopted by many even of our ſmall landholders; but they muſt either be ſuch as are in neceſſitous circumſtances, and are therefore glad of being able to ſave 5 l. in their own pockets, at the expence of their poſterity, or they muſt be ſuch as have a ſmall freehold of their own of 50 l. or 100 l. a year, and are in poſſeſſion of a large leaſehold, for which they pay a rent of 1000 l. perhaps 1500 l. a year, beſide being obliged by their leaſe to pay the land tax whatever it may, during their leaſe, amount to, which is now the caſe of many of the great far-

* *See in Lond. Mag. for* 1732, *Mr. Pulteney's ſpeech upon that occaſion.*

mers

mers in England; and we cannot wonder at ſuch men being zealous for reducing the land tax, becauſe their poſterity may not have ſuch a leaſehold in their poſſeſſion, and conſequently they will every year during the time of their leaſe get more by the reduction of the land tax than their poſterity can loſe by a three years continuance of the ſalt duty.

But whatever theſe ſmall landholders might do upon ſuch an occaſion, it is to be hoped, that moſt of our great landholders would behave with the ſame generoſity and publick ſpirit as they did in 1732, eſpecially as it is now become more apparent, that the ruin of our trade and manufactures will be the certain conſequence of the continuance of our preſent taxes upon trade, and upon the neceſſaries of life, for any great number of years: whereas, if care be taken from henceforth to apply the whole of the ſinking fund every half year to the paying off ſo much of the principal of the national debt, and conſequently extinguiſhing a proportional part of the intereſt growing due half yearly to the public creditors, we ſhould, at the end of ten years, be able to aboliſh every one of the taxes I have before particularly mentioned, without reducing the ſinking fund below two millions a year; for as it appears by the 23d reſolution of April 21ſt *, that the ſinking fund now amounts to 2,150000 l. *per annum*, every year's payments, during that period of ten years, would make an addition of 64500 l. to its preſent produce, and by the tables of compound intereſt we may eaſily compute, that ſuch an annuity would in ten years amount to 667,255 l. ſo that the annual produce of our ſinking fund would then amount to 2,817,255 l. and 817,255 l. *per annum*, is more than we ſhould loſe by aboliſhing the duties upon ſalt, ſoap, candles, leather, and that part of the old ſubſidy now retained upon goods exported.

From theſe conſequences, when duly conſidered, one may be excuſed to ſay, that if any even our greateſt landholders ſhould be for any reduction of of the land tax, and replacing that reduction by an incroachment upon the ſinking fund, they muſt either be ſuch as have very little regard for their country or their poſterity, or they muſt be ſuch as have embraced a doctrine in politics I have often of late years heard ſtrenuouſly ſupported and boldly inculcated, which is, that public credit is of as dangerous conſequence to a nation as private credit would be to an infant or perſon under age; for if ſuch perſons had any private credit, they would waſte their ſubſtance, and run ſo much in debt, for the ſake of pleaſing their fancy, that they would at laſt have nothing left for ſupplying their neceſſity; and the people, they ſay, of every country have their fancies, and are as violent in the purſuit of what pleaſes their fancy as infants can be; therefore the creditors of both ought to be upon the ſame footing. Gentlemen who have embraced this doctrine muſt of courſe think, that the beſt thing this nation could do would be, to ſhut up the Exchequer, as was moſt ſcandalouſly done in the reign of Charles the ſecond, whoſe creditors, every one knows, never received a ſhilling of their principal, though that king was ſo juſt as to grant them letters patent for their principal with 8 l. *per cent.* intereſt until the whole was paid out of the hereditary excile, but a ſtop was probably put to the payment of either, after the revolution, until at laſt the parliament interpoſed and in the 12th of King William, eſtabliſhed a fund for paying them 3 l. *per cent.* intereſt upon their principal ſums mentioned in their ſaid reſpective letters patent, redeemable upon payment of one moiety of that principal †.

The renewal of ſuch a ſcandalous practice would, indeed, put an end to public credit for this generation at leaſt, but it would be a moſt dangerous experiment, as we do not know how ſoon we may have occaſion for public credit, even for our own immediate defence; and as it is in public life the ſame with what it is in private life, a nation muſt ſhew that they are not only able but willing to pay their debts; both which cannot be ſaid of this nation, if we aboliſh or even diminiſh any of our preſent taxes, by incroaching upon our ſinking fund whilſt our three *per cent.* ſell at leſs than par. I may almoſt ſay, that it would not be juſt to do ſo, for can any

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 665. † *See act* 12 *Will. III. chap.* 12. *clauſe* 15.

ny one pretend to ſay, that a public creditor who is obliged to ſell 1000l. he has in our three *per cents* would not call upon our government for his money, if he thought by ſo doing to get the whole of his money, rather than ſell it in the alley at twelve *per cent* diſcount? and I may the rather ſay ſo, becauſe I am convinced, that a due application of the whole of the ſinking fund for four or five years, would raiſe all our public funds to par at leaſt.

We might then, indeed, make a little more free with our ſinking fund, without giving any public creditor a juſt cauſe of complaint; and I have ſhewn that in five years more we ſhould be able to aboliſh five of thoſe taxes that lie heavieſt upon our trade and manufactures, without reducing the income of that ſacred fund below two millions *per annum*. Beſide the advantage this would be of to our trade and commerce in general, it would be an annual advantage to every landholder in the kingdom, whoſe eſtate does not exceed 400l. a year, which would be equal to a reduction of one ſhilling in his land tax; becauſe, by the aboliſhing of the duties upon ſalt, ſoap, candles, and leather, he would ſave at leaſt as much in his expence of houſe keeping, as he could ſave by that reduction, as muſt be evident from what was upon a former occaſion demonſtrated, with regard to the ſalt duty alone *.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An attempt to explain the Words, Reaſon, Subſtance, &c. (*Continued from p. 122.*)

ALEXANDER had brought, in his train to the council, a young eccleſiaſtic of Alexandria named Athanaſius, who by his forwardneſs and a ready knack at diſputing, made a great figure in ſupporting the opinion of his patron: and Alexander dying, in a little time, Athanaſius was choſen to ſucceed him, who with the warmeſt zeal, oppoſed Arius and all his followers ever after. And now it was that Athanaſius and Arius took the lead as the chiefs in theſe fierce conteſtations. But how ſhall I proceed in this diſmal ſtory! O that we could draw an impervious veil over all the dreadful ſcenes that follow, and hide for ever from the eyes of men thoſe, excommunications, impriſonments, confiſcations, baniſhments, inſurrections, murders, maſſacres and tortures brought on chriſtians by one another, for not underſtanding and profeſſing what all parties acknowledged could not be underſtood. But ſince theſe things are ſo well known to the world that they cannot now be concealed, I will juſt relate ſo much of them as is neceſſary to bring me to my propoſed point, viz. to ſhew how the word PERSON came to be brought into theſe diſputes.

Neither in the council of Nice, nor at any time before, had there any propoſal been made to acknowledge the conſubſtantiality of the Holy Ghoſt with the Father and the Son. On the contrary, ſeveral biſhops who ſubſcribed the Nicene Creed, and particularly the great Euſebius biſhop of Ceſarea, after this expreſly calls the Holy Ghoſt one of the creatures that were made by the ſon. But Athanaſius that he might complete his Trinity, was the firſt who ever aſſerted that the Holy Ghoſt was of the ſame ſubſtance with the father and the ſon, and introduced the phraſes of μία οὐσία one eſſence, and τρεῖς ὑπόστασεις three ſubſtances, which ſtrange language gave great offence even to many of his own party. He behaved himſelf ſo indifferently, to ſay no worſe, in the exerciſe of his epiſcopal office at Alexandria, that many complaints were ſoon brought againſt him: and in the year 331 he was cited by the command of the emperor to appear before a ſynod of biſhops to be held at Ceſarea in the year 334, to anſwer theſe complaints. But he did not obey this citation. Upon which the next year, 335, Conſtantine ordered a council to be held at Tyre, and Athanaſius to be cited before them afreſh, to clear himſelf, if he could, of the crimes laid to his charge; and he wrote to Athanaſius, at the ſame time, that he ſhould not fail to come there; and expreſſed himſelf in ſuch terms as ſhewed that he was highly diſpleaſed with his conduct. And here I muſt obſerve that all the accounts we have of Athanaſius from this time are taken from his own writings and thoſe who have copied from them:

* *See before, p.* 163.

them: Philoſtorgius, and other hiſtorians of the Arian Party, have been either deſtroyed, or elſe lye now ſo cloſely ſecreted and concealed in the preſent libraries, that we only ſee Athanaſius's actions are repreſented by himſelf, always in the beſt light, and his proſecutors always in the worſt. I ſhall therefore now only mention a few bare matters of fact which he himſelf hath informed us of, and leave the reader to make his own reflexions upon them. He came to the council of Tyre, attended by a great number of Egyptian biſhops in his train. Here he was accuſed of many crimes of which he ſays he was quite innocent; but acknowledges that the council were ſo cautious of paſſing a raſh ſentence againſt him, that they ſent a committee of themſelves all the way into Egypt, to enquire upon the ſpot, concerning ſome facts which were ſaid to have been committed there. He ſays indeed this committee was compoſed of his enemies and that he withdrew from Tyre before they returned, and acknowledges, that upon their report to the council, he was condemned and depoſed from his biſhopric. He fled to Conſtantinople and deſired to be heard by the emperor; but he would not ſee him. And all he could obtain was, that Conſtantine wrote to the biſhops of the council to come to court to give him a particular account of this whole affair. Upon this they ſent ſix biſhops to lay their proceedings before him: and when they came they accuſed Athanaſius of other crimes beſide thoſe that were judged in the council. All which exaſperated the emperor to ſo high a degree that he immediately baniſhed him to Triers a city in Germany; and here he remained till the emperor's death. But while the council of Tyre was ſitting, Conſtantine ordered the biſhops who compoſed it to repair to Jeruſalem, to the dedication of a magnificent church which he had erected there. When they had performed this office they held a council in that city, in which they abſolved Arius and his followers from the ſentences which had been pronounced againſt them at Alexandria and elſewhere, received them into the communion of the church, and wrote a ſynodical letter to the Egyptians and Alexandrians wherein they inform them, that they had received Arius and his party, ſince they were ſatisfied that their doctrines were very *orthodox*.

Conſtantine, ſoon after the council of Nice had ſhewn great countenance to the Arian party, and in the year 337 was baptized by Euſebius biſhop of Nicomedia, who had all along been the chief defender of Arius and his opinions. Upon this emperor's death the empire, according to his will, was divided amongſt his three ſons, who by mutual agreement, recalled all the biſhops that had been baniſhed by their father to their ſeveral ſees; and then Athanaſius returned to Alexandria. But he was ſoon after accuſed by his enemies to Conſtantius the emperor of ſtirring up ſedition in the city, of impriſoning and ſeverely uſing many innocent people, and of ſelling, for his own uſe, the corn which the emperor had given to be diſtributed amongſt the poor and widows of Alexandria. Upon theſe accuſations Conſtantius wrote a very ſharp letter to Athanaſius, who thereupon got together a ſynod of Egyptian biſhops in the year 339, and they all teſtified for Athanaſius's innocence in theſe particulars. But this did not preſerve him from proſecution: for the emperor called a council at Antioch in the year 341 to judge of Athanaſius's caſe: and the firſt thing the council did was to depoſe him again, and conſecrate Gregory of Cappadocia biſhop of Alexandria in his ſtead; and they then made and ſubſcribed a new creed in which the offenſive word (Homooufios) was quite left out. Athanaſius now finding his caſe hopeleſs—Deprived of his biſhopric, and another in poſſeſſion of it, formed a moſt deſperate reſolution, unworthy of a chriſtian biſhop, and which hath had the moſt fatal conſequences. He appealed from the council of Antioch and the emperor, to Julius biſhop of Rome—fled to that city, and put himſelf under the protection of that prelate. Julius highly delighted with this event, as it was an acknowledgment that his juriſdiction is above all others, readily gladly received him and his appeal. And this laid the foundation of the papal ſupremacy, upon which has been built ſuch a ſuperſtructure of do-

nion, of doctrines and worſhip, as th aſtoniſhed the thinking world er ſince. Now Athanaſius was high- careſſed, and dignified with the ti- of ſaint. His opinions muſt be de- nded to give the better pretext for ending his perſon; and ſo the Athanaſian Homoouſian doctrine, which d been condemned by the eaſtern hops, at the ſame time with Atha- ius himſelf, muſt be taken up at me as the great pretence for defend- the much injured ſaint.

Thus things ſtood in the year 347, en the Emperor Conſtans who go- ned the weſt, and his brother Con- ntius who ruled in the eaſt, vaſtly ndalized at the unchriſtian diſputes ich had prevailed ſo long in the riſtian church, reſolved to join in tting an utter end to them: and for good purpoſe they ſummoned a ncil of the biſhops from both their minions, to be held at Sardica, a y of Illyricum. And hither they repaired. And now I believe the riſtian reader will expect that theſe od and learned men, being called ether for ſo good a work, encour- d and ſupported by the good em- rors, will certainly apply themſelves heal thoſe dangerous wounds which mer diſſentions had made. How y did this will now appear. The ern biſhops who had depoſed Atha- ius, and ſome others, propoſed, ore they would go upon any other ineſs, that the ſentences which they d paſſed upon theſe offenders ſhould acknowledged by the whole coun- as juſt, and they be excluded from eccleſiaſtical communion. The ern biſhops, moſt of them ſtrong- ttached to Julius biſhop of Rome, ſed to agree to this propoſal. The ern biſhops, perceiving by this re- al that their authority and juriſdic- were to be called in queſtion by pope and his party, retired from city of Sardica to Phillippopolis Thrace, and there held a council, ch they called indeed the council ardica, becauſe they had been ſum- ed to that place, and the council an there. And from Philippopo- they wrote a letter, which they d from Sardica, addreſſed to all biſhops of the world, in which, exclaim againſt Athanaſius and e others, and repreſent them as the wickedeſt rogues living. They declare that they cannot join with the biſhops in the weſt, becauſe they had received into their communion thoſe biſhops who were depoſed in the eaſt: and upon account of this violation of their authority they excommunicated ſeveral of the weſtern biſhops, and amongſt the reſt Hoſius the preſident of the council, and Julius biſhop of Rome. They complain that the whole world was turned upſide down, and the whole church diſturbed for the ſake of one or two turbulent wicked fellows. They accuſe the biſhops of the weſt of arrogance; and ſeverely reprove them for endeavouring to eſtabliſh a new law, by taking the liberty to examine over again what had been determined in the eaſt before. They obſerve that the ancient diſcipline of the church is contrary to this practice; and that the judgments given in the eaſt ought to be confirmed in the weſt, as thoſe of the weſt were received in the eaſt: and they prove this rule by ſeveral examples. Laſtly they add their confeſſion of faith, without the word homoouſios. This epiſtle is inſcribed particularly to Gregory biſhop of Alexandria, to Amphion of Nicomedia, ſome others, and to all the biſhops of the world. While theſe things were tranſacting at Philippopolis, the weſtern biſhops at Sardica were not idle on their part. They determined that no alteration ſhould be made in the creed of the council of Nice. They acquitted Athanaſius of all the ſentences pronounced againſt him, and reſtored him to the communion of the church; they excommunicated and depoſed, in their turn, eight of the eaſtern biſhops, who were moſt active in the council at Philippopolis; and they confirm to Julius, biſhop of Rome, the power of receiving appeals from all parts of the world. Theſe contentions amongſt the biſhops neceſſarily produced many tumults amongſt the people eſpecially at Alexandria, in one of which many were killed on both ſides, and amongſt the reſt Gregory the biſhop. Conſtantius who had conceived a great diſlike to Athanaſius, and accuſed him as the author of all the miſchief, was very deſirous to have him condemned in the weſt as he had been ſo remarkably in the eaſt, and therefore when he

was maſter of the whole Roman Empire by the death of his brothers he aſſembled a council, in the year 353 at Arles in France, of the weſtern biſhops only: and hither the pope ſent for legates, Vincentius biſhop of Capua, and another biſhop of Campania, Marcellus; and here, after a long hearing, all the biſhops, and, amongſt the reſt, the pope's legates themſelves, ſubſcribed the condemnation of Athanaſius, Paulinus of Triers only refuſing, who for this reaſon was ſent into baniſhment.

WE have already given ſome account of the late diſpute between the French court and the little republic of Geneva *, and as nothing can more clearly ſhew that no ſort of ſubmiſſion, which is not in its nature abſolute, can have any effect upon that court, we ſhall give our readers the following papers, which have been publiſhed upon that occaſion.

As the inhabitants of that free and independent city have long had a great correſpondence with France, and are probably conſiderable gainers by their trade with that kingdom, they were willing to gain a reconciliation with his moſt chriſtian majeſty, if it was poſſible, without an abſolute ſurrender of their independency: with this view, they, on the 30th of January laſt, preſented the following ſubmiſſive declaration to M. Hennin, the French reſident in that city.

"Moſt illuſtrious lord,

THE repreſenting citizens and burghers, overwhelmed with ſorrow to have incurred the diſpleaſure of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and deeply afflicted at the thoughts of the evils which may thereupon befal this republic, implore your generous interpoſition TO SAVE THEIR COUNTRY!

When we conſider with what reluctance, againſt the feelings of his own heart, his majeſty (whoſe goodneſs is ſo much celebrated) muſt have determined on withdrawing his benevolence from us, we cannot doubt but we are in the wrong, though even our conſciences ſhould acquit us. Yet, we humbly intreat his majeſty's condeſcenſion to look upon us in the light of *plain citizens*, and to caſt an eye of pity on the circumſtances attending our errors.

We are unſkilled in the proper manner of addreſſing the miniſters of kings; and from being too numerous to meet together frequently, we perceive but late what we ſhould do. Though unanimous in our ſentiments, we are often divided on the manner of expreſſing them: and thus whole days are ſpent without coming to any reſolution, till, at length, we were obliged haſtily to determine on things, which had been better done with more reflection. We ſhall not, therefore, attempt to vindicate our manner of expreſſing our ſentiments to the illuſtrious plenipotentiaries of guarantying powers. Yet we beg leave to aſſert, that our intentions therein, as well as in relation to the magnificent council, have ever been upright, and conſcientious.

Each of us, and more eſpecially our deputed commiſſaries †, have ever entertained the profoundeſt veneration and livelieſt gratitude, for his majeſty: whatever may have appeared contrary to theſe our real ſentiments, either in the public papers, or in anonymous writings, we do diſown, and utterly diſclaim a prior knowledge of. We are ſo intimately convinced of our continual want of his majeſty's high protection, that we could not willingly expoſe ourſelves to the loſing of it, at the very time that our unhappy diſſenſions rendered it more than ever neceſſary. On the contrary, if any the leaſt patriotiſm be granted to us, we muſt ever have wiſhed for a continuance of the king's favour to this republick, without which it cannot flouriſh.

From your ſo honourably diſcharging the duties of your high office you are enabled, moſt illuſtrious lord, to judge how much lenity and forbearance we ſtand in need of; and we truſt that you will not refuſe your helping hand to a republick, for which you intereſted yourſelf ſo warmly at your firſt coming hither. 'Tis yours to alleviate our regret to be unable to

* *See our laſt vol. p. 656, and the preſent vol. p. 45, 71, 94, and 149.*

† *Theſe were twenty-four Commiſſaries elected by their fellow-citizens, a few after the arrival of the plenipotentiaries at Geneva, to repreſent them before miniſters, and to maintain their rights.*

preſs to his excellency, the chevalier de Beautiville, our ſorrow for having, unwittingly, diſpleaſed him. We ſhall ever retain a grateful remembrance of his goodneſs, the continuance of which we intreat you to ſollicit in our behalf. It makes us unhappy that we could not acquaint him, with theſe our ſentiments before he left us. We alſo earneſtly beg it of you to repreſent us to his excellency the duke of Choiſeul as hapleſs citizens, and, as ſuch, deſerving indulgence from ſo generous a miniſter: the greatneſs and dignity of his mind, well known to us, lead us to hope, that he will interceed in our favour with a monarch, whoſe magnanimity is even above his might.

What a glorious day would that be for us, in which his majeſty at once ſhould forgive our involuntary errors, and reſtore us his precious favour! What our raptures, if that ſame day ſhould prove the harbinger of a return of peace, mutual confidence, and harmony betwixt all the members of this diſtracted country!

We conclude with our moſt fervent prayers to heaven for health and long life to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and all the royal family."

To this they, in a few days, received from that gentleman the following anſwer:

"I wiſh, gentlemen, that this late ſtep may contribute to appeaſe the king, who is juſtly offended at your conduct. You judge right, that it is impoſſible for me to anſwer you before I receive orders for that purpoſe. I ſhall loſe no time in demanding inſtructions, and at the ſame time ſhall inform the duke de Choiſeul, and his excellency the chevalier de Beauteville, of the ſentiments which you have juſt manifeſted towards them. In the mean time be perſuaded, that the ſureſt way to recover the king's favour, is for you to baniſh from your hearts all ſpite and hatred, no leſs unjuſt than dangerous, and from your minds all extravagant claims and pretenſions.

It would have been much more agreeable to me, gentlemen, to have experienced marks of your confidence, every time that I have endeavoured to prevent your errors, than in this moment, when you begin to atoue for them: but it is my duty to labour to haſten the happy day, wherein all things here ſhall be reſtored to order; and you will ever find me diſpoſed to ſecond your efforts for accompliſhing that ſalutary end, when I ſhall have reaſon to believe that the pure love of your country is the ſole paſſion with which you are actuated."

But they ſoon found themſelves diſappointed in their expectation; for Mr. Hennin, the laſt month, communicated to them the following letter he had received from the duke de Choiſeul, the French prime miniſter, dated March the 12th.

"You may, ſir, make known to the repreſentatives, that the court is much diſpleaſed at your receiving from the hands of commiſſaries a piece ſo eſſentially defective as to expreſs nothing to the purpoſe, and in which they are ſo daring as to offer a teſtimony as falſe as that of their conſcience to atteſt their innocence; which amounts to taxing us with injuſtice: that you are abſolutely forbidden to receive any thing for the future on the part of the repreſentatives: that, furthermore, it is not by empty words and fruitleſs proceedings that they can hope to ſoften his majeſty, juſtly incenſed at all the manœuvres of ſome amongſt them, whoſe pernicious counſels they are ſo weak as to follow: that whilſt their blindneſs ſubſiſts, and they continue to give their confidence to people guided by paſſion and private views, who, in many ſeditious writings, have had the temerity to calumniate the generous and beneficent intentions of the mediators, his majeſty ſhall regard them as all alike culpable of the ſame plots and deſigns: that they ought to know what they ſhould do to induce his majeſty to reſtore them to his good graces; and that it does not belong to you to give any advice or counſel."

The behaviour of the French court upon this occaſion is a freſh proof, how imprudent it is in a free and independent ſtate to invite any neighbouring ſtate, or prince, to guaranty any regulation they think fit to make amongſt themſelves; for from thence that neighbour acquires a title to intermeddle in all their ſtate affairs, under pretence that what they have done, or reſolved on, is contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the regulation which he has guarantied; which title he will certainly make uſe of, as often as he finds

finds it for his own intereſt to do ſo, but if otherwiſe, he will give himſelf no concern about any alterations they may pleaſe to make: in the former caſe, his guaranty may prove their deſtruction; in the latter his guaranty can be of no ſignification.

An Eſſay on Pleaſures. From Letters between Henry *and* Frances.

IN the Series of Letters, between Henry and Frances, there is the following paſſage—"In the latter part of the comment, upon the fourth epiſtle, of the fourth book, of Orrery's Pliny, there is a very juſt obſervation, that *it is abſolutely neceſſary for us to be as wary in the choice of our Amuſements, as of our ſtudies.* For which reaſon, I have often thought, that there wanted extremely ſuch an officer to be eſtabliſhed in all ſtates as a General Reveller, who ſhould preſcribe, and preſide over, the amuſements, pleaſures, and diverſions, of all ranks, all profeſſions, and all ages of men, even from their childiſh years; which would certainly be an inſtitution of admirable ſervice to mankind *."

This thought has frequently occurred to me, ſince when I have obſerved, that, for want of ſome fit Preſident of Pleaſures, people of different taſtes, paſſions, capacities, and ages, have been promiſcuouſly hurrying after the ſame purſuits of entertainments, carried away by the meer vogue of faſhion, more than the impulſes of their own genius.

From the deficiency of a right Education, if I may ſo ſpeak, in this very material article, I have known an affluent fortune to become an incumbrance, a diſpoſition to gaiety lead to dullneſs, and a ſocial temper betray to vice. For want of proper directions, in this particular, I have ſeen one man yawning at a comedy, till he has cracked his jaws, while his next neighbour has been laughing, till he has burſt his ſides. I have known people fatigued with pleaſure, and fated without enjoyment; and then, according to the ſtill greater miſtake of diſappointed minds, not knowing how to fill up the meaſure of their time, betake themſelves to drunkenneſs and debauchery.

There is a great variety among the brute creation; even thoſe of the ſame *ſpecies*, differing from each other, as much as from animals of another *genus*. To inſtance, in dogs—The fox-hound, the beagle, the greyhound, the ſetter, the ſpaniel, the water-dog, the terrier, &c. have moſtly their diſtinct objects; and, even where the quarry is the ſame, the method of purſuit, in each, is different; and agreeable to this diſtinction, ſportſmen make uſe of various methods of training up theſe ſeveral animals.

There are as ſeparate natures and geniuſes among mankind—But preceptors do not pay the ſame attention to their charge, that huntſmen do. There is an equal courſe of ſtudies, dictated to unequal capacities: and, with regard to the dangerous and important article of entertainment and pleaſures, the helpleſs pupils are left to chance, to pick them up from the common route, without choice, aſſortment, or adaption.

I would therefore adviſe the projection of a certain *ſcale of pleaſures*, graduated according to the different degrees of vigour, ſenſe, taſte, education, and intellect, from the loweſt ſtate of activity and reaſon, to the higheſt excellence of liberal accompliſhment; which I would do, by rating the human powers of body and mind, at a certain aſſumed number; ſuppoſe forty; which I would divide into as many portions as ſhould be contained in that number; and, to each gradation on the ſcale, I would apportion proper recreation, amuſements, and pleaſures, giving athletics the lead, in this progreſſion, as the loweſt degrees, beginning with Scotch-Hop, Foot-Ball, Cricket, Tennis, Wreſtling, Fencing, Hunting, &c. proceeding next to ſhews, and ſpectacles, commencing with *You ſhall ſee, what you ſhall ſee*, Sadler's Wells, the machinery and grimace of pantomimes, with the gaudy ſcenery of puppet-ſhews and operas.

Then the ſcale ſhould riſe, by degrees, to Muſick and Dancing; thence to the Sock and Buſkin; crowning the Apex with ſocial friendſhip, exercised

* *Letter CLXXIII, ſecond edition, laſt paragraph but one.*

in claſſic philoſophic converſe—*Dulce ſodalitium!* as Martial ſtiles it, or *convivium* * *liberale*, according to ſome other writer; for, as Cicero obſerves, upon this latter expreſſion, it is in a communication of this ſort, that life is moſt truly enjoyed—*O noctes, cœnæque Deûm!*

Beſides the ſubjects of theſe departments, there would frequently occur ſome miſerable examples of perſons too unwieldy, or infirm, to take the diverſion of country ſports, or rural recreation; totally unſkilled in the liberal arts, or exerciſes, and alſo incapable of the advantages or amuſements of converſation or literature. Theſe, being an anomalous claſs of uneducated gentry, not marked upon any one degree of the ſcale, I would appropriate ſuch pleaſures and enjoyments to, as are likewiſe out of the ſeries of my purpoſed revels; namely, *cards* and *good chear*, *epulations*, *compotations*, not *convivial* joys.

But to conſider this topic in a higher light. The Athenians had ſuch a ſenſe of the great efficacy of national ſports, with regard to the manners and morals of a people, that they firſt put the theatre under proper regulations, and then appropriated a conſiderable fund, ſo peculiarly to it, that they made it death, by an expreſs law, for any member of the commonwealth, to propoſe the alienation of that revenue, even on the moſt preſſing exigencies of the ſtate.

The French, who ſeem to have ſtudied human nature with more attention, than any other of the European nations, pay a particular compliment to *manners*, by ſtiling them *les petites morales*; but this expreſſion falls ſhort of my opinion in this matter; for, as all politeneſs owes its merit to an imitation of the more philoſophic moral, I ſhould rather chuſe to denominate good-breeding *les perfectes morales*. Virtue is like coin, to which morals give the *weight*, but manners the *ſtamp*, that makes it current.

Morals are taught in ſchools; manners are only to be learned in the world: and as upon that great theatre, pleaſure has the moſt powerful effect upon the mind, a judicious regulation and adaption of this ruling paſſion, and governing principle, is abſolutely neceſſary toward the accompliſhment of a liberal education.

Politeneſs not only adds a zeſt to the moſt refined pleaſures, but gives a reliſh even to the moſt ſenſual enjoyments; and I have conceived an advantageous opinion of the good-breeding of the Romans, from the gallant addreſs of Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and many others of the claſſicks, which may be obſerved in their writings, even to their *filles de joye*.

I remember a friend of mine, who had a certain delicacy in all his pleaſures, happened once to have an engagement with a lady of ſome condition, but of *remiſs chaſtity*, and told me had quitted her, becauſe ſhe uſed often to diſguſt him, by hinting at her former amours; and concluded, with this expreſſion — "In ſome things there is a pleaſure in deceiving one's ſelf—I uſed always to addreſs her with the reſerve of a lover, but ſhe would ſtill anſwer me with the frankneſs of a courteſan. My morals are free enough for a *ruelle*, but my manners not groſs enough for a *bagnio*."

I do not deſign, by mentioning ſuch a ſubject, to give the leaſt encouragement to a profligate courſe of life—I mean only to hint, that though men ſhould happen to be libertines ſometimes, they ought always to conduct themſelves with ſuch delicacy, even in their moſt abandoned pleaſures, as that, when they ſhall become reformed in morals, they may not continue ſtill debauched in manners.

An Eſſay on Entertainment. From Ditto.

MARCUS VARRO, in a treatiſe of the diſpoſition and order of an elegant banquet, the choice, condition, and qualities of the gueſts, begins firſt with their number, which, he ſays, ſhould not be leſs than the graces, nor more than the muſes. They ought not to be many, that every perſon may have his turn to ſpeak, as well as to hear. A large company is ſubject to noiſe and confuſion; and a number of equals cannot be reſtrained within the

* Convivium, *from* convivere *to live together. Cicero prefers this Latin term, for a banquet, to the Greek one,* συμποσιον, *or a dancing-bout.*

bounds of decency and reſpect toward each other.

Four things, he ſays, are requiſite toward an elegant entertainment.—The gueſts muſt be of ſome quality, well-bred, and well-dreſſed: the place retired from public view, and all diſturbances of paſſengers or buſineſs, where the company may hear nothing, but what proceeds from themſelves: the time convenient, neither too late nor too early; for an early ſupper* follows too ſoon upon dinner, and a late one breaks in upon our hours of reſt, as well as the buſineſs of the next day: the apartment, attendants, and whole apparatus for the feaſt, rather neat, than fine; elegant, than rich; and the entertainment ſuch as the invited may afford each in their turns.

The company ſhould not be great talkers, nor too ſilent; but ingenious perſons, knowing when to ſpeak, and when to liſten; rather facetious and witty than argumentative or rhetorical. Eloquence is proper for a ſenate, and diſputation may be neceſſary at the bar; but a more conciſe expreſſion, and quicker repartee, are fitter talents for familiar converſe.

The gueſts ſhould neither be all old, nor all young men; for the one talk of nothing but former times, *laudatur temporis acti*; and the other only ſpeak of preſent debauches or amours. Upon ſuch meetings, the old ſhould aſſume an air of youth, and the young ought to comport themſelves with a *pro tempore* gravity; which will bring the extremes to meet, in an happy and ſocial medium. A perfect company ſhould be like a concert of muſic, where the thirds, fifths, and eights, form the harmony together.

Stories ſhould be rarely introduced, becauſe they prevent the freedom of converſation too long, and may occaſion diſguſt, three ſeveral ways—By being tedious, common, or ill told. The diſcourſe ought never to turn upon politics, private concerns, or ſubjects in which any of the company are at all intereſted; for people are apt to argue about ſuch matters with ſomewhat more earneſtneſs and warmth, than may be conſiſtent with the mirth and chearfulneſs that is chiefly meant to be enjoyed, in ſuch ſocieties, where nothing ſhould be ſpoken of, but ſuch pleaſing and improving topics, as beauty, painting, muſic, poetry, or the antient and modern writers: by which charming themes we may both exerciſe and exalt our genius, inſtead of puzzling and ſtraining the mind with abſtruſe poſitions, or contentious arguments, which ariſe frequently from an affectation of ſuperior knowledge, and is the worſt effect, as well as the ſureſt ſign, of ſelf-ſufficiency. Such perſons often conclude themſelves in the right, becauſe others chuſe to ſpare themſelves the idle trouble of proving them in the wrong; which is an acquieſcence that their opinionated obſtinacy exacts from modeſt ſenſe, and not any manner of compliment to their vain underſtanding.

To conclude, every gueſt ought to be left at liberty, both in wine as well as meat; for it is among men, as among horſes, the bridle is required to ſome, and the ſpur to others.

Here Varro ſeems to have made a falſe alluſion; for the leaving every body to their liberty is an odd way of *reſtraining* and *ſpurring* people. But the obvious ſenſe of this paſſage, like many of the antient writings, is different from the true ſpirit of the compoſition. What he means, is, that as every man knows what pitch agrees beſt with his own genius and conſtitution, he ſhould be left to his option, either to uſe a free or moderate glaſs, according as his own judgment or experience may direct.

There is a great deal of propriety and delicacy in theſe ſentiments of Varro: which I have rather paraphraſed than tranſlated, by way of ſupplement to my Eſſay on Pleaſures, becauſe they relate to the higheſt gradation marked upon the ſcale, there deſcribed, and cloſe with a maxim which I ſhould be pleaſed to recommend to the attention of our *modern* world. From what groſs miſtake can it poſſibly ariſe, that to force a perſon to an exceſs of liquor, ſhall be deemed the higheſt point of hoſpitality, while the reſtraining from over heating himſelf in any other exerciſe, is accounted among the kindneſſes of a friend! *Tollite hoc*

* *The chief meal, among the Romans, was their ſupper; and all their banquets or entertainments, were made at night.*

barr

harum morem—But it would be treating my readers like drunken men, to purſue ſo obvious an argument farther.

Lot's Advice for the taking off all Reſtraints from Ladies of Pleaſure.

WHEREAS in the ſenſe of an over refined age, a firſt law of ſociety, though of divine inſtitution, has no more reverence or obedience paid to it in our gay world; but on the reverſe, *miſtreſs keeping* and *whoring*, are become far more faſhionable than matrimony; I would humbly propoſe that a ſtatute-law may be enacted more accommodate to the preternaturally exalted condition of all ladies of pleaſure—what I mean, ſir, "let them be allowed an uncontrouled privilege of an exemption from all penal laws, in all matters which lie between them and their devoted vaſſals. Free them from all accountableneſs to the civil magiſtrate, on account of thefts, embezzlements, inſults, abuſes, outrages committed by them on perſons of whatever rank, ſtation, or condition, who ſhall pleaſe to take them into their embraces."

The reaſonableneſs of ſuch ſtatute-law, I ſhould preſume to be very apparent: for perſons who profeſſedly live together *above* all law, in an open contempt both of the divine and human prohibition, ſhould have no appeal to law, nor any redreſs from it, in any of thoſe evils which they bring upon themſelves by their debaucheries; but ought to be left fully at liberty, in their ſavage-ſtate, to uſe whatever freedoms they pleaſe to take with one another. They ſhould be treated as lawleſs perſons, *without law to God, and not under law to man.*—e. g.

There is no ſort of reaſon why a bill of indictment ſhould ever be found, for a woman's only rifling the pockets of a man, who had become *one body with her*. By no law of truth or equity can ſhe be puniſhed, on account of little freedoms taken with his alienable property, who had uſed the moſt intimate freedom with her body.—Upon any quarrels ariſing between them that ſhould deprive even of life, whether by the piſtol, the knife, or the ſword, the woman ſhould not at all be accountable to the civil magiſtrate; ſince death, by ſword or piſtol, is far leſs cruel than by the *pox*; and yet we have no law to puniſh the perſon who adminiſters that poiſon.

Another reaſon I offer for ſuch a ſtatute-law, is, its UTILITY, as it ſeems to promiſe fair for entirpating, in time, the lawleſs and moſt execrable parts of the community; for as much as all *ladies of pleaſure* would be at full liberty to exerciſe their tyranny in its fulleſt extent, as the caſe ſtands at preſent, her wiles and enchantments do bewitch and infatuate the ſlave whom ſhe has in her toils, but when every reſtraint of law is removed from her, ſhe will more eaſily give an unlimited ſcope to all her wild and extravagant paſſions.

Even the vaſſals of the lewd wanton ſhould promote to the utmoſt of their ability this ſtatute-law, becauſe it will give their adored goddeſſes an abſolute ſovereignty over their *lives*, as well as over their *ſouls*. And how tranſporting muſt be the finiſhing ſcene, if the fair hand will but condeſcend to open for them the portal of life!

LOT.

From the Suburbs of New-Sodom, April 7, 1767.

A Converſation occaſioned by the Confeſſional. Continued from p. 112.

Stat. STILL however theſe apologies were but given as an account of the faith and doctrines they eſpouſed: Which is better than *obliging* every one to ſubſcribe to a form conſiſting of ſo many particulars.

Phil. No one is obliged to ſubſcribe to any doctrines that he diſapproves; nay it is expected that he will not—but he by ſubſcribing to them is underſtood to ſhow that they are ſuch as he approves—And ſure any man may ſubſcribe to the doctrines he does eſpouſe, as well as give an account thereof.

Stat. But he is obliged; for he cannot be a teacher in your church without it.

Phil. He is not obliged that I know of to be a teacher—there are other ways of life that he may engage in, where no ſuch obſtruction lyes in his way. It is all a fallacy to talk of any body's being obliged, nay or wiſhed to ſubſcribe but ſuch as do really believe what they ſubſcribe. But to return, for I am not pleading for ſubſcriptions being extended to too many and ſubtile particulars, but I have been

been giving reaſons why a ſubſcription ſuch as has been mentioned to the ſcriptures, may not be ſufficient—for *to this*, ſuch will ſubſcribe, whoſe *pride, paſſion, and ſelf-conceit* are equal to the producing all the miſchief which the ſame ill qualities did in the diſgracers of the reformation.

Is it not poſſible too that many will ſubſcribe to *this*, and then, with a declared regard for the ſcriptures, ſet themſelves, under pretence of reſcuing the genuine from the ſpurious parts thereof, to diſcard every thing but the *moral precepts* of the New Teſtament? and would not here be a glorious opening for the *rational chriſtian* and a herd of infidels of his ſchool, to propagate as publick authorized teachers in our church, the divinity of his notable ſyſtem contained in *the* late publiſhed *morality of the New Teſtament?*

And would it *even* be indifferent to have all the ſtuff of the Sandimanian, Anabaptiſt, Moravian, Methodiſt, Antinomian, and of all the infinite ſwarm of ſects that would ſubſcribe to the ſcriptures, introduced into our church; and this medley of every thing and nothing be the teaching therein? what a bleſſed condition would the people be then in, *toſſed to and fro with every wind of doctrine—ever learning* and unlearning!

If too every one is to abound in his own ſenſe of ſcripture without any prejudice to his becoming a teacher in our church, then he whoſe ſenſe is for Preſbyterian ordination, and rejecting epiſcopacy, muſt enjoy ſuch an ordination, and not be excluded as a teacher; and yet for the ſame reaſon too, epiſcopacy muſt ſtill be ſuffered——Though I am not clear what favour the *confeſſional* thinks it deſerves; or if he holds it to be a misfortune or a happineſs, to be without it *. Theſe and an hundred other claſhing contradictions muſt meet and ſubſiſt together.

I will never lend a hand then to the *taking away the fence* of our church, or to the *breaking down the wall thereof* to have it *trodden down* and *rooted up*: Nor can I conſent to the total removal of articles; I muſt think for my part that there is as much reaſon by a ſubſcription to keep out *manifeſt abſurdity, diſorder*, and *doctrines prejudicial to virtue and morality*: In ſhort whatever is clearly falſe and bad—as there is in regard to ſubſcription to take away unneceſſary reſtrictions in matters of *leſs moment and certainty*—It is downright ſcepticiſm, to act as if *no truths* could be certain. I hope in the mean while that our governors will, at the ſame time that they attend to our ſecurity, attend too to the eaſing as far as can be conſiſtent with that, the ſcruples of *ſober, well-diſpoſed, intelligent chriſtians*. But this is a matter that requires the matureſt deliberation, to judge what relief of this nature may be miniſtred, and how it may beſt be done, and when with moſt ſafety and effect. Where they may *ſee* reaſon for ſome alteration, they ought to proceed tenderly and prudently in it, not raſhly and with violence—without regarding whether it be ſufficiently *ſeen* by others——they will rather wait till they have brought it to be ſo, and have gradually got the better of prejudices (probably of long ſtanding and deep root) by cogent and reiterated arguments—and they will conſider the favourableneſs of the times. The writer of the *Confeſſional* †, if I underſtand him, mentions it as *prudence* in Biſhop Burnet not to attempt ſuch a buſineſs when impracticable. At every body elſe, however, I am ſure, he raves, if they do not ruſh on let what will come of it; and reminds them that Jeſus Chriſt conſidered no impediments, and waited not for opportunity;—abſurdly making *divine* meaſures and power, a ſtandard for *human*. It is bad attempting to mend a thing, if you do it at ſo unfavourable a juncture as to run great hazard of making it worſe. Diſcretion recommends a ſafe and well timed remedy—not like Jack in *the tale of a tub*, who had not patience to pick out the ſtitches and faſtnings by which the objects of complaint were annexed to his coat, but fell to *tearing* them off without minding what miſchief he did to his coat, by his precipitate and violent method of proceeding. If our governors then have not been in a hurry to venture upon a ſtep that demands ſo mature and weighty conſideration, I think there is no room to

* *Confeſſional, pag.* 133 *and* 203. † *Pag.* 67.

truſt

treat them with that acrimony which the writer of the Confeſſional does, as afraid of encreaſing their duty, and leſſening their income * ;—and threatning them with a reform which by being *forced* upon them, would be little to their credit; and ſuch vile inſinuations and menaces, which one would think could never have come from any but the moſt rancourous of our enemies; in which however this good A—n abounds. He learnt it of his old friends † *the conſcientious puritans.*

Stat. He has been too much whetted by the ſtiff attachment of ſome to what he diſlikes; particularly by their not giving up all articles.

Phil. Too much whetted indeed—In ſhort this very writer, and ſuch as he, do more than any others prevent our governors from engaging in any alterations;—becauſe in truth they ſee no proſpect of giving any ſatisfaction: Theſe men make it dangerous to attempt to gratify them, by requiring ſuch extravagant things as tend to *undermine* rather than to improve; and by fomenting a ſpirit that will be content with nothing leſs than the removing foundations, and giving up *all* articles; and becauſe our governors are not very ready to do all this, at his call, he forſooth is whetted—He keeps no bounds in his ſpiteful and venomous reflections on our church eſtabliſhment and it's defenders;—which if poſſible exceeds his fulſome adulation of the *poor conſcientious Puritans.* Mr. White therefore has no quarter from him——but at every turn has a kick—The diſſenters might *criminate* without any harm, but in him to *recriminate* was unpardonable, and not to be borne with ‡; and Stebbing and Waterland, and Conybeare, and all that have ever been ſo ungracious as to defend their own church againſt the diſſenters ſhall never paſs him without his *lifting up his heels* againſt them.

But to return to our articles.—It ſhould be conſidered that they are already calculated with evident latitude in ſome *intricate* points—and in *all* are determinable by ſcripture, as appears from the VIth. the XXth. and the XXIſt. articles; this I ſhould ſuppoſe your favourite writer admits, for when Dr. Waterland ſeeks to evade this by ſaying that "for this very reaſon the church requires ſubſcription *in her own ſenſe* becauſe ſhe judges no other ſenſe to be agreeable to ſcripture"—he rebukes him with—"this is indeed giving the church but a very indifferent character, repreſenting her as *inſinuating one thing, and meaning another* §."

And a good account may be given why a latitude is intended in wording ſome of them;—becauſe at the time of their compiling, many who had conſiderable differences of opinion muſt either ſubſcribe, or the church loſe great numbers who were very *deſireable friends.*

There is not room then for ſuch violent complaints as he makes; though it may be ſtiil adviſeable to do any thing farther that can prudently be done not to loſe any that *are truly ſuch.*

Stat. As to the latitude you talk of, the confeſſional aſſerts the direct contrary.

Phil. It was neceſſary he ſhould in order to draw ſuch a black inflammatory view of things as he has done;—but I pray how does he prove it?

Stat. He aſſerts that Cranmer was alone (or with ‖ a friend or two only) concerned in drawing up the articles; and that Cranmer was averſe to any ſcheme of latitude.

Phil. "How or by whom they were prepared we do not *certainly* know"—this is acknowledged by a much abler ſcholar and divine than your hero—the fartheſt we can preſume is, that it is moſt *probable* they were prepared by Cranmer and Ridley ¶. The *firſt* particular therefore is more than he can *prove*; but without the *latter* being *proved too* it will conclude nothing, and this he is far enough from proving—from what he ſays there appears moſt reaſon to believe the contrary. He produces nothing but a warm remonſtrance againſt any degree of lati-

* *Page* 321.

† *See Biſhop Ellys's Tracts on Liberty part I. p.* 123 *to* 125 *with his quotations from Strype, &c.*

‡ *Preface to the Confeſſional, pag.* 15. § *Confeſſional, pag.* 181.

‖ *Confeſſional, pag.* 125. ¶ *Burnet's expos. pag.* 5.

tude out of * ſome epiſtles of Melancthon to Cranmer—which would rather incline one to think that Cranmer had *diſcovered* ſome inclination to a ſcheme of latitude that had *given occaſion* for Melancthon's laying ſuch ſtreſs on terms of the ſtricteſt cloſeneſs; and this ſuppoſition of ours as to Cranmer's way of thinking herein meets with confirmation in a ſentiment which the Confeſſional owns to be adjudged to him † "that ambiguous forms of ſpeech, which might be taken in a larger acceptation, was the *beſt* means of ending the great controverſy concerning the real preſence, and of reſtoring peace to the church."—and if it was the beſt in this it muſt be ſo in all other great and intricate controverſies. Thus he is ſo far from *proving* what he wants, that what argument there is, makes againſt him.

[*To be continued.*]

AS the author of the preſent ſtate of Great Britain and North America has divided his book into three parts, and as the extract we gave in our laſt ‡ was from his firſt part, we ſhall now give our readers the following extract from his ſecond part.

After having ſhewn what our real wants are in this iſland, he proceeds as follows:

"Thus Britain is a country of manufactures without materials—a trading nation without commodities to trade upon—and a maritime power without either naval ſtores, or materials for ſhip-building.—It is this ſituation, that renders both their trade and plantations ſo eſſentially neceſſary, for the ſupport of this nation, as well as agriculture. By theſe as many people are perhaps maintained in Britain, as by the produce of the lands. It is ſaid by a very good judge, that "every Engliſhman in the plantations creates employment for four at home §;" but if we only ſuppoſe, that every perſon there employs one at home, the three millions of people we have in America, with ſia and Africa, will almoſt maintain as many in Britain, which are nigh half the people. And as the colonies increaſe, ſo faſt, if you find employments for them, to ſupport the nation at home, and make them mutually ſupply one another, the manner of doing which was the firſt deſign of this diſcourſe, you might have twice as many people in Britain, as the land would maintain. By that means Britain might vye with all its enemies and rivals, and maintain more people than all France. It was not for nothing, therefore, as many who do not underſtand trade would perſuade themſelves, that this nation endeavoured to defend and ſecure her poſſeſſions abroad. It is for the ſake of trade, that ſo many people flock to the towns in Britain, which are intirely ſupported by it; the chief and moſt profitable branches of which are to the plantations. Were it not for theſe advantages of trade, both the trading and manufacturing towns of England, and eſpecially this capital, would dwindle and go to decay, much faſter than they have throve; and the people would decreaſe in them likewiſe, more than they appear to have done in the country. This kingdom would ſuffer ſtill more in its finances, whatever bad ſituation they may already be in. The three articles of tobacco, rice, and fiſh alone, bring in a ballance of trade to Britain of at leaſt a million a year; not to mention ſugar, ſhips, naval ſtores, and many other articles which ſhe both vends, and requires for her own uſe; without which this nation would ſoon be drained of every farthing of money it has; and might be inſulted by every fiſhing veſſel upon her own coaſts.

If theſe things are conſidered, this nation could not ſubſiſt, as an independent ſtate, without her colonies; and would neither be able to maintain any number of people at home, nor to defend herſelf againſt her enemies abroad. We need only mention what happened in the year 1718, when the Swedes and Ruſſians leagued together to deprive Britain of naval ſtores, and would allow none to be exported out of their dominions, but in their own ſhips, and at their own exorbitant prices; which muſt ſoon have ruined the trade and navigation of this kingdom: But proper meaſures being concerted for getting thoſe neceſſary articles

* *Confeſſional, pag.* 109. † *Page* 110.
‡ *See before, p.* 129. § *Child on trade.*

ticles from the colonies, they were immediately attended with the deſired ſucceſs and Britain had not only a ſufficient ſupply for her own uſe, but great quantities to export; by that means, pitch and tar fell from the exorbitant price of three pounds a barrel, which the northern powers had ſet upon it, to fifteen ſhillings a barrel, and other naval ſtores in proportion *; beſides which this nation ſtands in as great need of many other as neceſſary and uſeful articles, which are, or might be, as eaſily obtained from the colonies *. Let thoſe therefore who would ſay, that the colonies muſt be the ruin of this nation, conſider its condition and ſituation; if they are, it can only be by their miſmanagement.

From this we may ſee both the uſe of colonies, and the deſign and intent of ſettling them; which is, to ſupply the nation with ſuch commodities as ſhe has not of her own, and to purchaſe their neceſſaries from Britain by that means. They ſhould ſupply their mother country with the materials, of which ſhe has few or none of her own, and get their manufactures for them. By that means they would aid and aſſiſt, and ſupport one another; their connection and dependance would be mutual and reciprocal, and conſequently laſting and ſecure. It is by ſuch an eſtabliſhment, and by that alone, that Britain can either reap the benefit, or preſerve the allegiance of her colonies, or that they can ſubſiſt by a dependance upon her. If they were to be eſtabliſhed on ſuch a footing, their allegiance and dependance would be as ſecure and laſting, as the advantages reaped by it would be great and beneficial. When the colonies make ſuch commodities as are wanted in Britain, of which there are many, they depend upon her for the vent of theſe their products, on which they rely for their daily ſubſiſtence; and as Britain is the beſt market in the world for ſuch commodities, that makes their dependance their intereſt, and intereſt rules the world. The colonies, which make ſtaple commodities for Britain, could not ſubſiſt without her; they who make none cannot live by her. This is therefore the way both to govern the colonies, to ſecure their allegiance and dependance, and to reap the benefit of them. Many indeed think of nothing but keeping them in ſubjection by the rules and power of government; but the firſt thing to be conſidered in governing any people whatever is, how they are to ſubſiſt under that government, without which it will be very difficult to keep them either in awe or order. A few ſtaple commodities would govern the colonies, much better than all the laws or regulations that were ever thought of, and none can be effectual without them. So long as they produce nothing wanted in Britain, they can never live under her government, without great complaints on both ſides; they cannot then vend their products in Britain, on which they rely for a ſubſiſtence, and muſt depend on other powers for the chief part of their ſupport, as we have ſaid above.

But notwithſtanding the many colonies which this nation has, very few people in Britain ſeem to know what a colony is, or ſhould be, and are ſtill leſs acquainted with thoſe in North America. Colonies ſhould live *merely by their agriculture*, without either manufactures or trade, but what is confined to their mother country; a way of living of which there are no inſtances in any part of the world, and which for that reaſon is ſo little underſtood. To maintain a number of people in that manner, merely by the produce of lands, requires ten times more land than many would allow them, while the colonies in North America have not above a tenth part of what many people imagine. They are limited both on the north and weſt by chains of barren mountains, one beyond another, which confine them to a very narrow ſlip of land along the ſea coaſt. Within theſe bounds all our colonies make but three different and diſtinct countries, and thoſe of no great extent. The four northern colonies are exactly ſuch another country as Scotland, and of the ſame dimenſions; the ſoil is as poor, and the climate much worſe.—The two tobacco colonies, Virginia and Maryland, adjacent to theſe, are about as large as one half of England, and not ſo large as Ireland.——The two ſouthern, or rice colonies, North and

* *See Gee on trade.*

South Carolina, are a little larger than England, but as barren and unhealthful, as this is the reverſe of both. ——Thus the Britiſh plantations in North America make three different countries, the Northern, the Middle, and Southern colonies, which may be compared to the three Britiſh kingdoms at home, and are about as large *. —Of this it is but a very ſmall ſpot, that produces any thing for Britain; not much more than a few tobacco plantations which have been lately ſettled in the middle colonies (the reſt being worn out with that exhauſting weed) and the rice grounds or ſwamps of Carolina, which are ſo unhealthful, that they deſtroy more people, than they are perhaps worth, eſpecially to this nation, which wants nothing more than people, both at home and abroad.—The climate in the Northern, and the barrenneſs of the ſoil in the Southern, render them unfit to produce any thing of conſequence that this nation wants from them, that is, for Britiſh colonies.——It is only from the 41ſt to the 36th degree of latitude, or from the town of New-York to the middle of North Carolina, that we meet with a tolerable good ſoil and climate in all that continent, on this ſide of the mountains which ſurround them; and of that it is not one half that produces any thing for Britain.—If we go beyond this, either to the north or ſouth, the lands grow worſe, till they end in bare rocks, covered with ſnow, in the one, or barren ſands, ſcorched with the ſun, in the other; if it be not here and there in a ſpot upon the ſide of a river, no broader than a handkerchief.—No part of that continent is fit for agriculture, to the northward of the 43d degree of latitude, as would appear from a due account of it; and even there it does not produce corn to eat, in the beſt part of it, for the few people who are already in it.—The ſouthern parts again are rather worſe, as they deſtroy more people than they are worth to this nation; and human nature is not fit to undergo the ſlavery of planters, in ſuch intemperate and unhealthful climes and ſituations, if we knew what either of them were.

* From a careful examination of their ſeveral ſurveys, and a compariſon of them with the obſervations of the longitude and latitude, too long to be here inſerted, it appears, that New-England and New-York, which are one and the ſame country divided only by a row of trees marked in the woods, or a little brook, make about three degrees of longitude, and two of latitude, or about 16000 ſquare miles; below the barren mountains which ſurround them both in the north and weſt; and if we take all the mountains out of this, which are ſo barren that they are quite bald on top, and hardly produce a tree or a buſh, both from the nature of the ſoil and climate, it would reduce them to a much narrower compaſs.

New Jerſey, and the inhabited parts of Pennſylvania, below the mountains, which are likewiſe one and the ſame country, make two degrees of latitude, and two of longitude, or about 11000 ſquare miles; this makes 27000 ſquare miles for the four northern colonies; and Scotland, by Templeman's Survey, contains 27794.

Virginia and Maryland again make one country, lying on Cheſapeak Bay, which, with the many large rivers that fall into it, are at leaſt a third part of the country for a great diſtance from the ſea, and if we deduct theſe, the whole contains about 24000 ſquare miles.—By the accurate ſurveys of Lord Fairfax's territories in the middle of the country, it is but 115 miles broad from Cheſapeak Bay to the mountains in a ſtraight line; and it cannot be more, ſince they reckon but 140 miles on a crooked road.

North and South Carolina are as large as all the other ſix taken together, below the mountains, and contain about 51000 ſquare miles, with the beſt part of Georgia. This makes 102000 ſquare miles for all the eight colonies. If we allow them 10000 which is the dimenſions of Great Britain and Ireland, it is as much as they contain, and of that a great part perfectly barren.

The Britiſh dominions in North America, from the north pole to the gulf of Mexico, contain about 1600000 ſquare miles at moſt; of which one half is conſtantly frozen, and does not produce ſo much as a tree, or a buſh, or a blade of graſs; two thirds are uninhabitable for the ſame reaſon; and three fourths of theſe territories

not produce the neceſſaries of life, at leaſt by agriculture. It is only the remaining fourth part that is fit to cultivate and of that our colonies poſſeſs but a fourth part, or a ſixteenth part of the whole; and cannot well extend their ſettlements, ſo as to keep up a correſpondence with Britain, till they paſs the mountains which ſurround them, and ſettle on the Miſſiſſippi.

An Eſſay on the Queſtion, Whether excluſive Companies in Trade, or free unlimited Commerce is more uſeful to a State?

THE practiſe of exerciſing commerce by means of incorporate ſocieties is very beneficial both to the members of thoſe ſocieties, and to the public, on the following accounts:

1ſt. It is far the moſt ſecure and eaſy method of making ſettlements in the countries to which they trade; not that ſuch ſettlements are at all *neceſſary* to commerce, yet, if they can be made with the *conſent* of the natives, they are acquiſitions certainly very deſirable to the mother-country. If private merchants only had traded ſeparately to the Eaſt Indies, we ſhould have hardly ever gained thoſe great acceſſions that we now have, to the wealth, power, and extent of the Britiſh empire.

2d. If this method is ever uſeful in trading to countries nearer home, it is almoſt neceſſary in trading to ſuch a diſtance as the Eaſt Indies. The ſhips which that trade requires are ſcarce leſs bulky, or expenſive, than large ſhips of war. The numbers of the crews, the dangers ariſing merely from the length of the voyage, all the expences hereby occaſioned, need much more riches than uſually fall to the lot of any ſingle merchant to ſupport them. The loſs of a loaded India ſhip, which in that caſe might be almoſt ſufficient to cruſh the wealthieſt merchant in London, now falls ſo light on the whole company, that even they who have the largeſt ſhare in it, ſcarcely feel it.

Notwithſtanding therefore that this and other trading companies, by monopoly, have enhanced the prices of their wares far beyond what they ought in reaſon to be; yet I cannot but highly applaud the firſt inventer of this eaſy, ſafe, and lucrative aſſociated commerce. No commerce in any part of the world is tranſacted more expeditiouſly and honourably, none with fewer of thoſe *haggling fraudulent artifices*, from which the ſmall dealings of private merchants are ſo ſeldom free: in ſhort, no commerce can well be conducted with a more becoming and thriving regularity than this.

3d. This method moſt effectually prevents all piracies and other acts of violence, which are ſcarce ever committed at ſea but by ſome private merchants ſhips, eſpecially ſmall cruizers, and, in war time, privateers. Indeed this company deſerves the encomium common to all corporate ſocieties, that in general we may deal with them more ſafely than with private men.

4th. It is a very ſafe depoſitary for money, and is peculiarly uſeful to widows, orphans, and thoſe whoſe eſtates conſiſt moſtly in money, to whom it pays good intereſt. The great utility of ſuch public depoſitaries is ſo generally allowed, that the total diſcharge of the national debt is *hardly to be wiſhed*, ſince it ſeems very eligible, that a conſiderable part of it ſhould always remain as a ſafe and ready depoſitary for the people's money.

5th. Trading companies, ſuch as theſe, if carried on with the right ſpirit, and in due ſubſervience to the nation's good, greatly ſtrengthen and ſupport any government; and therefore well deſerve that ſupport which they uſually receive from government. They conſtitute one of the regular and diſtinct orders of men, of which every powerful and flouriſhing ſtate requires to be made up. They are daughters, very ſerviceable and *well endowed* ones too, of our general mother the ſtate, who inſpects, regulates, and provides for the whole community.

But ſtill there is a very heavy charge againſt trading companies, viz. that they uſually enhance the prices of their wares far above what they ought in reaſon to be; which, were the trade open, could hardly be done: ſince merchants, having each their ſeparate intereſt, uſually underſell each other to the loweſt degree they can well afford. Trading companies are generally excluſive, though I cannot but think it were better they were not ſo: for, if they were not, their principal care would be to exceed all private merchants, their competitors in trade, in the

the excellence and cheapneſs of their wares. However, ſince they *are* excluſive, we muſt conſole ourſelves with the manifold advantages ariſing from them, as a counterbalance to this one diſadvantage of paying them ſuch high prices. If we pay much more for our tea, &c. than we otherwiſe need, let us conſider that the occaſion of our doing ſo is happy and glorious to our country: that in paying for it, we pay for the proſperity, wealth, and glory of the Britiſh empire.

6th. Is it not *ſome* advantage that there are ſo many honourable and lucrative employments in the company's ſervice? And are not theſe ſo many proviſions for any gentlemens ſons that chuſe to employ themſelves in this ſervice? And may not very great mutual advantages ariſe both to us and the eaſtern countries by means of our ſettlements among, and intercourſe with, them, which we moſtly, if not wholly, owe to the India company?

But here it muſt be owned, that one very heinous grievance hath lately been diſcovered in the conduct of this company, viz. their cruel practiſe of inveigling poor ignorant fellows into their ſervice, and of confining them till they are ſhipped, in their *lock up houſes*; places of which we have lately found juſt reaſon to form the moſt horrid ideas. Hence it manifeſtly appears, that the pay they give their ſoldiers (I believe 10d. per day) conſidering the length of the voyage, and the unwholſomneſs of Eaſt Indian air to Britiſh conſtitutions, is *far leſs* than they ought in juſtice to give. For undoubtedly the pay annexed to their ſervice, as well as every other, ought to be fully ſufficient to induce the requiſite number of men wittingly and voluntarily to engage in that ſervice, and it is the height of injuſtice either to entice or compel men to perform any ſervice, without a due recompence. As to the *lock up houſes*, the directors are bound in honour, and for the ſake of *their own reputation*, fully to explain that whole *myſtery of iniquity* (as I fear it too well deſerves to be called) for the ſatisfaction of the juſtly ſuſpicious public.

But to return: there is a trading company, which, inſtead of promoting, greatly hinders our intercourſe with the countries to which they trade: I mean the Hudſon's bay company. Knowing that, if thoſe countries were often viſited by other ſhips beſides their own, they ſhould not long be able to keep the fur trade excluſively in their own hands, they ſtudiouſly prevent any intercourſe (as I am well informed) between the natives there and others, even their own countrymen: and, as their own ſettlements there are very ſmall, the opportunities we might have of civilizing, and converting to chriſtianity thoſe ſavage nations, are almoſt entirely loſt.

On the whole, we may conclude that moſt trading companies in the beginning have been very uſeful; and, when they traded to ſuch diſtant countries as required very expenſive undertakings, abſolutely neceſſary. That when, like the India company, they promote the proſperity, wealth, and glory of their country, they are *highly uſeful:* but when, like the Hudſon's bay company, for the ſake of an exorbitant monopoly confined to very few hands, they ſtudiouſly prevent an intercourſe that might be mutually beneficial, between any diſtant uncivilized nations and us, then we may pronounce them *ſo very detrimental*, that it were far better to have the trade *quite open*, and *left to its chance* in the hands of any private merchants that might chuſe to adventure upon it, which, if the Hudſon's bay trade were laid open, without doubt a ſufficient number would gladly do.

I often amuſe myſelf with conſidering ſuch queſtions as theſe, and have collected a good many more, which I beg your permiſſion to ſubmit to the diſcuſſion of any of your correſpondents. They are

1. Whether ſtates and governments are bound by exactly the ſame laws of morality as individuals are?

2. Whether there is any falſity in religion or politics, which it can be uſeful for a people generally to believe?

3. How far, and in what caſes, can it ever be lawful to do *evil* that *good* may come of it?

4. How far has philoſophy carried morality, and how much, and in what reſpects, do the laws of natural reaſon fall ſhort of the perfect ſyſtem of duty taught by divine revelation?

5. Whether nations have been more *benefited* or *hurt* by extenſive conqueſts?

6. Whether it be juſtifiable for any nation to purſue a war ſo far as to ſubdue

Engrav'd for the London Magazine.

due and forcibly retain an enemy's territories, or only to defend and maintain the rightful poſſeſſion of its own?

7. Whether it were better or worſe (ſuppoſing it poſſible) for all the world to uſe one language?

8. Which livings and church benefices are generally given to the moſt deſerving perſons? thoſe which are in the king's gift? thoſe in the gift of corporate ſocieties (colleges, companies, &c.)? or thoſe in the gift of private lay patrons?

9. How far may, or ought, a man of worth and genius to ſtoop in his ſubmiſſions to men of high rank or power who happen to be fools?

10. What is the beſt and ſureſt method of uſing riches, ſo as to reap as many benefits, and to ſuffer as few miſchiefs from them, either in mind or body, as poſſible?

11. What is the moſt extenſively beneficial way for a wealthy gentleman to beſtow his alms among his poor neighbours?

12. What foundation is there for the tradition that our kings formerly cured the king's-evil, by their touch, accompanied with prayer to God. And if ſuch cures were *never* thus ſupernaturally wrought, why was there a *form of prayer* uſed purpoſely on that occaſion?

13. Whether if literary men would plough one day, i. e. for the ſake of exerciſe buſy themſelves as huſbandmen uſually do, and ſtudy the other alternately, they would not *improve the ſtate of learning* far beyond what they now do, or can?

Extract from the Book juſt publiſhed, entitled, A Voyage round the World, in his Majeſty's Ship the *Dolphin*, commanded by the Hon. Commodore *Byron*, in which, &c.

"THE next day [December 21, 1764] we ſaw Cape Virgin Mary *, from which we were five leagues diſtant, and alſo the land named Terra del Fuego. We had very moderate and fair weather all the morning, and at three in the afternoon Cape Virgin Mary bore north weſt half north two or three leagues. About two leagues to the weſtward, a low neck of lands runs off from the cape; we approached it within two leagues, without any danger and at ſix anchored with the beſt bower in fifteen fathoms water, at which time the Cape bore north half eaſt ſeven miles.

At three o'clock the next morning we weighed, and making ſail at ſix the extremes of Terra del Fuego appeared, extending from the ſouth-eaſt by ſouth, to the ſouth-weſt by ſouth, at four or five leagues diſtance. At eight we diſcovered a good deal of ſmoak iſſuing from different quarters, and, on our nearer approach, could plainly perceive a number of people on horſeback. At ten we anchored in fourteen fathoms on the north ſhore, and ſaw Cape Virgin Mary, which appeared over the low neck of land to the eaſt north-eaſt, and Point Poſſeſſion to the weſt by ſouth. We were then about a mile from the land, and no ſooner came to an anchor, than the people on ſhore hallowed to us, and moved their hands; on which we immediately hoiſted out all our boats, which we manned and armed.

On our firſt approaching the coaſt, evident ſigns of fear appeared among thoſe in the boat, on ſeeing men of ſuch enormous ſize, while ſome, perhaps to encourage the reſt, obſerved, that thoſe gigantic people were as much ſurprized at the ſight of our muſkets, as we were at ſeeing them, though it is highly probable they did not know their uſe, and had never heard the report of a gun. But this was ſufficient to remind us, that our fire arms gave us an advantage much ſuperior to that derived from height of ſtature and perſonal ſtrength. When we had rowed within twenty yards of the ſhore, we lay on our oars, and obſerved that great numbers of them ſurrounded the beach, and by their countenances ſeemed eagerly deſirous of having us land. After the moſt amicable ſigns which we were capable of underſtanding, or they of giving, a ſignal was made to them to retire backwards; and then the commodore and chief officers entered upon a ſhort conſultation on the propriety of landing. The firſt officer, fired with the thoughts of making a full diſcovery in regard to theſe Indians, who had been ſo much the ſubject of converſation among the Engliſh, made a motion to approach nearer and jump on ſhore; but the Commodore objected to it, and would not ſuffer any man to go before himſelf.

As ſoon as the Indians had retreated from

* *See the map in Lond. Mag.* 1722, *p.* 8.

from the beach, which they had ſurrounded in ſuch a manner, as to prevent any perſon's landing, the Commodore with great intrepidity leaped on ſhore, followed by his officers and men, whom he drew up in a poſture of defence. Immediately on our landing they came about us to the number of two hundred or more, looking at us with evident marks of ſurprize, and ſmiling, as it ſhould ſeem, at the great diſproportion of our ſtature.

After many amicable ſigns, which appeared equally agreeable to both parties, our Commodore, who had the precaution to take with him on ſhore a great number of trinkets, ſuch as ſtrings of beads, ribbons, and the like, in order to convince them of our amicable diſpoſition, diſtributed them with great freedom, giving to each of them ſome, as far as they went. The method he made uſe of to facilitate the diſtribution of them, was by making the Indians ſit down on the ground, that he might put the ſtrings of beads, &c. round their necks; and ſuch was their extraordinary ſize, that in this ſituation they were almoſt as high as the Commodore when ſtanding.

They were now ſo delighted with the different trinkets, which they had an opportunity of viewing, as they hung round their necks, and fell down before on their boſoms, that the Commodore could ſcarcely reſtrain them from careſſing him, particularly the women, whoſe large and maſculine features correſponded with the enormous ſize of their bodies. Their middle ſtature ſeemed to be about eight feet; their extreme nine and upwards; though we did not meaſure them by any ſtandard, and had reaſon to believe them rather more than leſs.

Their cloathing conſiſted of the ſkins of guanacoes, or Peruvian ſheep, which reached from their ſhoulders down to their knees; and their hair was long and black, hanging down behind. The faces of the women were painted moſt extravagantly, and their ſtature equally ſurprizing with that of the men. We ſaw ſome of their infants in their mothers arms, whoſe features, conſidering their age, bore the ſame proportion. Some of their women had collars on their necks, and bracelets on their arms; but from whence they could procure them was a ſubject of wonder, as from their great amazement at firſt ſeeing us, we conjectured, that they had never beheld any civilized beings before. It may, however, be concluded from the accounts of Sir John Narborough, and others, who have taken notice of theſe Indians, that they doubtleſs change their ſituation with the ſun, ſpending the ſummer here, and in winter removing farther to the north, in order to enjoy the benefit of a milder climate. Hence Sir John and others have related, that they ſaw men of an uncommon ſize, at leaſt eight or ten degrees more to the northward; whence it may reaſonably be conjectured, that during one part of the year, they may have ſome intercourſe with the Indians, who border on ſome of the Spaniſh ſettlements, and that from them they might have purchaſed theſe ornaments.

Their language appeared to us to be nothing more than a confuſed jargon, without any mixture of the Spaniſh or Portugueze, the only European tongues of which it was poſſible for them to obtain any knowledge; and with which it is probable it would have been mixed, had they any immediate intercourſe with the Spaniards or Portugueze of South America. Theſe people frequently looked towards the ſun with an air of adoration, and made motions with their fingers, in order to make us ſenſible of any particular circumſtance they wanted us to underſtand. They appeared to be of an amiable and friendly diſpoſition, and ſeemed to live in great unanimity amongſt themſelves. After we had been with them a ſhort time, they made ſigns for us to go with them to the ſmoke which we ſaw at a diſtance, and at the ſame time pointed to their mouths, as if they intended to give us ſome refreſhment: but their number being at preſent greatly ſuperior to ours, and it being not improbable, that ſtill greater multitudes might come upon us unawares from the inland country, our commodore, who was equally remarkable for his prudence and his bravery, thought it not adviſeable to venture any farther from the water-ſide.

By the obſervations we made from the maſt-head, when we were about three or four miles diſtance, and from the

the ſmoke we ſaw riſing from different quarters, theſe Patagonians ſeemed to have no huts to ſecure them from the weather; but to be entirely expoſed, without ſo much as a tree of a moderate growth to ſhelter them. Indeed the ſoil is in general ſandy, and the hills, which are very high are interſperſed with vallies, that to all appearance are barren, for we here found neither water nor trees, but only a few ſhrubs.

We ought not to omit, that the greateſt part of thoſe who ſurrounded us on the ſhore, were, before our landing, on horſeback; but on ſeeing us make up to them, they diſmounted, and left their horſes at ſome diſtance. Theſe horſes ſeemed to be about ſixteen hands high, and very ſwift; but bore no proportion to the ſize of their riders, and ſeemed to be but in a poor condition.

At length, after making ſigns that we would depart, with the moſt plauſible promiſes, by our geſtures, of returning to them again from the ſhip, we left theſe Patagonian Indians, who were ſo diſtreſſed and afflicted at our leaving them, that we heard their cries for a conſiderable time after *.

* The following accounts given us of theſe extraordinary people, we inſert as ſo many evidences in corroboration of what our author has aſſerted. His veracity, indeed, requires no aid among thoſe who have the pleaſure of his acquaintance; but as his name could not with propriety have been prefixed to the title of this volume, we have been adviſed to give the public what other informations could be obtained reſpecting ſo extraordinary a phænomenon.

A gentleman who was an officer in one of the ſhips, and on ſhore at the ſame time with our author, has given us the following account.

"The Dolphin having entered ten or twelve leagues into the mouth of the Streights of Megellan, the men on deck obſerved thirty or forty people of an extraordinary ſtature, ſtanding on the beach of the continent, who looking attentively at them, made friendly ſigns, by which they ſeemed to invite them to come on ſhore; while others, who ſtood aloft, diſcovered with their glaſſes a much greater number, about a mile farther up the country: but aſcribed their apparent ſize to the fogginess of the air. The ſhip happening at this inſtant to be becalmed, the honourable Mr. Byron, thinking no time would be loſt by going aſhore, reſolved to land, in order to ſee theſe Indians, and learn what he could of their manners: he therefore ordered a ſix-oared boat for himſelf and officers; and one of twelve oars to be filled with men and arms, as a ſecurity, in caſe there ſhould be any attempt to ſurprize or injure him, or any of thoſe who went with him; though the people on ſhore did not ſeem to have any thing like an offenſive weapon among them.

On the commodore's landing, in company with his lieutenant, he made ſigns to the Indians, who were crouding round him, to retire, which they very readily did, to the diſtance of thirty or forty yards. He then, attended by his lieutenant, advanced towards them about twenty yards; and their number was ſoon increaſed to upwards of five hundred men, women, and children. Several civilities at this time paſſed on both ſides, the Indians expreſſing their joy and ſatisfaction, by ſinging uncouth ſongs, ſhaking hands, and ſitting with looks of pleaſure, with their wives and children round the commodore, who diſtributed among them ribbons and ſtrings of beads, with which they appeared extremely delighted. He tied necklaces round the necks of ſeveral of the women, who ſeemed to be from ſeven and a half to eight feet high; but the men for the moſt part about nine feet in height, and ſome more. The commodore himſelf meaſures full ſix feet, and though he ſtood on tip-toe, he could but juſt reach the crown of one the Indians heads, who was not by far, the talleſt amongſt them. The men are well made, broad ſet, and of prodigious ſtrength. Both ſexes are of a copper colour, they have long black hair, and were clothed with ſkins, which were faſtened about their necks by a thong; the ſkins wore by the men being looſe; but the womens girt cloſe with a kind of belt. Many of the men and women rode on horſes, which were about fifteen hands and a half high, all of them aſtride; and they had among them ſome dogs, which had a picked ſnout like a fox, and

were nearly the ſize of a middling pointer.

Theſe friendly people invited the commodore, and all thoſe who were landed, to go with them up the country, ſhewing a diſtant ſmoke, and pointing to their mouths, as if they intended to give us a repaſt; and in return, the commodore invited the Indians to come on board, by pointing to his ſhip; but neither of them accepted of the others invitation; and therefore having paſſed two hours in an agreeable converſation, carried on wholly by ſigns, they parted with all the marks of friendſhip.

The country all around is ſandy; but diverſified with ſmall hills, covered with a ſhort coarſe graſs, and with ſhrubs, none of which, as ſir John Narborough has long before remarked, is large enough to make the helve of a hatchet."

Another gentleman on board has given the editor an account that exactly tallies with the above, with theſe additional circumſtances. That when they were ten or twelve leagues within the ſtreights, they ſaw through their glaſſes many people on ſhore of a prodigious ſize: which extraordinry magnitude they thought to be a deception, occaſioned by the hazineſs of the air, it being then ſomewhat foggy; but on coming near the land they appeared of ſtill greater bulk, and made amicable ſigns to them to come on ſhore. That when the ſhip ſailed on to find a proper place of landing, they made lamentations, as if they were afraid our people were going off, and would not land. He alſo ſays, there were near four hundred of them, and about one third of the men on horſes not much larger than ours; and that they rode with their knees up to the horſe's withers, having no ſtirrups. That there were women, and many children, whom ſome of our people took in their arms and kiſſed, which the Indians beheld with much ſeeming ſatisfaction. That by way of affection and eſteem, they took his hand between theirs, and patted it; and that ſome of thoſe he ſaw were ten feet high, well proportioned and well featured; their ſkins were of a warm copper colour, and they had neither offenſive nor defenſive weapons. He alſo ſays, that they ſeemed particularly pleaſed with lieutenant Cummins, on account of his ſtature, he being ſix feet two inches high, and that ſome of them patted him on the ſhoulder, but their hands fell with ſuch force, that it affected his whole frame.

In fine, another officer of the ſquadron, who communicated an account of theſe extraordinary people to the Royal Society, in a paper which that learned body has reſerved for publication, gives the ſame account, with theſe additional circumſtances: that they all appeared to be very ſagacious, eaſily underſtood the ſignals or intimations which our people made to them, and behaved with great complacency and good nature.

The Principles of Mr. Harriſon's *Time-keeper* *.

IN this time-keeper there is the greateſt care taken to avoid friction as much as can be, by the wheels moving on ſmall pivots, and in ruby-holes, and high numbers in the wheels and pinions.

The part which meaſures time goes but the eighth part of a minute without winding up; ſo that part is very ſimple, as this winding-up is performed at the wheel next to the balance-wheel; by which means there is always an equal force acting at that wheel, and all the reſt of the work has no more to do in meaſuring time, than the perſon that winds them up once a day.

There is a ſpring in the inſide of the fuſee, which I will call a ſecondary main ſpring. This ſpring is always kept ſtretched to a certain tenſion by the main-ſpring, and during the time of winding-up the time keeper, at which the main-ſpring is not ſuffered to act, this ſecondary ſpring ſupplies its place.

In common watches in general, the wheels have about one third the dominion over the balance, that the balance-ſpring has; that is, if the power the balance-ſpring has over the balance be called three, that from the wheels is one; but, in this my time-keeper the wheels have only about one-eighth part of the power over the balance that the balance ſpring has; and it muſt be allowed, the leſs the wheels have to do with the balance, the better. The wheels in a common watch having ſo great dominion over the balance, the

* *See our vol.* 1765, *for p.* 145—148, 485, 585.

can, when the watch is wound up, and the balance at reſt, ſet the watch a-going; but, when my time-keeper's balance is at reſt, and the ſpring is wound up, the force of the wheels of a common regulator can, when the weight is wound up, ſet the pendulum a-vibrating; nor will the force from the wheels move the balance, when at reſt, to a greater angle, in proportion to the vibration that it is to fetch, than the force of the wheels of a common regulator can move the pendulum from the perpendicular, when it is at reſt.

My time-keeper's balance is more than three times the weight of a large ſized common watch balance, and three times its diameter; and a common watch balance goes through about ſix inches of ſpace in a ſecond, but mine goes through about twenty-four in that time; ſo that, had my time keeper only theſe advantages over a common watch, a good performance might be expected from it. But my time keeper is not affected by the different degrees of heat and cold, nor agitation of the ſhip; and the force from the wheels is applied to the balance in ſuch a manner, together with the ſhape of the balance-ſpring, and (if I may be allowed the term) an artificial cycloid, which acts at this ſpring; ſo that, from theſe contrivances, let the balance vibrate more or leſs, all its vibrations are performed in the ſame time, and therefore, if it go at all, it muſt go true. So that it is plain from this, that ſuch a time-keeper goes intirely from principle, and not from chance.

Narrative of the Proceedings before the High Court of Admiralty of England, *againſt* John Winn, *otherwiſe* Power, *Mariner, for Piracy and the Murder of a Negro man, on Board the* Polly, *about three Leagues from Cape* Apollonia, *on the Coaſt of* Africa. *(See p. 143.)*

SAMUEL Wells, being ſworn, depoſed, that he belonged to the Albany, a merhant-veſſel, and was ſent on board the Polly, with ſix others, at Baſſan, on the coaſt of Africa, to lend a hand to work her down to Anamaboe in April laſt; that John Fox was maſter of the Polly, and the priſoner, John Winn, a foremaſt-man of the ſame: that, as they were going to Anamaboe, they ſtopped at Cape Apollonia, after ſailing two days, where they ſtaid only one night; that, Captain Fox going on ſhore, Wells the deponent, Robert Fitzgerald, Wm Hughes, and John Tomlin, had the watch upon deck, between eight and nine in the evening, the priſoner being then below: but that the priſoner ſoon after coming up upon the quarter-deck to him, and aſking if he ſaw a canoe coming? To which he anſwered, No: He then took hold of his noſe, and ſaid, 'Upon pain of your life, don't ſpeak a word.' That then, going down into the cabbin, he handed up ſome piſtols to William Hughes, which Hughes carried to the main deck, and that the priſoner, coming up again, ordered him, the deponent, to go and looſe the ſails, which he did: That he the deponent then went down upon the main deck, and, hearing a piſtol go off, ſoon learned that the mate was ſhot through the ſhoulder; that the priſoner and others were armed all night, and that he came forward to Peter Jourdan, and threatened to blow his brains out, if he did not do as he ordered him: That he ordered him, Jourdan, to go and fetch ſome grog, that is, rum and water, and that they kept drinking heartily all night; that in the morning they called all hands up to ſwear to be true to Captain Power of the Bravo, the priſoner having called himſelf Captain Power, and altered the ſhip's name to that of the Bravo; and that, the priſoner having put a piſtol into Peter Jourdan's mouth, and threatened to blow out his brains, he then, ſeconded by John Potts, William Hughes, Robert Fitzgerald, and John Tomlin, ordered them aft.

Being aſked, Whether Tomlin was armed? he anſwered he was not at firſt, and further ſaid, that, when they went aft, William Hughes had got a prayer book belonging to the priſoner to ſwear them all, and that Potts and all that were concerned together required them to take an oath, the priſoner then ſtanding at the table with a brace of piſtols in his hands.

Being deſired by the court to repeat the words made uſe of, when they were required to ſwear, he ſaid, it was, to ſwear to be true to Captain Power of the Bravo, and to one another, and to obey his command. He alſo related a circumſtance, whilſt they were ſwearing,

of the priſoner's ſhooting Adam Mercer through the cheek, when he was juſt come up upon deck; but he did not know, whether the piſtol went off by accident, or not. It was, however, not attended with any fatal conſequences.

Wells being next examined, in regard to the murder of the negro-man, depoſed, That this negro was a freeman belonging to Baſſan, and, in two or three days after they were out at ſea, going a pirating to the windward, was employed in ſplitting ſome wood forward: That Robert Fitzgerald, having obſerved the negro making motions to the ſlaves, and to throw ſomething overboard, went and told the priſoner of it, whereupon the priſoner, coming down from the quarter-deck, laſhed him up to the rail by his hands, and his feet to a handſpike, and, taking a cat-of-nine tails, flogged him three or four minutes; but, not having patience to flog him longer, he took a cutlaſs from out of the boat, and fell to cutting him all round the body, and cut him downright, and wounded him much.

Being aſked how many cuts he gave him; and where himſelf, the deponent, was at the time? he anſwered, that he could not be poſitive to the number of the cuts, and that he was then aft under the awning, about three or four yards from the priſoner, who calling for another cutlaſs, ſaying the one he had was not good enough, ordered him, the deponent, to go and get another: That, having brought him up another he fell to cutting him again about the head and round the body, and did not mind where he cut him: That the priſoner then ordered Fitzgerald to give him a cut or two, and he gave him two or three cuts; and that, having repeated the ſame orders to Potts to cut him, he did ſo alſo, all with the ſecond cutlaſs: That the black bled mightily about the head and body, before thoſe two cut him, being almoſt dead when Fitzgerald came, though life was in him, but he could not ſpeak: That Potts, without any one bidding him, took a carpenter's broad axe, and cut the negro's head off as he continued tied, and then threw the head and body overboard.

Being aſked on his croſs-examination, the condition of the negro, when the priſoner left him to Fitzgerald? Whether he was not alive, and might have lived? he anſwered, that he could not live after he was cut to that degree; that he was cut all round about his ſides and his head; and that he had been quite mad, and cried out very much, but was almoſt dead before Fitzgerald cut him.

Being aſked again, how many of the ſeven that came from the Albany were engaged in the mutiny? He ſaid, there were five of them, viz. Richard Thomas, Thomas Hughes, John Potts, Robert Fitzgerald, and Charles Day; and that Adam Mercer was the other that came from the Albany, but was not engaged with them, as was not himſelf the deponent.

Peter Jourdan, being ſworn, related all the circumſtances that Wells did concerning the murder of the negro, who was a freeman, and a pledge aboard the ſhip for two ſlaves, and whoſe offence ſeemed to be nothing more than heaving a chip overboard, as he was cutting ſome wood in the afternoon on the deck. The circumſtances of the behaviour of Winn and his aſſociates, in regard to the mutiny and piracy, were alſo the ſame, except a few particulars, concerning a deſign of killing him, the deponent Jourdan, Adam Mercer, and the chief mate: The two laſt of which were ſhot at; the chief mate, whoſe name was Jenkins, by the priſoner, whom he had called out of the cabbin, and, firing a piſtol at, wounded him in the ſhoulder; and Adam Mercer by the priſoner alſo, three ſlugs having paſſed through his cheek, and two lodged in his neck, which he, the deponent Jourdan, cut afterwards out with his lancet.

In regard to himſelf and Jenkins, the deponent Jourdan ſaid, that their lives were partly ſaved by the interpoſition of Tomlin, who told the priſoner, 'What ſignifies killing one another? We'll make them work the veſſel for us." So there was nothing done to them; though afterwards the priſoner had threatened to take away the deponent's life, by clapping a piſtol loaded and cocked into his mouth, and ſhortly, after had ſnapped a piſtol five times at one W. Ainſworth.

Some appeared to the priſoner's character: but, being found guilty of death, he received ſentence immediately, to be executed

executed on the Monday following, being the 2d of March, at Execution-dock, his body to be diſſected; but was reſpited till Tueſday the 10th, when he ſuffered according to his ſentence.

And, as juſtice has been done to the country by the example of Winn, the ringleader, and ſome circumſtances appeared, on that trial, in the priſoner Tomlin's favour, as to his not being armed when the others were, and his preventing the others, when they were proceeding to kill one or two of the men, his majeſty's attorney-general did not produce any evidence againſt him, and he was acquitted.

Extract from M. Marmontel's Beliſarius, *on the Subject of Religion.*

WHICH, we learn by the foreign prints, has given much offence to the divines of the Sorbonne at Paris, who at their laſt meeting appointed commiſſaries to digeſt their complaints againſt it, and ſubmit them to the conſideration of the archbiſhop of Paris. M. Marmontel, in a letter to that prelate, offered to retract it, if neceſſary, but the divines are inexorable and are determined on proceeding againſt him.

In the courſe of a converſation on religious topicks, which paſſed between Juſtinian, Tiberius, and Beliſarius, the former aſks the latter, whether a prince has a right to eſtabliſh throughout his dominions an uniformity of faith, and one general mode of worſhip? And if this right be inherent in the crown, how can it be exerted againſt rebellious and ſtubborn diſſenters, but by force and puniſhments? —To which Beliſarius replies as follows:

"As I am making a profeſſion of faith, ſaid Beliſarius, I will frankly own, that whatever concerns the good order of ſociety, and has an influence on the manners, is of neceſſity ſubject to the juriſdiction of the ſovereign, not as the infallible judge of truth and falſehood, but as a magiſtrate whoſe province is to compute the political good or evil that reſults from the actions of men: and this opinion of mine I found upon this principle, which ſhould be a firſt principle in every man's creed, namely, That God is the friend of order, and authorizes nothing that can diſturb it.—Well then, ſaid the emperor, do you doubt that there is a cloſe and intimate relation between the eſtabliſhed faith and the manners?—I acknowledge, replied Beliſarius, that there are many truths, by their nature interwoven with the manners; but take this with you, that there are intuitive truths planted by the hand of God in every breaſt, which no man in his ſenſes will call in queſtion. Whereas the truth of myſteries, which are beyond the reach of the human underſtanding, and therefore require a revelation, has no connection with the morals of mankind. For if we conſider a moment, we ſhall perceive, that the all-wiſe Being has detached his myſteries from the great ſyſtem of ethics, for purpoſes the moſt important to ſociety, namely, that without waiting for a revelation, man ſhould be led by the propenſity of his nature, to a moral conduct. And if Providence has thought fit to make the welfare of ſociety, the political happineſs of mankind, the fate of empires, and the courſe of human contingencies, altogether independent of the ſublime truths of revelation, my queſtion is, Why ſhould not the civil magiſtrate imitate the diſpenſations of the Supreme Being? The ſovereign ſhould enquire diſpaſſionately whether, by beliving or not believing any particular ſpeculative point, mankind would in a moral ſenſe be better or worſe, and in a political view, more valuable citizens, or more faithful ſubjects. This, I will take upon me to ſay, ſhould be the rule of ſovereign authority; and in conſequence of it you ſee what a number of ingenious diſputes would be excluded from civil government.

I obſerve, ſaid the emperor, that you leave nothing to the ſuperintendence of the magiſtrate but what eſſentially concerns the intereſts of ſociety: and yet among all the important duties of ſovereignty, the moſt ſacred office ſurely conſiſts in being the vicegerent of heaven, for the purpoſes of enforcing the diſpenſations of the eternal will.—Ah! let them be vicegerents of almighty goodneſs, ſaid Beliſarius, and they will do well to leave the miniſtry of vengeance to the demons of hell.—That the darkneſs of ignorance ſhould be diſpelled, and that Truth ſhould have its triumph throughout the world, muſt

muſt be allowed, ſaid the emperor, to be coincident with the plan of Infinite Goodneſs.—Truth cannot fail to triumph, ſaid Beliſarius, but it muſt not be by the arm of fleſh. Do you not perceive that, by putting the ſword of vengeance into the hand of Truth, you entruſt Error with it alſo? The very poſſeſſion of that ſword will be ever deemed a ſufficient authority to wield it without mercy; and, let me add, perſecution will always be on the ſide of the ſtrongeſt, and will there erect her banners according to the prevalence of opinion, and, as that ſuggeſts, will glut itſelf with the blood of unhappy victims. In this manner, we know, Anaſtaſius perſecuted that mode of faith which Juſtinian now protects. The deſcendents of men, who were formerly murdered by the ſpirit of intolerance, have now reverſed the ſcene, and in their turn commit a daily maſſacre upon the poſterity of thoſe, who not long ſince butchered mankind for the ſervice of another religion. Behold thoſe two princes, who thought to render themſelves acceptable to God by piouſly murdering their fellow-creatures! Suppoſing the principle to be right, can either of them be ſure that the blood he has ſpilt was that with which God deſired to ſee his altars imbrued? Error has an immenſity of ſpace, and Truth is like a mathematical point in the prodigious void. And who has hit that point: Each man aſſumes that happineſs to himſelf; but upon what proof? If there be the cleareſt evidence that he is right, can that evidence authorize him to inſiſt, and to inſiſt ſword in hand, that mankind ſhould be convinced by it? Perſuaſion comes from heaven, or it is the work of man. If from heaven, it will bring with it the credentials of its miſſion; if it be of human origin, it can only claim the authority of reaſon over the faculties of the underſtanding. Each man is anſwerable for his own ſoul. It is his buſineſs, therefore, and his only, to determine the choice upon which the happineſs or miſery of his future exiſtence depends. You would compel me to think as you do; and if you are miſtaken, you ſee how dear it coſts me. As to yourſelf, the error might have been innocent; will it be innocent to work my ruin? Alas! why is man ſo arrogant as to ſet up his own religious creed as a law to others? Millions, who had entertained a rational ſyſtem of belief, have been ſeduced and impoſed upon. But let it be even ſuppoſed that the zealous religioniſt is infallible: is it my duty to attach infallibility to any human opinion? God, he will ſay, enlightens him: let him then charitably pray, that God will favour me in the ſame manner. But, after all, if this infallibility be aſſumed upon human evidence, what ſecurity has the zealot for himſelf or for me, whom he has forced into his ſect? The only point upon which all theologiſts agree is, that they do not comprehend the very myſteries they dare to pronounce upon with ſuch peremptory deciſion: and ſhall it be a crime in me to doubt, where they do not? Let pure and ſimple faith deſcend from heaven, and it will be ſure of gaining proſelytes: but decrees and penal edicts will give two things only to the world, rebels and hypocrites. The brave will rebel, to vindicate the rights of the free-born mind, and they will be martyred: cowards will wear the maſk of diſſimulation; while the fanatics of every ſect will be ſo many tigers let looſe upon mankind. Caſt an eye upon Theodoric, that wiſe king of the Goths, whoſe reign (if we except the latter end of it) was not inferior to the adminiſtration of our moſt virtuous princes. He was of the Arian perſuaſion; but ſo far from deſiring to plant his own faith by the deſtruction of mankind, that he puniſhed the occaſional conformity of his favourites with death. "How can I think, he uſed to ſay, that you will not betray me, ſince with a ſpirit of the baſeſt complaiſance you betray him who was adored by your forefathers?"——The emperor Conſtantine thought the ſame. With him it was never a crime in the ſubject to be firmly in his religious tenets; on the contrary it was in his eyes a ſin of the deepeſt dye in a courtier to abjure his faith for temporal motives, and betray his ſoul for the ſake of court favour. Would to heaven, that like them, Juſtinian had never bent himſelf to enſlave the privilege of thinking! But alas! he ſuffered himſelf to be involved in controverſies, which can never be ended; and which gave him more trouble than all his illuſtrious labours.

what were the conſequences? Seditions, revolt, and maſſacres. His own quiet and that of the ſtate was undone."

The tranquillity of the ſtate, ſaid the emperor, depends upon unity of ſentiment.—The expreſſion is equivocal, replied Beliſarius, and the conſtant ſource of miſtake. The minds of men are never in better harmony, than when each individual is at liberty to think for himſelf. Do you know whence it is that opinion is jealous, arbitrary and intolerant? It is owing to the fatal error of ſovereigns, in thinking the ſpeculative opinions of mankind of high importance to the ſtate, and diſtinguiſhing one dogmatical party with the moſt partial favours, in prejudice and total excluſion of all the reſt. No man is willing to be marked out for contempt, proſcribed, and ſtripped of all his civil rights. Whenever a ſtate is divided into two factions, and one of them engroſſes all the advantages of the community, the other, whatever be the cauſe of diſſenſion, will think itſelf aggrieved, and the love of their country will give way to reſentment and ſourneſs of ſpirit. The moſt frivolous object will become grave and important, as ſoon as it influences the peace of ſociety. It is that influence, and not the thing itſelf, which inflames the temper of party. Let a controverſy be raiſed concerning the grains of ſand on the ſea ſhore; to that controverſy annex a degree of influence upon the condition of the ſubject, and it will be managed with as much heat and animoſity as any other queſtion. Religious fury is, for the moſt part, compounded of envy, fierce deſire, ambition, pride, hatred, and fanatic vengeance, that tyrannizes with zeal, as if it were commiſſioned by heaven; and all theſe complicated paſſions are the gods of which ſovereigns are made implacable delegates. Were there nothing to be gained on earth by waging war for heaven; were zeal for truth to be deprived of pious licence to murder all who differ about an hypotheſis; were religious enmity no longer allowed to riſe upon the ruins of the man it hates; were it reſtrained from enriching itſelf with the ſpoils of the oppoſite ſect, and gaining undue honours and preferments: the ſpirits of mankind would ſoon be compoſed, and all the various parties would be left to dogmatiſe after their own faſhion.

And ſo the cauſe of God would be abandoned, ſaid Juſtinian.—The cauſe of God, replied Beliſarius, wants no enthuſiaſts to ſupport it. Is it owing to polemical divinity that the ſun riſes, and the ſtars glitter in the firmament? Truth ſhines with its own pure genuine luſtre, and the underſtandings of men are not enlightened by burning the faggots of perſecution. The actions of mankind are committed by heaven to the juriſdiction of ſovereigns: but to judge of the inward ſentiment, is a right reſerved for the great ſearcher of hearts. That truth has not choſen princes for its arbitrators will be perfectly plain, if we conſider, that not one of them is exempt from error.

If the liberty of thinking, ſaid the emperor, muſt not be limited, the liberty of acting will ſoon claim the ſame immunity.

There can be no danger of it, replied Beliſarius: it is in that reſpect that man is under the immediate controul of the civil power; and while that power confines itſelf within the limits of law and natural juſtice, it will have the leſs occaſion for force to maintain its own dignity, and the good order of ſociety. The baſis of authority is juſtice; remove the latter, and the former falls to the ground. I want to know by what arts of illuſion is mortal man to deify himſelf, and induce his fellow-creatures to be duped by the monſtrous apotheoſis to ſuch a depth of infatuation, as to let him, ſword in hand, command mankind to believe what he believes, and think what he thinks? Aſk the commanders of the army, whether the logic of the ſword has ever convinced the world? Bid them tell you what were the effects of violence and rigour againſt the Vandals? I was in Sicily; Salomon arrived in the extremity of deſpair: "All is over in Africa, ſaid he; the Vandals have revolted: Carthage is taken, and they have committed the vileſt ravage; within the walls and round the country all is a deluge of blood; and this horrible confuſion is owing to certain polemical zealots, who do not underſtand themſelves, and of courſe never can be reconciled. If the emperor will mix himſelf thus in abſtract ſophiſtry, and publiſh

publiſh his edicts in ſupport of ſubtleties which he does not comprehend, let him put his irrefragable doctors at the head of his armies: for my part I reſign: they have driven me beyond all patience." Thus that brave man declared his ſentiments: between ourſelves he was in the right. There are paſſions enough incident to human nature for the diſquiet of the world, without having the torch of diſcord lighted up by fanaticiſm.

And who, enquired the emperor, ſhall quench the flames of diſcord?—The nature of the human mind will quench the flame, returned Beliſarius; for caſuiſts will grow tired at laſt of ſkirmiſhing about propoſitions men cannot underſtand, and cavilling about diſtinctions none have leiſure to attend to. At firſt indeed, new-fangled opinions excited curioſity, and that curioſity encouraged the eagerneſs of diſputation. Take away from controverſy all importance in the eyes of the world, and it will ſoon be out of faſhion: men in that caſe will endeavour to diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſomething different from an idle hypotheſis. I compare theſe polemical bigots to a ſet of champions in the public games, who would embrace one another in perfect good humour if left to themſelves; but being gazed at by the multitude, they cut one another's throats.

To avow the truth, ſaid Tiberius, his reaſonings have almoſt convinced me.——What troubles me, ſaid the emperor, is, that upon this ſyſtem the zeal of a prince can render no ſervice to religion.

Heaven preſerve me, returned Beliſarius, from doing that miſchief. I leave him the ſureſt means of ſerving the intereſts of religion, by making the ſoundneſs of his faith appear from the purity of his morals; and by holding forth the tenour of his government as an evidence, and indeed as a pledge for the truth that governs his actions. By making men happy it is eaſy to make proſelytes. A good and upright king has a more powerful empire over the hearts of men, than all the pious friends of perſecution collected together. It is indeed eaſier and more expeditious to cut men's throats than to perſuade them: but if bigot kings were to raiſe their voice to the moſt high, with this queſtion, what arms would you have us employ to make you adored upon earth? and if God would deign to make himſelf heard, the anſwer would be, diſplay your virtues.

As ſoon as the emperor's ſpirits, which had been much agitated by this enquiry, grew calm again in the ſilence of retreat, he recalled to mind the maxims and the counſels of the religious ſectaries that ſurrounded him; their enthuſiaſtic violence, their pride and unrelenting animoſity. What a contraſt, ſaid he, has Beliſarius exhibited! A man grown grey in battle and yet breathing the ſweetneſs of humanity, meekneſs, and benevolence! whereas the miniſters of the God of peace preach nothing but imperious arrogance and implacable rigour? The old hero is at once pious and juſt: he loves his God, and wiſhes to ſee him adored by all; he only requires that the adoration offered up ſhould ſpring from ſentiment and free-will. Alas! I have given way to a falſe zeal, which, at the bottom, was no better than a rage to tyrannize over the human underſtanding."

POETICAL ESSAYS.

An ODE *to a* FRIEND.

By the Late —— Emily, *Eſq; of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

— μέλει δὲ μοι ἀλλὰ ἀοιδὴ. CALL.

I.

HOW oft in objects uninſpir'd with ſenſe,
To muſing contemplation, clear and ſtrong
As all the wordy pomp of eloquence,
Or precepts dropt from Plato's honied tongue
Speak's nature's warning voice? For [illegible]
while now,
Chaunting ſo ſweetly forth her evening [illegible]
The love-lorn nightingale on yonder bough
To peaceful ſlumbers lulls the wearied day.
Say as thou mark'ſt, the willowy verge [illegible]
Of Camus old in penſive mood reclin'd,
The ſtealing waves how haſtily they glide,
Starts not, my friend, a moral on thy mind?
Waves ſtill ſucceſſive former waves ſupply,
No more to ſeek their native ſource again
Another and another paſſes by,
All haſt'ning on to the devouring main:

'Tis thus on years the rolling years ſucceed,
Day follows day, and hour ſtill urges hour;
While now we ſpeak, we think, the moment fled;
And time flows onward to return no more,
And ſtill ſhall flow, till it ſhall ſwallow'd be
In vaſt eternity's unfathomable ſea.

II.

See'ſt thou yon golden orb, erewhile that ſhone
Inſufferably bright, and proudly rode
In flamy radiance on it's noon-tide throne
Sublime like nature's univerſal God?
The ſhepherd views it with undazzled ſight
Now ſtretching o'er the plain it's level ray;
Now ling'ring on the extremeſt verge of light
Gradual it ſinks, and in the weſtern bay
Deſcends—E'en now pale darkneſs 'gins to rear
Her ebon car, by fatal ſcreechowls drawn;
E'en now ſhe ſpreads around her empire drear
O'er lake and flood, o'er hill and flow'ry lawn:
Ah! ſuch is life! which haply ſoon may ſet
In youth's meridian glory now ſo bright;
With inauſpicious note the bird of fate
Soon, ſoon may warn us of the low'ring night;
And ere a year, a month, perchance a week
On time's fleet pinions ſhall have ſlipt away,
You or ſome kindly friend, like you, may ſeek
Yon hallow'd manſion of ſepulcher'd clay,
There weep for very tenderneſs, and cry
"Beneath this marble ſleeps the faithful Emily!"

III.

Come then, let's ſeize occaſion ere 'tis fled,
Nor waſte the treaſure of the preſent day;
If ſmall's the ſtore of life to man decreed,
Leſs cauſe have we to ſquander it away.
Come and let's trace the paths of fair renown,
With ſweeteſt flow'rets ſtrewed, that ever bloom
Ere we ſhall ſleep amid the baſe unknown
With dark oblivion in the ſilent tomb:
Yet firſt with votive offerings, let us bow
In adoration due at nature's ſhrine;
So may the goddeſs on our honour'd brow
Freſh chaplets of unfading praiſe entwine;
She led the poet, when he dar'd to ſoar
Into the heav'n of heav'ns, an earthly gueſt;
'Twas ſhe that bad the firſt of men explore
The comet's path, the ſun's eternal reſt.
But whoſoe'er he be, that for his guide
To ſeek propitious nature ſhall diſdain,
Fame's adamantine gates to peirce deny'd
Devious he ſtrays, and labours ſtill in vain,
Still vainly ſick'ning o'er the ſtudious oil
To pale-ey'd care he gives the ſleepleſs night;
Curſt as the wretch, that with unceaſing toil [ſteep height
Panting, the cumbrous rock up th' hill's
Hard-ſtruggling heaves—then it rolls down again
With violent rapidity ruſhing amain.

April, 1767.

IV.

O thou the genius of my natal hour,
Soul of my ſoul in faſteſt union join'd,
Unſeen yet felt, whoſe heav'n-commiſſion'd pow'r
To deeds of praiſe directs the yielding mind,
Albeit with mighty Bacon to purſue
Myſterious knowledge thro' untrodden ways,
Or, Newton, led by thine unerring clue
Urge flying ſcience to its inmoſt maze,
Albeit to me by godlike acts to gain
From ſhouting multitudes the loud applauſe,
Rage thro' the ſtorm of battle, and to ſtain
The ſword of vengeance in my country's cauſe
Permits not heav'n; nor in the per'lous hour
Of dark conſpiracy with dauntleſs tongue
Daſh the fierce ſpirit of Catiline, and pour
The tides of patriot eloquence along,
At leaſt diſtinguiſh'd from th' ignoble crowd
O let e'en me not vainly pant for fame;
Elſe tell me whence, as yet a child, I glow'd
With the warm impulſe of its ſacred flame?
Still to repoſe, thou ſource of every good,
In no inglorious leiſure make it mine;
Still, as I haunt the tow'ry-crowned flood
Of Camus, bleſſed ſeat of bards divine,
O'er Poeſy's delightſome fields to rove
And crop immortal garlands from the muſe's grove.

V.

Wou'd that my power but anſwer'd to my will!
And heav'n auſpicious gave not to the wind
My fruſtrate vows! pluckt from the ſacred hill
With laurels then theſe temples wou'd I bind,
Anxious to rival, with exulting pride
Whom thou, O Albion ſaw'ſt in former time
Triumphant mid applauding Iö's ride
Rich with the ſpoils of Eden's happy clime,
While Meles trembling through his fartheſt waves
The loud acclaims with envious wonders heard,
While ſorrowing each within their pearly caves
The nymphs of Mincio wept their conquer'd bard;
Science and Smith, then pleas'd, might ſee me pay
The pious tribute at their Newton's ſhrine;
Then Camus might approve the filial lay,
Nor thou, Eliza, bluſh to call me thine;
Then might I force the captiv'd theatre
To feel the miſeries which others felt,
In eyes unconſcious of the tender tear
Extort the weeping ſympathy, and melt
The ſoul of adamant: Or pleas'd no more
With fabled Pindus lead the tuneful throng
O'er Sina's top, and on thy palmy ſhore,
O Jordan, ſacred river, laid along,
Adventr'ous ſoar on epic plume, and ſing
Of Iſrael's lawgiver, or Juda's ſhepherd king.

Extract from Lines on the much lamented Death of the Marquis of Taviſtock.

"SEE where the object of his filial love,
His mother, loſt in tears laments his doom:
Speak comfort to her ſoul:—
O! from the ſacred fount, where flow the ſtreams
Of heav'nly conſolation, O! one drop,
To ſooth his hapleſs wife! ſharp ſorrow preys
Upon her tender frame—Alas, ſhe faints.—
She falls! ſtill graſping in her hand
The picture of her lord.—All-gracious heav'n!
Juſt are thy ways, and righteous thy decrees,
But dark and intricate; elſe why this meed
For tender, faithful love; this ſad return
For innocence and truth? Was it for this,
By virtue and the ſmiling graces led
(Fair types of long ſucceeding years of joy)
She twin'd the votive wreath at Hymen's ſhrine,
So ſoon to fade and die?—Yet, O! reflect,
Chaſte partner of his life! you ne'er deplor'd
His alienated heart: (diſaſtrous ſtate!
Condition worſe than death!) the ſacred torch
Burnt to the laſt its unremitted fires!
The conſcious thought of every duty paid,
That ſweet reflection ſhall ſupport thy mind.
This be thy comfort:—Turn thine eyes awhile,
Nor with that lifeleſs picture feed thy woe;
Turn yet thine eyes; ſee how they court thy ſmiles,
Thoſe infant pledges of connubial joy;
Dwell on their looks, and trace his image there:
And O! ſince heav'n, in pity to thy loſs,
For thee one future bleſſing has in ſtore,
Cheriſh that tender hope—hear reaſon's voice.
Huſh'd be the ſtorms that vex thy troubled breaſt,
And angels guard thee in the hour of pain!"

On the much lamented Death of the Marquis of Taviſtock.

REPINE no more, afflicted friends,
Since heaven its myſterious ends
Keeps hid from mortal ſight;
If here we are too good to ſtay,
It kindly beckons us away,
And bids the ſoul take flight.

Oh, ſure, if mortal man may gueſs
At any after happineſs,
For him there's much in ſtore;
For never ſince this world began,
Was born a more deſerving man,
Than him we all deplore.

Why ſhould I ſay his anguiſh'd wife
Is now almoſt bereft of life,
With ſaddeſt woe oppreſt?
Why ſhould I ſay his parents groan,
And friends make univerſal moan,
Whilſt he has heavenly reſt?

Why muſt I tell what England loſt,
Or ſadly ſay what hopes were croſt,
In one moſt fatal hour?—
Since to regain that dear-lov'd youth,
So fam'd for probity and truth,
Is out of human pow'r.

For me, I ne'er my grief can tell:
Alas! I heard his parting knell,
Midſt ſad and doleful cries;
I undiſſembled ſorrow felt,
Whilſt by his mournful bed I knelt,
And cloſ'd his dying eyes.

If gracious heav'n had heard my pray'r,
Still had he been his father's care,
And ſtill his friends had bleſt;
But though my heart now bleeds anew,
I muſt this maxim keep in view,—
Whatever is, is beſt.

And to his father, mother, wife,
And thouſand friends who wiſh'd his life,
Let me this truth maintain;
Tho' heav'n, by moſt afflicting ways,
Its juſt and ſacred will diſplays,
Yet MAN MUST NOT COMPLAIN.

A SKETCH *of a* SPRING MORNING *in the Country.*

By THO. SHERRATT.

LOUD ſtorms that vext the night, begin to ceaſe;
And ev'ry element proclaims a peace:
The herald cock, elated, claps his wings;
Warm rooſted on his beam, his vigil, ſings;
As who ſhould ſay—Good morrow, friends around;
The neighb'ring cocks, re-echo to the ſound.
Day-dreading bats improve the loud alarm;
And owls ſit cloſe envelop'd in the barn,
Or elſe to hollow trees they wing their flight,
By inſtinct conſcious of approaching light:
The chirping ſparrows peep from out the eaves,
And the ſhrill lark her graſſy pallet leaves,
Borne on aſcending wings ſhe hails the ſky,
Awakes the morn with warbling melody.
And now i'th' eaſt ſome lucid ſtreaks appear,
Preſaging glimpſe of dawning daylight near:
Darkneſs reſigns reluctantly her ſway,
Affrighted at the birth of infant day;
Before whoſe ſwift purſuing ſquadrons bright,
In panic, fly the vanquiſh'd pow'rs of night.
The morn appears with maiden looks ſerene,
And not a frown upon her face is ſeen,
Soon as aſide the ſable veil withdrew,
Th'expanded landſcape bloom'd at once in view;
Nature, all animated, ſweetly ſmil'd
Upon the light, creation's radiant child;
All gloomy clouds had wept themſelves away,
Nor hinder'd Sol to ſpread his genial ray:
(Thus merit, long obſcur'd, breaks forth in view:
While prejudice, like vapours, melts in dew.)

The

The grateful earth diffuſive incenſe yields,
Ariſing from her fragrant flow'ry fields;
Ethereal zephyrs gently move the trees,
And mix ambroſial odours in the breeze;
From vegitable virgins kiſſes ſteal,
And frolic o'er the verdant commonweal:
The feather'd ſongſters one grand chorus join,
And highly hymn the heavenly hand divine:—
Let grateful man, with chearful heart and tongue,
Ne'er fail to join the pure inceſſant ſong.—
The raviſh'd eye ſurveys each rural ſcene
Of flock-ſpread fields, and ſweet encloſures green;
Foreſts and ſcatter'd farms with trees between;
Spontaneous carpets, Flora's painted pride;
Enamel'd meads, that ſilver ſtreams divide.
The countrymen reſume their daily pains,
Whether in barns, or folds, or diſtant plains:
Forth from the farms the various cattle ſtray,
Wide o'er the paſtures take their wand'ring way.—
The muſe would tire, ſhould ſhe attempt the whole
Of various objects that delight her ſoul:
The rock-brow'd mountain crown'd with ruins old,
Erewhile the ſeat of thane or baron bold—
But, oh, how chang'd!—rude ſtorms of time, or fate,
Have laid her antient glories deſolate;
Her huge crack'd walls green ivies round embrace,
And hide the wrinkles of her aged face;
Her once-proud rooms a diſmal contraſt make,
O'errun with weeds and briars—a dreary brake.

CHARACTER *of the M. of* TAVISTOCK.

Multis ILLE bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam ——*!*

COULD the wiſhes, the prayers, the tears of a whole nation
Have averted the fatal ſtroke;
It had not been our lot to lament NOW a loſs,
As affecting as this country hath at any time felt,
By the untimely death of one of its moſt amiable ſons.
His manners, from his earlieſt youth, were eaſy and engaging;
Inſomuch that at ſchool, and in the univerſity
He was never known to have made an enemy:
The many friendly offices he performed
With becoming grace, to his contemporaries in both,
Are expreſſed, at this time, too viſibly in their looks.
His parts were good, and underſtanding manly,
Improved by reading, and travel,
And inferior only to the honeſty and goodneſs of his heart:
Never fell at his, if at any age of life,
One more univerſally and deſervedly lamented
By all ranks and degrees of people throughout the kingdom,
From the higheſt to the loweſt.
HIS character was ſuch, as engaged
Even the malevolence of party to do it juſtice willingly.
The kindeſt maſter, the ſincereſt friend,
The beſt and moſt affectionate ſon and brother,
The tendereſt huſband and father;
No wonder his relations, friends and dependants,
Are thrown, upon ſo unexpected an event, into the deepeſt affliction:
Tho' was conſolation ever to be had
From public eſteem, love, and ſorrow;
THIS reſource, at leaſt, is fully open to them.
His mind was impreſſed with a proper ſenſe of religion,
And he was moral from principle:
Was above the foibles of youth, and vanities of the age:
He deteſted vice in every ſhape, or however faſhionable,
And oppoſed example to its influence.
With all the advantages of birth, rank, and fortune,
With every earthly proſpect before him,
Which is too apt to intoxicate youthful minds,
Leſs ſteady and collected than his,
He was, at the ſame time, the fartheſt removed
From pride, hauteur, and ſelf-ſufficiency:
On the contrary, moſt humane, affable, and condeſcending.
Learn, reader, from this ſample of ſuch rare and excellent qualities,
How greatly the public is affected
By the loſs of ſo much private virtue:
And let the young and the noble of this land reflect,
From ſo ſtriking an inſtance of the uncertainty of human greatneſs,
That neither titles nor riches, nor even worth and virtue,
Are ſufficient to ſecure ſtability to any thing,
On this ſide the grave.

March 23, 1767.

One who knew, and loved him, living;
Reſpects, and reveres his memory, dead.

NOAH, *attempted from the German of Mr.* Bodmer, *in the manner of the Death of* Abel, *in Two Volumes. By* J. Collyer.

IN order to give our readers ſome idea of the nature of this work, and the manner in which it is executed, we ſhall extract from the ninth book the author's account of the deluge, in that hemiſphere where Noah was placed.

"Now from heaven deſcended the evening of the ſixth day, the laſt which they imagined was granted to the ſinful earth. In the night preceding the direful morn, that was expected to involve all the people in the laſting ſleep of death, none in crouded Thamiſta ſought the refreſhment of balmy reſt. Gloomy anxiety, without any glimpſe of hope, hovered over the

the hours. Amidſt theſe perturbations, riſes the ſeventh morn; its noon came, and gave way to the grey evening, when the angel cloſed the ark. This day unexpectedly riſing in luminous attire, and in its progreſs all ſerene, brought on its wings the hope of life; and with it returned preſumptuous impiety, which, before appalled, had crept into the inmoſt receſſes of their hearts, and there lay coiled. Then an impious wretch, who had been ſtruck with terror, with ſcarce recovered ſpeech, thus addreſſed his companion:

Thou muſt be ſpeedy, unleſs thou art reſolved to die before repentance; this mighty flood the ſubject of ſo much diſcourſe, will ſoon be at our heels, and then farewel earth and people. But he who was charged to demoliſh the banks of the ocean, has perhaps loitered away his time, in ſome more agreeable amuſement, or finds it more difficult than he ſuppoſed. Indeed it is no eaſy task to aſſemble the waters of the ſea, and pour them over the dry land. What if his voice cannot pervade the depth of the abyſs of waters, or they ſhould refuſe to riſe at his command.

With ſneering accent, the other replied, The ſea perhaps will not afford him water enough to cover the land and its mountains; and he will be obliged to viſit the moon for a ſupply. If he be gone thither, we ſhall not drink water in haſte; therefore leſt we thirſt before the ſea is poured out to us; let us crown ourſelves with roſes, and exhilarate our hearts with wine; ſoon will it inſpire us with reſolution, and thus enlivened we ſhall look down with contempt on theſe dreams of Death and Hell.

Thus diſcourſed the giddy fools; but ſoon alas! was their wanton ridicule changed to diſmal outcries, and their ſneering looks to ſad diſmay. When night, cloſe following the dim evening, deſcended from the firmament, a ſubterraneous murmur was heard rolling from ſouth to weſt, thrice feveriſh tremblings ſhook the earth: the mountains and its lofty peaks rocked tremulous; the ſpacious plain ſwelled into a hill, which burſting ſent forth ſulphureous fumes, while dreadful ſounds roll'd along the agitated air, like the conjoined force of a thouſand thunders. Now from the mounts diſrupted womb fluid columns ruſh upwards, and in denſe clouds ſpread over the ſable ſky; and now with harſh roar, the darting ſtreams pour from the heavens, dreadful as a ſhower of mountainous rocks. Soon was the atmoſphere filled with clouds impelled by raging whirlwinds, cloſe compacted in thick confuſion, and blacker than the night. To thoſe who were ſecure in the ark, the ſight was dreadful, but to thoſe who ſtood on the land, it was the front of Death. Lo, the loud thunder ſeparates the connected clouds, and in floods they fall on the trembling earth, diſfiguring the fields and ſandy plains, with gaping furrows, torn up by the raging torrents. Then died before their birth, Deriſion, Raillery, and Laughter. A dizzy gloom o'erclouds the eyes, and death-like paleneſs deadens the ruddy cheek.

All Thamiſta now ſtand ſtaring with ſilent horror and ſtupid deſpair. On whom ſhould they call? On the Lord, whom they had rejected? On Satan, who delights in human victims? Or on Deſtiny, which is but an empty name? They ring their hands! they proſtrated themſelves on the wet earth; they beat their breaſts. Alas, theſe were only abject lamentations, inſpired by fear! Whither ſhould they fly? Into the the ſtreets and open places, the ſwelling floods poured in torrents. In a feſtive hall before the temple of Deſtiny the floor burſt, and upwards toward the ſky roſe a column of compreſſed water; and, having reached its height, fell on the city, in a rapid deluge, with a noiſe louder than the exploſion of a whole battery planted by the murderous hand of war. The torrents in the fields ruſhed with ſuch impetuoſity, that foreſts, rocks, and houſes, were driven before them.

The enſuing day, if that name may be given to the ſickly gleam, which with difficulty pierced through the clouds, Thamiſta, from its battlements beheld with languid eye the view of death, and wild deſolation ſpread all around: beheld the rivers which had before delightfully watered the ſmiling land now confined in one wide lake, extending farther than the eye could reach. The flood had already overſpread the plains, and was gaining the hills, while man, beaſt and fowl, with vain efforts, lay ſtruggling on its overwhelming ſurface. Where the rich orchards reared their lofty tops; where fruitful autumn bent under the waving ear, where the vine with purple cluſters adorned the ſide-long hill, or the lofty cedar caſt its lengthened waving ſhade, is ſpread a general inundation, and drowned lie herbs, plants, and flowers; the lofty trees and fragrant groves, with all their bloom, and all their odours dead. The affrighted birds with feeble pinions ſkim the thickening clouds, and fly from tree to tree, and hill to hill; till the impetuous ſtorms whirl them round and ſink them in the deep. The ſturdy elephant and luſty bull, trembling, ſkim the impetuous waves, and ſwimming riſe above the ſwelling ſurge in vain. Alas! the birds of the air, the beaſts of the foreſt and the field, with man, the lord of the creation, finding all their efforts ineffectual, die immerſed even with the reptile; all drink death in the waters mingled by the comet, with reſin, nitre, and ſulphur.

Now was the city encompaſſed by the prevailing flood, and the luſtre of its ſtructures of poliſhed marble, amidſt the turbid deep reſembled the ſilver moon in a gloomy ſky. Within its walls death had ſhut up its chief victims. The waters daily roſe; daily the people

people ſaw their fate approaching nearer, and felt a lingering death. They beheld the ſwelling flood forced its way into their bolted chambers, or purſue them to the lofty roof. Some made the ſummits of the pyramids their refuge, and wiſhing for death, fled its approach: With bittereſt lamentations, they ſought the ſecureſt places, crying, O ye walls, ye towers, fall on us! Ye waters of the abyſs, cover us! through all eternity cover us! Never let us more know life and light!—But the wailing of ſinners, did not arreſt the ſwelling flood."

The Caſe of Vincent Wood, *as delivered to his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of* France, Auguſt 30, 1766.

ON Monday the 18th of Auguſt, between the hours of eleven and twelve at midnight, I was awakened from my ſleep, at my lodgings, in the Rue d'Enfer, by a commiſſary, and five or ſix of his attendants, who demanded my name, and how long I had been in Paris; being greatly ſurprized at ſo unexpected a viſit, and deficient in the French language, I ſent for Mr. Lemoine to interpret for me, who, by my deſire, informed the commiſſary that my name was Vincent Wood, that I was a ſurgeon upon the half-pay, in the royal regiment of Artillery, that with leave of abſence from Lord Granby, maſter general of the ordnance, I came to France in February laſt, from which time till the 27th of July, I had boarded with Mr. Greſſier, between Boulogne and Calais; that I came to Paris on the 4th of this month, in company with Mrs. Lemoine, wife of the ſaid Mr. Lemoine, and other perſons unknown to me, in the Calais coach; ever ſince which I had lodged where he then found me. To this the commiſſary replyed, that he knew much better, that I had been ſix weeks in Paris, and had lodged at the hotel du St. Eſprit. To convince him of his miſtake, I ſent for Mrs. Lemoine, who, relative to my arrival in this capital, confirmed, word for word, all I had told him; and, as a farther proof, he may find the ſame confirmed by an enquiry, at the Bureau, where the Calais coach puts up. He then aſked me if I had any acquaintance in Paris, and what was my buſineſs? I told him my acquaintance were but few; that I came to improve myſelf in the French language, but that there were in Paris three gentlemen juſt arrived from England, who lodged at the hotel de York, one of whom had been for many years my particular acquaintance. He then aſked if I had father and mother living, and the place of their reſidence; to all which I gave him direct anſwers. But notwithſtanding this, he demanded the key of my trunk, rifled it from top to bottom, took from me my commiſſion, a note of hand upon a gentleman in London for ninety-two pounds ſterling, and all the letters directed for me at the place of my reſidence, both in England and in France, amounting to forty or fifty in number; with many other articles, of which I have no account. From theſe letters &c. he could not but be convinced that I was the perſon that I repreſented myſelf to be; yet, without further ceremony, by his order, I was forcibly hurried into a coach and carried to a moſt execrable priſon, a priſon, from its filth and cloſeneſs, ſufficient to produce a peſtilence; there I was delivered to the cuſtody of a mercileſs turnkey, who firſt ſtripped me of my ſtock, knee, and ſhoe buckles, garters, handkerchiefs, &c. and afterwards demanded if I had any Engliſh guineas; finding I had not, he conducted me into a room loaded with vermin; and deſtitute of a ſufficiency of air for reſpiration. In this place, from the horrid ſtench ariſing from the filth and naſtineſs of ſome unhappy wretches then confined in it, I was ſeiſed in a few hours with a fever and a violent putrid flux. At nine the next morning the turnkey came again, and aſked if I wanted for any thing, I told him nothing but pen, ink, and paper, that I might write to the Engliſh miniſter to procure juſtice; to which he replied, I ſhould have neither, nor any opportunity of being known or ſeen by any of my friends. In this miſerable ſituation I was detained from Monday midnight, till near three in the afternoon on the Friday following, when from the noiſome air of the place and the illneſs I had undergone, I had repeated convulſive fits, which might have proved mortal, had I not providentially been taken into another room to be again examined by the commiſſary, who then, as before, aſked me if I had father and mother living, if I had not gone by any other name, and, particularly, by that of Morgan; I aſſured him that I had not, and that my name was, (as I had before informed him) Vincent Wood, of which my papers, &c. then in his cuſtody, were a ſufficient teſtimony; whereupon he again delivered me the note of hand, and ſaid I was then at liberty to ſee my friends but muſt ſtill remain a priſoner, which, till the Monday following, about ſix in the evening, I accordingly did, when the turnkey came and informed me, upon payment of my expences, I might leave the priſon when I pleaſed, and upon which I was immediately releaſed. On the Wedneſday following I went to the commiſſary, and, with all due reſpect due to his office, begged to know for what it was I had been thus impriſoned, and to deſire a reſtoration of my papers, &c. when, inſtead of giving me the leaſt ſatisfaction in either reſpect, he told me he had nothing more to ſay to me, and if I was diſſatisfied therewith, I muſt go to Compeigne and complain to Louis Quinze. From that time till the 9th of November, though I had made repeated applications

cations for the recovery of my papers, &c. and they were ſenſible of their error in impriſoning me, yet it was with the utmoſt difficulty that I was then able to procure them, three months after they were ſeized."

Extract of a Letter from Charles Town, South Carolina, March 2, 1767.

"CAPT. Stephen Blundell, of the ſhip Ranger, who arrived here the 14th paſt from Oporto, has given us the following account of his extraordinary and inhuman treatment there; which may ſerve (among other inſtances) to ſhew how thoſe allies of Britain reward her for her protection and friendſhip, to which they owe ſo much.—— Here follows the narrative in his own words; remarks are left to the reader.

"I, Stephen Blundell, one of his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects, maſter and part owner of the ſhip Ranger of Poole, arrived at Oporto the 4th of November, 1766, from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fiſh, which I was to ſell at the maſt, remit the proceeds home, and then proceed for South Carolina, where I was chartered to load. Nov. 8th, I hauled my ſhip to the key, and took the booms on board, in order to begin landing my cargo on Monday the 10th. But at midnight on the 9th, the watch upon deck alarmed me with the cry, for *all hands below to jump up, their being thieves on board, robbing the veſſel.* Amongſt the reſt I went up, without dreſſing myſelf, and found my people taking a thief in over the bow, who had already cut away my fore-clew-garnet and reeft tackle-fall, and with them jump'd into a boat, he had under the bow, with an accomplice, into which the watch had followed, and taken him out, with the clew-garnet. The accomplice immediately puſhed off in the boat with the tackle-fall. I then ordered the thief to be taken care of till day-light, in order to know who he was, deliver him up, and obtain juſtice, and would have put him down the ſteerage, but he drew his knife, and became ſo unruly that I was obliged to order him to be tied to the mizen maſt, whence he ſoon cut himſelf looſe, when I ordered his arms to be tied; but no perſon offered to ſtrike, or otherwiſe ill uſe him. He proved to be a Portugueze ſoldier belonging to the garriſon. His accomplice had called other ſoldiers, his comrades, and about two in the morning (very dark) a number of them came down to the ſhip, upon whoſe firſt appearance I cauſed the planks on the ſtage to be hawled in, to prevent their getting on board, and murdering us all. They aſked for the thief; I anſwered that I intended to deliver him up in the morning: Finding they could not get on board, they replied, it was very well, and went off. Had I ſeen an officer, or an order to deliver the fellow up, or known of any guards upon the wall, I would gladly have got rid of him. The 10th, a little before ſun-riſe, twelve Portugueze Soldiers came along-ſide in a boat, with their muſkets and bayonets fixed; I received them on board, neither offering, or expecting to meet with any ill treatment, ſhewed them the thief, and told them what he had done; they took him away without any order, or even an officer above a ſerjeant; after which, to my great aſtoniſhment, they ſeized me, my boatſwain, and a man belonging to another Engliſh veſſel, who happened to be on my deck, dragged us along like dogs, and tumbled us head foremoſt into the boat. I made ſome reſiſtance, by holding faſt to the enſign ſtaff, but a ſoldier attempting to run me thro' the back with his bayonet, (which was happily beat off) I was obliged to ſubmit. As ſoon as they had tumbled us into the boat, we were moſt unmeriſcully beat and bruiſed with the butt-ends of their muſkets, myſelf in particular ſo much that I never recovered the beating while I remained at Oporto after, then tied our hands together, and thus led and guarded us as the worſt malefactors to a priſon, where my unfortunate companions were again ſeverely beaten, till I paid two new crowns to the villains there to deſiſt. From hence we were ſoon after carried, our hands again tied to the common gaol. In this confinement we remained till the 15th when my merchant, Mr. Thomas Stafford, by paying the head priſon-keeper five moidores, repreſenting to the governor my ill ſtate of health thro' the beating, and petitioning for my being releaſed, obtained leave to remove me to his houſe for my recovery. The 24th, the gaol-keeper (I ſuppoſe expecting more money) ſent to demand me back from my private to the public priſon, whither I was forced again to go, ill as I was: The ſame day however upon the conſul and Mr. Stafford's again petitioning the governor, leave was obtained for my return to my private priſon, where I remained, without daring to ſtir out or ſee after my ſhip or buſineſs, till the 5th of December; when, upon a new petition to the governor, ſetting forth that my ſhip was unloaded, and ready to proceed upon a charter-party to South Carolina, I was at laſt releaſed from my private priſon, and my boatſwain and the other men from the common gaol, upon the moderate terms of paying every charge they thought proper to bring againſt me and them, and without any other ſatisfaction for the inſults, injuries and ill uſage we had received."

LETTER III.

From a Father to his Daughter. (*See p.* 118.)

Aix-la chapelle.

I Came to this place on Saturday, and [illegible] more joy than I have felt ſince I parted from my dear daughter: what think you was the occaſion? Why I found here twelve letters, each of which gave me an account of your welfare. The civilities ſhewn you by my friends, during your ſtay in town, were

very agreeable to me; the chief thing I aſk of Providence is, a bleſſing on you through life; and all I aſk of my friends is, a regard to be ſhewn to you. The two great trials of friendſhip are a temporary or an eternal abſence. Remembrance and good offices in the firſt inſtance, and juſtice and candour in the laſt, are the worthieſt teſtimonies of it that our nature can expect, or our honour exer'; though I am ſure a hint to you is unneceſſary in point of the great duty of gratitude, yet as a remembrance of thoſe that are now good to you, ought to be doubly imprinted on your mind, you will forgive my mentioning of it; your mother frequently recollected to me, thoſe who had ſhewn her any tenderneſs during her childhood, to ſome of whom ſince my great loſs of her I have ſhewn all the regard in my power. In your preſent ſituation was ſhe once, with this difference, that ſhe never had ſuch a parent as you have in Mrs. ——: how thankful ought you then to be to Providence for this great happineſs.

I will now purſue my progreſs to this place. Tired of Utrecht I ſat out the 19th of Jan. rather a bad ſeaſon for travelling through Germany, but however the weather in general was favourable. Our firſt ſtage was thro' Guelderland to a place called Arnheim. Guelderland is one of the ſeven provinces, and you cannot conceive the joy I had to ſee an aſcent and to leave the eternal bog of Holland. I ſaw heath, and other ground, like ſome parts of England. Arnheim is a poor fortified town, and ſcarce affords a tolerable lodging, and I was ſo badly accommodated, that I ſlept all night in my cloaths. A ſmall branch of the Rhine runs by this town, which we croſſed, and as there was no conveyance but a covered waggon, I walked ten miles to another branch of the Rhine, which was as broad as the Thames above London-Bridge, and runs cloſe by Nimeguen. There had been a great froſt, and the river was froze three parts over; that day there was a general thaw, and I was forced to walk over the ice, not without ſome danger, with two men to hold me, and when I got into the boat I ſaw the ice was not above three inches thick. Nimeguen is the laſt town belonging to the Dutch on this ſide of the Rhine. To avoid the Huſſars we were neceſſitated to zigzag the country, for though the Auſtrians are our good allies, and take all the money they can from us, yet a Huſſar belonging to them is rather worſe than one belonging to the French; as they are real natives of Hungary, and from their birth down right ſavages, and nothing better. An Engliſh gentleman had lately been robbed by them near Maeſtreicht, which made it prudent for us to take another route. Theſe Huſſars are irregular troops, whoſe whole ſupport is pillage and plunder. Fierce, void of humanity, and even learned in the art of murdering with a ſingle ſtroke through a man's body. From Nimeguen we paſſed through Cleeve, once a flouriſhing dutchy. It is a fine country, ſituated on the banks of the Rhine, finely wooded with vaſt regular plantations, which beſpeak once happier times; but now the miſery of an arbitrary government is apparent. The road lay thro' avenues of trees, but ſcarce any appearance of huſbandry and no gentlemens ſeats. The few farms we ſaw were miſerably decayed, hardly a ſoul in them, if any, old men, women, and children; for miles we ſaw nothing living either brute or human. The country ſeems returning to its original ſtate, a foreſt, and its primitive poſſeſſors wolves and boars, which ſeem to have reſumed their empire, which at night make a hideous noiſe for want of prey; but it is plenty only can give them a chance for bit of mutton; neceſſity has nothing to ſpare, or run the riſk of loſing. The town of Cleve is moſt miſerable. Here I ſaw for the firſt time the Roman religion prevail, tho' their ſovereign, the king of Pruſſia, is a proteſtant. The town is all in ruins, the ducal palace full of batts and naſtineſs; it is ſituated on an eminence, and a ſmall navigable river running juſt under it, ſo that it is capable of great improvement. Next day we paſſed through a fine country equally wretched, and at night came to a lonely poſt-houſe, where for convenience, as well as ſafety, we determined not to go to bed, and with difficulty got ſome eggs and bacon, which our ſervants cooked for us.

At one o'clock in the morning we ſat out towards Duſſeldorp, and were entertained with the melancholy howling of the wolves, who nightly proclaim the poverty of the country; at ſeven we reached the banks of the Rhine, which we croſſed in a boat made of three boards, one at bottom, one on each ſide, reſembling a trough, in company with a butcher and two melancholy calves, and I aſſure you I did not much like our paſſage. We arrived at Duſſeldorp, where for the firſt time we had a ſtove; a moſt ſtinking and unwholeſome convenience it is. This is one of the capital towns of the elector Palatine, ſituated in the dutchy of Berge. It is pretty large and full of churches, &c. but nothing remarkable except the elector's palace, which I went to ſee, on account of a gallery of pictures. It conſiſts of many rooms; one of which is filled with pictures, done by Reubens, who was a noble painter. There are, as indeed in all great collections, a number of miſerable paintings. The ornaments round the rooms are very unequal. nothing ſcarce but a few plaiſter buſts, though ſome of the pictures are very valuable. The German taſte is ſo execrably bad, as well as their œconomy, that in the gallery there was neither a fire or a ſtove to preſerve the pictures, or warm the curious; though they might afford it one would think

think out of the donations that are made by travellers to the Ciceroni (ſo in Italy they ſtile the perſons who ſhew and explain the curioſities) which is no leſs than a ducat. From Duſſeldorp, we croſſed the Rhine again for Cologne, and at night came to a houſe, where was no accommodation but one room in which was a ſtove, and our bed to be ſtraw, and our companions the poſtilions and all the family. When we entered the room there was a poor child in a cradle and a wretched boor (ſuch they call huſbandmen) rocking it. On the bench we were to ſit on was another child aſleep, which one of us had like to have ſat on. No candle in the houſe, but a vile ſtinking lamp, round which we ſat, eating a pot of milk, (which we with difficulty procured) with bread as black as our hats; we determined to lie all night in the coach, which ſtood in a farm yard full of muck and filth. We crammed the coach full of ſtraw, and ſervants and all ſlept there till it was light, when I awoke almoſt frozen to death with the cold. We ſet out immediately, and reached Cologne by nine o'clock. It is an immenſe large town, in which they tell you are as many chapels and churches as there are days in the year. It is what they call a free imperial town, by which means it is a neſt or aſylum for all the villains and banditti of Germany. The very face of the town, the inhabitants and all beſpeak it. The elector of Cologne never reſides here as he cannot lie three nights in it without leave of the magiſtrates, which he will not ſubmit to aſk, ſo lives at Bonne. Here is a large college of jeſuits, the number of whoſe ſtudents are not leſs than four thouſand. They go about in blue cloaks, and nightly, with impunity, rob, murder, and commit all kinds of villainies, ſo that it is not ſafe ſtirring out here after it is dark. At the corner of every ſtreet you meet either a prieſt, a ſtudent, or a hog: I believe we were two hours getting through it on our way to Juliers, but we were obliged to ſtop for the night at a village, where I, rather than ſit up in the coach, lay on a brick floor covered with ſtraw. We ſat out early next morning, and had ſcarce gone forty yards, when we were overturned flat in the dirt; we paſſed through Juliers, and luckily arrived ſafe here, after a journey of nine days and five nights, in which I could not take off my cloaths.

Thus wretched is the country I have paſſed through, occaſioned by arbitrary power, and the rapaciouſneſs of the Romiſh religion: What the civil power ſpares the church gleans; and beſides, the ſoldiers are all on free quarter, and the poor farmer is obliged to entertain them: And to a man of humanity it is terrible to ſee the diſgrace of human nature, ſuch I eſteem the ſituation of people who are alternately oppreſſed with chains both of body and mind, by the ambition of monarchs, and the knaviſh zeal of prieſts. All which makes me thank heaven that I was born an Engliſhman.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Brabant, April 10, 1767.

THIS letter comes to you from abroad, from an Engliſhman, and a real lover of his native country. I take notice (nay it is in ſome degree my duty as an Engliſh traveller to take notice whilſt abroad) of every thing which I think may be prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain.

The liberty of the preſs is a bleſſing, which hardly any but Britons can boaſt: I will not abuſe it with invectives, but confine myſelf to an attention on ſuch ſubjects as may be acceptable, and worthy of being noticed.

Know then, Sir, that the real ſource of the decline of Britiſh commerce on the continent of Europe is in a great meaſure owing to the ſecret agents employed in England, who ſeduce our artificers, &c. to go and ſettle themſelves abroad—agents, which ought to be noticed and puniſhed to the utmoſt rigour of the laws. I have ſeen, with concern, upon the ſpot where I am at preſent, ſeveral deluded Engliſh artiſts of various trades paſs through the country where I am, with their children, to go and ſettle themſelves in foreign parts; particularly ſuch artificers as are maſters in England; if no ſpeedy method is taken to prevent that increaſing evil it is to be apprehended it will in time prove fatal to ſeveral branches of trade in Great Britain.

I have no direct opportunity to communicate theſe thoughts, and theſe facts, on ſo intereſting a ſubject, but through the channel of your Magazine, which I conſtantly receive and peruſe with pleaſure.

There is another thing to be obſerved, &c. I mean the encouraging of our manufactories, for wearing apparel of all ſorts, in oppoſition to thoſe of our rivals the French: without ſuch encouragement the induſtrious tradeſman becomes indolent, careleſs and inactive, and, conſequently, our manufactures may in time return to their primitive imperfection, particularly when ſuch uſeful people are inticed to leave their own country, and go to ſhew their skill and induſtry in other parts of Europe.

The noble example their majeſties have given in favour of Engliſh manufactures, had a ſudden and ſurpriſing good effect. The drooping tradeſman, with his family, immediately began to lift up their heads, with different countenances to what they did a few years ago, and his productions immediately fixed the eyes of ſenſible foreigners on the beauty, elegance, and ſtrength, of his manufactures. If this noble example conti-

be imitated, it is not be doubted but that the manufactures of England will be brought to the higheſt degree of perfection, if not it is to be feared that they will loſe their eſtimation throughout all Europe.

I am, &c.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

THURSDAY, March 26.

THE governors of the city of London lying-in hoſpital held their annual feaſt, &c. when 330l. was collected for the charity.

MONDAY, 30.

Richard Mihill, aged near forty, was executed on Richmond hill, for the murder of his brother, purſuant to his ſentence. (See Vol. for 1766, p. 489.)

THURSDAY, April 2.

At the court of proprietors held at Merchant Taylors-hall, a motion was made by one of the nine proprietors who called the court, that it ſhould be reſolved, as the general ſenſe of the meeting, "That in the preſent ſituation of the company's affairs, it was proper to come to an equitable accommodation with the legiſlature with reſpect to their late territorial acquiſitions." This motion, notwithſtanding ſome frivolous objections tediouſly inſiſted on, was at laſt unanimouſly agreed to. The report of the directors upon Mr. Sullivan's propoſitions was then called for and read. This proved to be an elaborate attempt to throw diſcredit upon thoſe proprietors, and tended clearly to demonſtrate that the company would be loſers by every advantage which they had lately acquired in India; and, in ſhort, that no propoſition from that quarter could poſſibly tend to the benefit of the company. The ſame ideas and the ſame reaſoning had been publiſhed ſome days before in an anonymous pamphlet, to which a very able anſwer had alſo been publiſhed. A debate enſued upon the report, and ſeveral gentlemen clearly deſtrated the erroneous principles on which it proceeded, and the proprietors ſeemed clearly convinced, "that the company could not be the poorer, nor their trade in danger of ruin, by having acquired more than two millions per annum in India." As the directors offered no new propoſitions on their part, but contented themſelves with attacking Mr. Sullivan's, it was moved that a ballot ſhould be taken on this queſtion, "That the propoſitions offered by Mr. Sullivan as the baſis of accommodation were equitable and proper." After a long debate it was ſuggeſted, that before coming to a ballot, any other propoſitions in the poſſeſſion of the directors or other proprietors, ſhould be laid before the court. This was agreed to, provided a ſhort day for diſcuſſing the whole was appointed; and it was inſiſted that the proprietors ſhould meet the next day for that purpoſe. The directors and their friends ſtrenuouſly inſiſted that the court ſhould not meet till Monday; and on a diviſion it was carried againſt the directors, 158, to 151.

FRIDAY, 3.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. to that for raiſing 1,800,000l by loans on exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the preſent year.—To apply the ſum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia for 1767.—To enlarge the term and powers granted for building two new churches in the town of Liverpool.—To enable the earl of Strathmore to take and uſe the name of Bowes, purſuant to the will of George Bowes, eſq; deceaſed: And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and naturalization bills.

MONDAY, 6.

At a general court of proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, held at Merchant-Taylors-hall, to receive and conſider the new propoſitions delivered in by the directors, for a baſis of accommodation with government, the ſaid propoſitions were read and were found to be built upon the ſame dangerous and inadmiſſible plan of participation, with the former. Government was ſtill to have a full half of all the company's profits in trade, and the proprietors were only to receive a dividend of 12 ½ per cent. dependant upon the will of the directors, and to be declared at their pleaſure. A plan of this nature was deemed too injurious to the intereſts of the proprietors, and was oppoſed with great force of argument. In the courſe of the debate, a gentleman called on the directors to explain upon what grounds they promiſed a dividend to which they fixed ſo uncertain a date of payment; they only anſwered, that it depended upon contingencies. An anſwer ſo evaſive, gave univerſal diſguſt. Mr. Sullivan was then called upon to ſhew upon what he founded his aſſurances of a dividend. That gentleman then explained in a few words, and with great perſpicuity, how the company by his plan would be enabled to pay off their debts, and divide 14 per cent by Chriſtmas next.—A ballot was at length propoſed upon both plans which is to be taken to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 7.

Matthew Clarmont, Eſq; was choſen governor and Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. deputy governor, of the Bank of England.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The following gentlemen were choſen directors of the Bank, for the enſuing year, viz.

Guſtavus Brander, Charles Boehm, William Cooper, John Cornwall, Peter Du Cane, Peter Gauſſen, J. H. Langſton, Robert Marſh, Richard Neave, Henry Plant, Edward Payne, George Peters, Peter Theobald, John Weyland, Samuel Beachcroft, Edward Darell, William Ewer, John Fiſher, Chriſ. Hake, jun. William Halhed, Tho. Plumer, James, Sperling, eſqrs.

THURSDAY, 9.

Upon the ſcrutiny for the directors of the Eaſt-India company, which was reported yeſterday evening at ſix, the following gentlemen were choſen for the year enſuing, being the complete houſe liſt, whereby it appears, that the leaſt number is ſixty-two above the higheſt in the proprietors liſt, excepting for the four gentlemen who were in both liſts.

HOUSE LIST, Anno 1767,

F. W Barrington	587	†Robert Jones	844
ChriſtopherBaron	587	*John Manſhip	623
*Benjamin Booth	586	John Pardoe	519
*H. Crabb Bolton	576	Thomas Rous	625
Joſeph Creſwicke	566	John Roberts	627
*SirG.Colebrooke	619	Henry Savage	596
*Sir J. Cockburn	580	Tho. Saunders	593
*Peregrine Cuſt	610	Luke Scrafton	571
†George Cuming	863	†* William Snell	876
†Ed.H.Cruttenden	889	John Stephenſon	583
George Dudley	612	Edward Wheler	603
P. Du Cane, jun.	601	Geo. Wombwell	540

N. B. Thoſe marked with * are new ones, and thoſe with † are in both liſts,

PROPRIETORS LIST, Anno 1767.

*Charles Boddam	394	*John Motteaux	371
*Alex. Craufurd	320	*Richard Smith	374
E. H. Cruttenden	889	*Wiliam Snell	876
George Cuming	863	*Laurence Sulivan	416
*George Dempſter	3 7	*John Townſon	373
*George Edwards	395	*Henry Vanſittart	457
*Henry Fletcher	371	*Samuel Waller	336
*W.Geo.Freeman	371	*Bouchier Walton	373
*Sir James Hodges	337	*Richard Warner	372
*Capt. W. James	320	*Wil. Webber	455
*Michael Impey	360	*Benj. Winthorpe	371
Robert Jones	844	*John Woodhouſe	341

N. B. Thoſe marked with * are new ones.

The following was the ſtate of the liſts as delivered in, viz.

Houſe plumb, — —	312
Proprietors ditto, ——	199
Houſe ſcratched, ——	259
Proprietors ditto, — —	127
Written liſts, — —	42
Compound ditto ——	12
Ditto ſcratched — —	9
	953

On the queſtion for determining which of the two plans for an accommodation with the government ſhould be adopted, the numbers upon the ballot ſtood thus:

For the directors plan, —	546
For Mr. Sulivan's, —	347
Majority for the directors plan,	199
Total balloted, — —	893

On the ballot for directors, by a ſtrange miſtake in ſome of the proprietors, the following ballots were thrown in upon the queſtion viz.

For the directors propoſal, —	2
For Mr. Sulivan's —	2

On the other hand again, on the ballot for the queſtion, the following liſts were put in for directors, viz.

Proprietors liſts — —	5
Houſe ditto, — —	4
Blank, — —	1

The next day Thomas Rous, Eſq; was elected chairman and Thomas Saunders, Eſq; deputy chairman of the ſaid company.

MONDAY, 13.

His ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, arrived from his travels, at St. James's, after an abſence from England, of one year and two days.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

His majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to, The bills to enable his majeſty to ſettle an annuity of 5000l. per annum on the king's three brothers.—For laying an additional duty of 6s. per dozen on all ſtraw, chip, cane, or horſehair hats and bonnets; and 6s. per pound weight on all platting ſtraw of chip, cane, or horſe-hair, proper to be uſed for making hats.—To enable the truſtees of the Britiſh muſeum to exchange, ſell, or diſpoſe of any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, or other curioſities; and for laying out the money ariſing from ſuch in purchaſe of other things, which may be wanting in or proper for the ſaid muſeum—To enable Henry Duke of Buccleugh, a minor, to make a ſettlement on his intended marriage with Lady Elizabeth Montagu.—For paving, cleanſing, lighting and watching the ſtreets in the pariſh of St Botolph Aldgate, which lies in the county of Middleſex, and part of a ſtreet called Eaſt Smithfield, in the precinct of St. Catherine's.—For making navigable the river Ure, from its junction with the river Swale to the Borough of Ripon, in the county of York. And to ſeveral other public and private bills.

FRIDAY, 17.

An houſe was conſumed by fire, in Hungerford market.

THURSDAY, 23.

The following were choſen council and officers of the ſociety of Antiquaries, for the enſuing year:

The biſhop of Carliſle, preſident. A. Askew, M. D. Sir. J. Ayloffe, bart. J. Banks, Eſq; W. Blackſtone Eſq; D. L. L. J. Burrow, Eſq; Lord Cardroſs. Mr. J. Colebrooke, treaſurer. J. Darker, M. Duane, Eſq;

Earl of Exeter. T. Hollis, Eſq; J. Miller, D. D. Dean of Exeter. T. Morell, D. D. W. Norris, M. A. Secretary. Marquis of Rockingham. H. Rooke. Eſq; Maſter of the Rolls. Maſter of the Temple, Director. J. Weſt, D. Wray, Eſqrs.

The following has been inſerted in the London Gazette.

The right honourable the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, agreeable to reſolutions and orders of that honourable houſe, gives notice,

That the remainder of the capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. granted in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled purſuant to an act made in the third year of his majeſty's reign, will be redeemed and paid off on the 25th of December next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame; agreeable to the clauſes and powers of redemption contained in the ſaid act.

That one fourth part of the capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. eſtabliſhed by an act made in the third year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "An act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral additional duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raiſing the ſum of 3500000l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the ſaid duties," will be redeemed and paid off on the 5th of January next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame, agreeable to the clauſes and power of redemption contained in the ſaid act.

A candid addreſs, lately publiſhed, gives the following inſtances of parochial abuſe in the ſingle article of baſtard children:

In 1762, the ſum received for baſtard children, was 310l. 11s. 5d. of which only 170l. 15s. was brought to the pariſh credit.

In 1763, 304l. 13s. 6d. was received, and only 141l. 7s. 3d. was brought to the pariſh credit.

In 1764, the accounts delivered by the overſeers ſtood thus:

One overſeer received 53l. 11s. 5d. did not bring to the pariſh credit a ſingle ſhilling, and charged the pariſh in debt to him 2l. 16s. 9d.

Another received 43l. 1s. did not bring to the pariſh credit a ſingle ſhilling, and charged the pariſh in debt to him 3l. 15s. 0½d.

The third received 183l. 9s and brought to the pariſh credit only 66l. 6s.

The fourth did not give credit for a ſhilling received, and yet charged 30l. 6s. 5d. as due to him from the pariſh.

In 1765, the ſum of 370l. 17s. was received, and 144l. 13s. 2d. only brought to the pariſh credit.

In the ſame addreſs we find the following aſſertion:—"The governors found, to the diſgrace of humanity, that the ſick and the well had been, for ſome years paſt, blended and mixed together, that from the groſs neglect of the Pariſh Officers, there had, in fact been no infirmary for the ſick for ſome years, but that infected perſons were ſuffered to continue intermixed with the other poor in the ſame common rooms, ſome of them three in a bed, ſpreading contagion through the wards and threatening the lives of all the poor in the houſe, to the amount of between three and four hundred."—An act for the relief of theſe pariſhes, and preventing theſe enormous abuſes for the future, by the appointment of proper governors to be elected by the inhabitants, has lately been obtained. Grievous complaints of this kind were made not long ſince, reſpecting the poor of St. James's, Weſtminſter; but it is hoped, in ſo opulent a pariſh, ſome reformation has ere this been brought about.

State of the City Hoſpitals for 1767.

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Children put forth apprentice and diſcharged, laſt year, ten whereof had been inſtructed in the mathematics and navigation —	139
Buried the laſt year —	17
Remaining in this hoſpital —	873

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and diſcharged laſt year	3745
Out-patients relieved —	3100
Truſſes given by the hoſpital to	11
Buried this year — ——	349
Remaining under cure —	400
Ditto out-patients —	141
Total	7746

St. Thomas's.

In patients cured and diſcharged	3245
Out-patients, ditto —	3797
Buried this year —	301
Remaining under cure —	470
Out-patients, ditto — —	236
Total	8049

Bridewell Hoſpital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged	461
Maintained in ſeveral trades, &c.	76

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Admitted into this hoſpital	195
Cured — —	172
Buried — — —	44
Remaining under cure —	251

[*The reſt of the Monthly Chronologer with the Liſts in our next.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY our late advices from Sweden we have an account of an edict or law juſt publiſhed at Stockholm for eſtabliſhing and regulating the liberty of the preſs, containing in ſubſtance as follows: That every perſon ſhall have liberty to write and reaſon on all ſubjects in general; on all the laws of the kingdom, with reſpect to their utility or bad effect

fects; on all alliances in which the kingdom is engaged, whether long ſubſiſting or modern, with foreign powers; on their good or ill effects; on propoſitions that ſhall hereafter be made for concluding new ones, and on the publication of the alliances themſelves, the ſecret articles alone excepted. Liberty is granted by this edict to treat of the ſituation of affairs in other nations, their political conſtitutions, their internal police, their trade, their ſtrength or weakneſs. The characters and manners of any people may be deſcribed; their progreſs, their errors, and their vices may be examined; and compariſons in relation to Sweden, may be drawn. The edict allows every perſon to demand of all the colleges eſtabliſhed for the adminiſtration of public buſineſs, from the ſenate to the courts of the ſmalleſt juriſdiction, a communication of their regiſter, or journals, wherein the deciſion of cauſes is entered, and obliges them to print the ſame either entire or by abridgement, together with the opinion which each perſon delivered in the debate and in particular the deciſion of the judges; and if any perſon ſhall refuſe to communicate ſuch regiſters, or journals, he ſhall be put out of his place. The ſenate alone is to have an excluſive privilege of not communicating their debates concerning foreign affairs, which it is expedient ſhould be kept ſecret for ſome time. During the ſeſſion of the diet, every perſon to have liberty to make obſervations on the debates and reſolutions of each deputation of the ſtates, concerning any buſineſs, whether general or particular, except ſuch as concerns the adminiſtration of government; and to print any ſuch debate. In conſequence whereof the king, before the calling of any diet, is to give orders, for making out, from the journals of the colleges, and other departments of the public adminiſtration, an exact account of the ſituation of the ſtate in every part, and to cauſe ſuch account to be printed. This edict, whilſt it gives full liberty for writing any remarks on the Swediſh hiſtory, antient or modern, and for publiſhing any memoirs or anecdotes concerning foreign countries, forbids the publication of any thing againſt the eſtabliſhed religion of Sweden, or the fundamental political conſtitution, or the rights and privileges of the different orders of the ſtate. Perſonal ſatires and paſquinades, contrary to the reſpect which is due to crowned heads, or injurious to the reputation of private perſons, are likewiſe forbidden by this ordinance. And by the fourth clauſe of the ſaid edict, the printer of every book is directed to print the author's name on the title page, and the author alone, and not the publiſher, is, in that caſe, to be anſwerable for any exceptionable paſſages; but if this precaution is neglected, the printer is then to be conſidered as the author; except when the author, for particular reaſons, deſires to remain unknown, and gives his name, in writing, to the printer, to be produced, if called for by authority.

Hamburgh, March 31. After ſeveral deliberations, the Poliſh diſſidents have entered into an aſſociation at the city of Thorn, and choſen Lieutenant General Goltz their marſhal. They have alſo ſigned and printed a manifeſto, in which they declare the motives which engaged them to take this ſtep, and have prevailed on the magiſtrates of the place to concur with them. The r gencies of Elbing and Dantzic have acceded likewiſe.

Dantzick, March 26. On the 23d and 24th of this month there were great movements among the members of the grand council here. The queſtion was, whether this city alſo ſhould accede to the confederacy formed at Thorn, on the 20th, by the diſſenters of Great and little Poland? After a multitude of debates, it was reſolved, in the ſecond conſultation, that the acceſſion ſhould have place, but on certain conditions. The council were deſirous, by this qualification, not to draw upon them the reſentment of the court of Warſaw.

Thorn, March, 31. As ſoon as the diſſidents had finiſhed the ſigning of their manifeſto, they appointed four and twenty gentlemen of their own body, to aſſiſt Lieutenant General Goltz in the office of marſhal.

Warſaw, March 26. Notice has been given by ſound of trumpet, to the inhabitants of this capital, to provide themſelves with neceſſaries for ſix months.

The king having heard of the confederacy in Pruſſia, has ſent orders to his officers to take the neceſſary meaſures for preſerving tranquility in that country.

Warſaw, April 2. A courier arrived on the 25th paſt, from Sluck in Lithuania, to inform the prince de Repnin, that all the Ruſſian troops in that duchy were muſtered in that city on the 18th ult. and that on the 20th the proteſtant and Greek nobility of Lithuania, having entered into an aſſociation, had elected major general Grabowski their marſhal. The Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters immediately communicated this intelligence to the king, to whom alſo, on the 26th, each of them delivered a declaration on the ſame ſubject from his court.

Warſaw, April 8. Univerſalia have been delivered for holding a Senatus Conſilium ſome time next month, who are to fix a day for opening an extraordinary diet.

Paris, March 27. We have received advice, by an expreſs, that the Spaniſh Fleet from the Indies arrived at Cadiz on the 13th inſtant, conſiſting of three men of war, a Swediſh Flute, laden on the king of Spain's account, and five Spaniſh merchant ſhips, all under the command of Don Auguſtin d'Ydiaquez. The treaſure and effects brought home are eſtimaated at 19149461 piaſters. The Portobellena, which came out with the fleet, was obliged to put into the Havannah; and

and the Triumphant parted from them on the 16th of January.

Madrid, April 2. On the 31ſt, between eleven and twelve at night, large detachments of troops were ſent to each of the ſix different houſes of jeſuits in the city; and the doors being opened, the bells were firſt ſecured, and a centinel was poſted at every cell, the occupier of which being obliged to riſe, they were aſſembled and the king of Spain's commands were ſignified to them. In the mean time all the hired coaches and chaiſes at Madrid, together with a number of waggons, were properly diſtributed; and early in the morning the jeſuits, to the number of about three hundred and fifty, were in motion: They were allowed to carry every neceſſary along with them. They took the road to Carthagena, where they will embark for Rome. This Method will be uſed in all parts of Spain, and veſſels are diſpoſed for the ſame purpoſe in ſeveral ports of the kingdom. It is aſſured that they are each allowed a penſion of ſixteen pounds a year.

Barcelona, April 4. Yeſterday noon the civil and military power inveſted the jeſuits college here: and laſt night an embargo was laid on all carriages, in which the ſaid jeſuits are to ſet out, this afternoon, well guarded, for Tarragona, where they are to be joined by all the reſt of the fraternity in this principality, in order to be tranſported to Italy in ſhips of war that are expected for this purpoſe.

Soon after our laſt accounts from Corſica, we had advice, that the Genoeſe had attempted to throw a reinforcement into the iſland of Capraja, but they found the coaſt ſo well guarded by the Corſicans, that they could not land their troops; ſince which we have had the following advices:

Leghorn, March 21. They write from Corſica, that the fortreſs of Capraja ſurrendered to the malecontents on the 15th, and that the garriſon were made priſoners of war.

Civita Vecchia, March 17. According to the laſt advices, three hundred Corſicans had entrenched themſelves on the 2d of this month, under the town of Bonifacio, and were to be re-enforced to the number of 4000 men*.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, April 23, 1767.

Amſterdam, 35 11 2½	Madrid, 39 ⅜
Ditto at ſight, 34 6	Bilboa, 39 ⅛
Rotterd. 34 11 Uſ.	Leghorn 49 a ⅛
Antwerp, No price	Genoa, 48 ⅝
Hamburgh, 35 10½ Uſ.	Venice, 50 ⅛
Paris, 1day's date, 31 ⅝	Liſbon, 5s. 6d ½
Ditto 2 Uſ. 31 ⅛	Porto, 5s. 6d ¼
Bourdeaux ditto, 31 ¼	Dublin, 9 ¼
Cadiz, 39 ½	

Prices of Gold and Silver.

Gold, in Coin per oz.	3l. 19s. 8d
Ditto in bars	3l. 19s. 8d.
Pil. pcs. of eight,	5s. 6d.
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 6d.
Mexico, large	5s. 6d.
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 6d.
Silver in bars ſtand.	5s. 7d½.

BILLS of Mortality from Decem. 30 to March 24.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 2061	3932	Males 2725	5427
Females 1871		Females 2702	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	1570	Within the Walls	348
Betw. 2 and 5	357	Witho. the walls	1306
5 and 10 —	166	Mid. and Surry	2590
10 and 20 —	179	City & Sub. Weſt.	1184
20 and 30 —	459		
30 and 40 —	584		5427
40 and 50 —	67		
50 and 60 —	504	Weekly, Jan. 6.	391
60 and 70 —	455	13.	532
70 and 80 —	304	20.	519
80 and 90 —	158	27.	503
90 and 100 —	14	Feb. 3.	468
100 and upwards	3	10.	446
	5427	17.	439
		24.	413
		Mar. 3.	404
		10.	416
		17.	457
		24.	439
			5427

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6 oz. 2s. 9d.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* March *and* April, 1767.

DIVINITY. SERMONS.

DR. Ibbetſon's Plea for Subſcription to the 39 Articles, pr. 1s. White

Keeling's Diſſertations, on Moſes's Petition to be blotted out of the Book of Life, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

Bedford's Sermon on the Death of the Marquis of Taviſtock, pr. 6d. Wilkie.

PHYSIC, BOTANY.

HAMPSHIRE Foſſils, pr. 10s. 6d. Davis and Reymers.

Biſſet's Medical Eſſays, pr. 5s. Dodſley.

Tentamenſophiſticon, a chemical Eſſay. By E. Wallis, pr. 2s. 6d. Nicoll.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN Eſſay on the bite of a mad-dog, pr. 1s. Flexney.

Snelling's

* *See the Manifeſto, p.* 156.

Snelling's View of Coins, pr. 4s. Snelling.

Payne's Geometry, pr. 7s. 6d. Payne.

The Principles of Harriſon's Time-keeper, pr. 5s. Nourſe. (See p. 184.)

Letter from Mr. Vanſittart, pr. 2s. Newbery.

Addreſs from Mr. Holwell, pr. 1s. Becket.

Letter to the right hon. J— P—, pr. 1s. Wilkie,

Letter to G—— G——, pr. 2s. Williams.

Important Hints to amend the Dock-yards, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

An Appeal on the Conduct of the preſent Adminiſtration, pr. 1s. Almon.

Lecture on Hearts, pr. 1s. Nicol. (See p. 70)

Eſtimate of the Manners, &c. of the French, pr. 2s. Newbery.

A Review of the preſent State of the Nation, pr. 1s. 6d. Bladon.

Nedham's Excellence of a Free State, pr. 4s. Cadell.

Ferguſon's Eſſay on the Hiſtory of Civil Society, pr, 15s. Millar.

Letters between Shebbeare and Beard, pr. 1s. Kearſley.

Schomberg's Letter to the Earl of Shelburne.

Lexiphanes, a Dialogue, imitated from Lucian, pr. 2s. Knox. [The Lexiphaneſes particularly ridiculed in this performance are Mr. J—n and Dr. A—e. In his dedication, the writer calls ſuch authors *ſtainers, dealers in hard words*, and *abſurd phraſes, fabricators of triads and quaternions*. We ſhall give the following extract which, with the whole ſatire, expoſes the abſurdity of hard words and affectation in general, without invidiouſly copying the writer's references. "The caravanſeray to which my erratick ſteps were accidentally conducted, was the emblematical ſign of fecundity and conſequential cuckoldom at Highate. There, according to the wonted modes and formalities of the manſion I became obligated by a double ſacramental ſtipulation: in the firſt place, never to imbibe ſmall beer, whilſt I could acquire convivial ale, unleſs the former were endued with higher powers of ſenſitive vegetation. In the next place never to ſolicit an erratick gratification from the menial fair, if I could obtain a reciprocation of delight with the miſtreſs, unleſs I believed the hand-maid poſſeſſed of greater powers to kindle the ardour of enterprize, ſet difficulties at defiance, ſtimulate perſeverance, and prevent the remiſſion of vigour, when ſtanding in procinctu, on the point of obtaining the recompence.

The ceremonial perplexities attending the conjuration, being finally adjuſted, I entered into converſe with an Hibernian of ſignal erudition, who ſate tranquilly puffing the fumigations of his calumet in an angle of the fuliginous hexagonal apartment. While we were univerſally engaged in the vivacious loquacity of our evening compotations, he requeſted me to ejaculate a ſentimental effuſion. I bibulated the ſalubrity of our moſt amiable ſovereign, the ſafe parturition of his tranſcendental conſort, and the happy encreaſe of the ſons and daughters of Britannick royalty. With difficulty my learned friend repreſſed his riſible powers at this complicated ſimplicity of my ſentimental lore. But he dignified my unimportance, and corrected my inaccuracies. For when it came to his turn, he effuſed the moſt venerable and reſpectable monoſyllable, the American belligerant, the ſedulous domeſtic damſel, the lamb-reſembling fair one, the book-binder's conſort, and the mendicant's benediction.

But the perſpicacity of my intellectual powers, graſped not by intuition the recondite ſenſe of thoſe ſentimental allegories. Wonder is a pauſe of reaſon, a ſudden ceſſation of the mental progreſs. I diſentagled not complications, nor invigorated my confidence by conqueſts over difficulty, but ſlept in the gloomy acquieſcence of aſtoniſhment, without efforts to animate enquiry, or diſpel obſcurity. Therefore I contented myſelf with the gaze of folly, and reſigned the pleaſure of rational contemplation to more pertinatious ſtudy, and more active faculties. For all my ſcientifical acquiſitions are at laſt concatenated into arguments, or compacted into ſyſtems, and nothing henceforth can be to me ſo odious as oppoſition, ſo inſolent as doubt, or ſo dangerous as novelty.]

The Stage the high Road to Hell, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.

Rouſſeau's Project for a perpetual Peace, pr. 1s. Johnſon.

Stuart's Enquiry into the Principles of political Oeconomy, 2 vols. Millar.

Reflections on the preſent high Price of Proviſions, pr. 1s. Kearſley.

A new Topic of Converſation, pr. 1s. 6d. Bladon.

Letter to Lord Bute on his Union with the Earl of Chatham, pr. 6d. Almon.

Scheme to pay off the national Debt by a Repeal of the Marriage Act, pr. 1s. Becket.

State Neceſſity not conſidered as a Queſtion at Law, pr. 1s. Kearſley.

Preſent State of Great Britain and North America, pr. 5s. Becket. (See p. 176.)

The Peerage of Scotland, pr. 6s. Almon.

Conſiderations on raiſing the Salaries of Office Clerks, pr. 1s. Nicoll.

Scheme to pay off the national debt, pr. 1s. Becket.

Derrick's Letters, 2 vol. pr. 4s. Davis and Reymers.

Algarotti's Eſſay on the Opera, pr. 3s. Davis and Reymers.

A Voyage round the World in the Dolphin pr. 3s. 6d. Newbery. (See p. 181.)

Trial

Trial of England's Cicero, pr. 1s. Williams.

Prieſtley's Hiſtory of Electricity, pr. 1l. 1s. Dodſley.

Smeaton's Report of a navigable Canal between the Forth and Clyde, pr. 5s. Becket.

Looſe Remarks on Hobbes, pr. 1s. Cadell.

A View of the Changes in the Adminiſtration of Government, pr. 1s. Almon.

The Theatrical Campaign, pr. 1s. 6d. Bladon.

Free and candid Diſquiſitions relating to the Diſſenters, part 1, pr. 2s. 6d. Johnſon.

Homer of preſerving the public Roads, pr. 1s. Payne.

Half an Hour's Advice to Nobody knows who.

Letters on the Britiſh Muſeum, pr. 2s. Dodſley.

Appendix to Swift's Works, pr. 6d. Bladon.

Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments, pr. 4s. 6d. Almon.

Mr. Whitworth's Scheme for the Improvement of the Broad Wheels, pr. 6d. Baldwin. [Very much to the Purpoſe, and highly deſerving of public attention.]

Reflections on the Conduct and Writings of Rouſſeau, pr. 2s. 6d. Payne. [This is, in fact a very *ſurprizing* performance, both as to method and execution: Take a ſpecimen of its ſtile: "As you may be perſuaded that we ſhall want *labourers*, and perhaps *handicrafts* before we can be in need of *writers*—I wiſh you would allow me a few remarks on the limits of this epidemick rage of ſcribbling, and the remedies againſt that deluge of nonſenſe which inundates every rank of life.—They are owing intirely to *literature made eaſy*. The only effectual means, in my opinion, for preſerving its dignity and uſefulneſs to learning, were to make it the privilege of Genius. The rudiments of ſcience ſhould never have been levelled with thoſe whom nature made, to crawl; their ruggedneſs, a kind of ſubſultory method, even a conciſeneſs bordering upon obſcurity, preſuppoſing much, implying much—might have been the teſt of real genius. The gravitation of minds varies to infinity, and providence has probably in moſt of her ſubjects combined inclination and capacities—their united endeavours may be ſuppoſed equal to the oppoſition they meet with in their objects. —There is a kind of intuition in genius—'twas Raphael's, 'twas Paſcal's.

With this fence round the temple of ſcience you would have ſaved it from the profanations of parental pride, and pert pretence; from the itch of mere curioſity, and the waſte of leiſure; from the ſkimming of faſhion, and the brazen memory of dunces; and the more uſeful departments of life would not be continually emptying to recruit the armies of Pen-chewers.

Thus even the rank exuberance of thoſe tribes of learning, whom ſociety cannot afford to part with,—of divines, lawyers, and phyſicians—might be cropped; they would not thus overſhade the country, did not ſo many bottomleſs officious people write their lives away, with compendiums, ſhort and accurate views, tables, definitions, lectures, and the reſt of their rudimental traſh, to level, to reduce ſcience to the conception of the *great club*.—As it is not very difficult by dint of memory, and compendiums, to conquer your tracts of divinity, law, and phyſic, (for it does not require more head, than to be a clever cobler or bruſh-maker) why ſhould Thickſkull be afraid to enter the breach, through which brother Jack has brayed and kicked himſelf into a chariot, an office, or a biſhoprick?]

Letters from the Counteſs de Sonceree to the Count de Nancé 2 vols. pr. 6s. Becket. [The writings of Mad. Riccobont are too well known to need encomium, and when our beaux and belles are ſo fond of every thing French; no doubt but French novels and French letters, and French manners and characters will be extremely agreeable. They were uſhered into the world with the following dedication; pretty, airy and uncommon, which no doubt will be imitated by ſome of our polite writers hereafter.

"To Mr. GARRICK.

I hear you quite hither—huſh—huſh, I ſay. Be compoſe'; be calm; don't put yourſelf in ſuch a paſſion.—*How! what! my name prefixed to a confounded French pamphlet, and be calm!*—

Not ſo loud, Sir, if you pleaſe; why ſhould you be angry, before you know whether the ſubject be worth your reſentment? Of what are you ſo very apprehenſive? Of compliments and commendations? Oh! fie! Friendſhip never employs the language of flattery. Shall I go to repeat, after all the world, that the goodneſs of your heart acquires you as many friends, as the ſuperiority of your genius and talents begets you admirers? Not I, indeed. I leave that to others.

But, why, then, dedicate your letters to me? Patience, and I will tell you. To give you, ſir, a public proof of my ſincere eſteem; of my affectionate, moſt affectionate, friendſhip: to give you thanks for your reciprocal inclination to cultivate it; and perhaps alſo to pleaſe my own vanity. That ſelf-love, which lies lurking in our hearts, often influences our actions, when we are leaſt aware of it.

If my performance ſhould be thought cold and inſipid, it will of courſe be thrown aſide, and condemned to be transferred from bookſeller to bookſeller, as mere ſtock in trade, to poſterity. By good luck, however, ſome future owner may poſſibly bruſh off the duſt; and, at ſeeing your name, be ſurprized to find the whole edition on his hands. How's this? will

will he ſay, the author a friend to the celebrated Garrick! ſo much careſſed in his own country, and admired throughout all Europe! Who could have imagined him to have been connected with a blockhead? Nothing however is impoſſible; and yet, tho' the work may not be capital, there muſt be ſome merit in it, if the writer was a friend of Mr. Garrick.

This conſideration will induce him to read it; and, it is probable that, in order to ſhew he has a better taſte than his anceſtors, he will admire it, puff it off, and bring it into faſhion; ſo that, two or three hundred years hence, I may be indebted to you for the ſucceſs of Sancerre's Letters, and even the reputation of being a tolerable writer: ſhew yourſelf, then, diſcreet and moderate, don't make a great quarrel of it, nor write to me in the firſt emotions of paſſion; ſtay, till you have forgiven me this new offence: conſider, you have been chiding me for theſe ſix months paſt at leaſt. Adieu, my moſt agreeable and affectionate friend; I remain, with all thoſe ſentiments your merit inſpires and muſt ever preſerve,

Your ſincere friend,

MARIE RICCOBONI.

A thouſand compliments to your charming conſort; whom, be pleaſed to aſſure, I ſhall never, never forget.

Great Events from little Cauſes, pr. 3s. F. Newbery. [A very pretty, entertaining, and inſtructive little piece.]

Debates of the Aſiatic Aſſembly, pr. 1s. Nicoll. [A ſatirical relation of ſome late debates of a great c—y. Good God! Can there be ſuch orators as Sir Janus Blubber, Shylock Buffaloe, Clodpole, Mackaggies, Skeleton Scarecrow, &c?]

ENTERTAINING.

CONTINUATION of the Life of Marianne, pr. 3s. Becket.

Triſtram Shandy, vol. ix. pr. 2s. Becket. (See p. 78.)

The Babbling Pimp, pr. 1s. 6d. Harris

Hiſtory of Miſs Pittborough, 2 vols. pr. 6s. Cadell.

The Female American, 2 vols. pr. 5s. Noble.

The Country Couſins, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Noble. [The Country Couſins may perhaps divert an hour or two of that tedious time which hangs ſo heavily upon the hands of our beaux and belles, when they are abſent from the card table, or deprived of the *ſmall talk* which generally diſtinguiſhes their converſations. As to the characters, plot, or ſentiment, this performance is rather ſuperior to many lately exhibited; and the glaring abſurdities, treſpaſſes upon probability, and very lame cataſtrophe, will not be noticed by the claſs of beings for whom no doubt the author intended his labours, who read too rapidly to notice ſuch trifling defects.]

The Adventures of an author, 2 vols. pr. 6s. Robinſon.

The cruel Diſappointment, 2 vols. pr. 6s. Bladon.

The Babbler, 2 vol. pr. 5s. Newbery.

Hiſtory of Mrs. Drayton, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Noble.

Hiſtory of Alicia Montague, pr. 6s. Richardſon and Urquhart.

The Adventures of Emmera, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Nicoll.

The entertaining Medley, pr. 3s. Robinſon and Roberts.

Memoirs of the Count de P—. pr. 6s. Dodſley. [A German novel! Tranſlated into Engliſh by a German! As the novel is dedicated to virtuous purpoſes, and the tranſlator ſeems to be a modeſt man; avaunt criticiſm! "O youth! (it concludes) liſten to the voice of thy friend; be virtuous, if thou deſireſt to be happy in old age."]

The Hiſtory of Indiana Danbey, 4 vol. pr. 12s. Lowndes. [This epiſtolary novel does the fair writer much credit, and is not inferior to any that have lately appeared: The ſtile is elegant, the manners ſtriking, and the characters well ſupported throughout: Virtuous ſentiments are inſpired, the folly and abſurdity of vice diſplayed, and affectation and hypocriſy unmaſked and ridiculed.]

Hiſtory of Mr. Byron and Miſs Greville, 2 vol. pr. 5s. Noble.

POETICAL.

THE Beauties of Engliſh Poetry, ſelected by Oliver Goldſmith, 2 vols. pr. 6s. Griffin. [This miſcellany contains few, but the moſt approved Pieces; yet as it is ſuppoſed it may be uſeful in ſchools; for God ſake why was Prior's Hans Carvel inſerted, and his Nut-brown Maid omitted?]

Lines on the Death of the M. of Taviſtock, pr. 6d. Wilkie. (See p. 191.)

Elegy on the Death of the late Earl Granville, Caſſon.

The Concubine, a Poem, pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington.

Fugitive Pieces, by a poor Poet, pr. 1s. Becket.

Dorval, or the Teſt of Virtue, a Comedy, from Diderot, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley. [Very affecting and ſentimental.]

Monody to the Memory of the M. of Taviſtock. Dodſley.

Tunbridge Epiſtles, pr. 1s. 6d. Cadel

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Love in the City, a Comic Opera, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffin. (See p. 90.)

An Ode to Genius, pr. 6d. Cabe.

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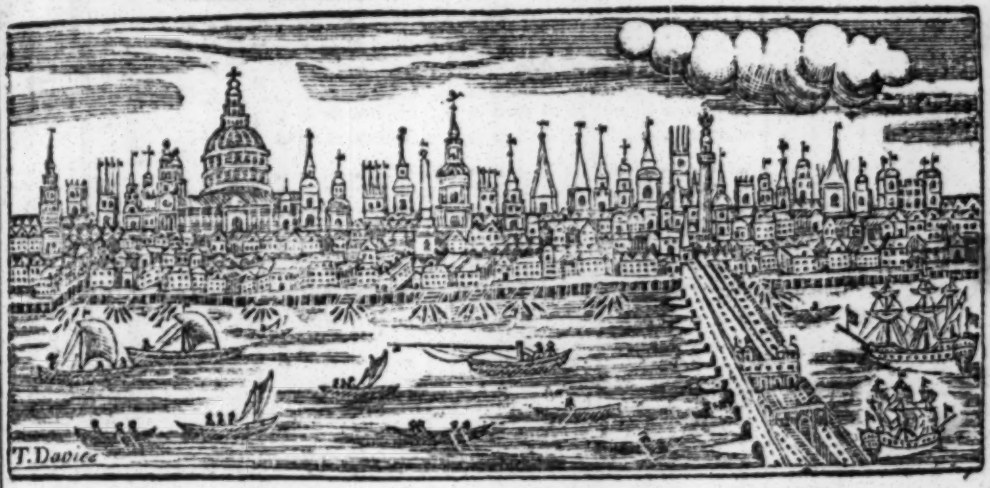
Phillis at Court, pr. 1s. Williams

Dr. Ruſſel's Elegies, pr. 1s. 6d. Williams

The Impartialiſt, pr. 1s. 6d. Woobley

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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With an elegant VIEW of
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AND
A ſecond accurate MAP of the Road from LONDON to ABERISTWITH,
on a new Plan,
BOTH CURIOUSLY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4. per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather London
29	142	256			87 ½	87	88 ⅞	94 ⅜		101 ⅛	Shut	Shut	13 0		12 10 0	N. N. E.	fine
30	142	2 4 ½		86 ¼		87	89		94	101 ¼	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	14 0	27 ¼	12 9 6	N. E.	fine
1	142	259	104	86 ¼	87 ⅞	87	89	94 ⅛		101	100		14 0		12 9 6	N. W.	fine
2	142 ½	261				87	88 ⅞			101 ⅛	100	99 ⅞	14 0		12 9 0	N. E.	cold
3	142 ¼	263 ½			87 ⅞	87	88 ⅞			101 ⅛	100	99 ⅞	14 0	27 ¼	12 9 0	N. E.	fine
4	Sunday															N. E.	fine
5	142 ¼	259 ½	103 ¼	86 ⅞		87	88		94 ¼	101 ⅛	100		14 0		12 8 6	N. E.	fine
6	142 ¼	263	103 ½		87 ⅞	87	88	94 ⅛		101 ⅛	100	99 ⅝	14 0		12 8 6	N.	fine
7	143	262 ½	103	86 ½		87	88		94 ¼	101 ⅛	100	99 ⅞	14 0	27 ¼	12 8 6	N.	cold
8	143 ⅛	260			87 ¼	87	88	94 ⅛		101	99 ⅞		14 0		12 8 6	N. E.	cold
9	143 ¼	255		86 ⅝		87	88 ¼		94 ⅛	101 ⅛	99		13 0	27 ¼	12 8 6	E. b. N.	fair
10	143 ¼	257			87 ⅝	87	88			101 ⅛	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	14 0	27 ¼	12 8 6	N. W.	fine
11	Sunday															S. W.	fine
12	143 ¼	256		86 ⅞		87	88 ⅛		94 ¼	101 ⅛	99 ⅝		13 0	27 ¼	12 8 6	S. W	fine
13	143 ¼	253 ½	103 ¼		87 ⅝	87	88 ⅛	94 ⅜		101 ⅛	99 ⅝	99 ⅝	14 0	27 ¼	12 8 6	S. E.	rain
14	144	251			87 ⅝	87	88	94 ⅜	94	101 ⅛	99 ⅝	99 ⅝	13 0	27 ¼	12 0 0	N. W.	rain
15	144	251			87 ⅝	87	88	94 ⅜	94	101 ⅛	99 ⅝	99 ⅝	14 0	27 ¼	12 0 0	S. S. W.	rain
16	144	2 0 ½			87 ⅝	87	85 ¼	94 ⅜	94	101 ⅛	99 ⅝	99 ⅝	14 0	27 ¼	12 0 0	S. W.	rain
17	144	251			87 ⅝	87	85	94 ⅜	94	101 ⅛	99 ⅝	99 ⅝	14 0	27 ¼	12 0 0	S. W.	rain
18	Sunday															S. W.	rain
19	144 ¼	2 2	103 ¼	86 ¼	87 ⅝	87	85 ⅛			101 ⅛	99 ½	99 ⅝	13 0	27	12 7 0	S. W.	rain
20	144 ¼	252	103 ½	86 ¼	87 ⅝	87	85 ⅛			101 ⅛	99	99 ⅝	12 0	27 ⅛	12 7 0	N.	rain
21	144 ⅜	248			87 ⅝	87	88	94 ⅜		101 ⅛	99	99 ⅝	11 0	27 ¼	12 6 6	N. W.	rain
22	144 ⅜	248 ½			87 ⅝	87	88	94 ⅜		101 ⅛	99 ⅛	99 ⅝	11 0	27 ⅛	12 6 6	N.	fair
23	144 ¼	255	103 ½		87 ⅝	87	85 ⅛			101	100	99 ⅝	9	27 ⅛	12 6 6	W. b. N.	fine
24	144 ½	255	104		87 ⅝	87	85			100 ¼	100	99 ⅝	10	27 ⅛	12 6 6	S.	fine
25	Sunday															N. N. E.	fair
26	144 ½	254 ½	104	86 ⅞	88	87 ⅛	85	94 ⅜		100 ⅞	100	99 ⅜	9	27 ⅛	12 6	N. E.	fine
27	145	254 ½	104	86	88	87	85	94		100 ⅞	100 ⅛	99 ⅜	9	27	12 6	N. E.	fine
	145	2 4	104	86 ⅛	88	87	85	94		100 ⅞	100 ⅛	99 ⅜	9	27	12 6	N. N. W.	cold

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last Year	Mark Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
	Wheat 43s. 0d. to 50s.	14l. to 15l. 0	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	13l. 0s. to 15l.	16l 0s load	42s to 47 qr	30s to 35 qu	9s 07d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ p	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 56s
	Barley 25s. 0d to 28s.	31s. to 32s.	5s. 5d to 5s. 6d	28s to 30s. 0d	28s to 32 qr	22s to 24	19s to 21 0	4s 0d to 4s 3d	0s 0d to 4s 0d	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
	Oats 13s. 0d. to 13s.	21s to 22s	2s 2d to 2s. 0d	20s to 21s	25s od to 27	15s to 17	16s to 18 0	2s 4d to 2s 6d	2s 6d to 0s 0d	2s 4d to 2s 0d	Coals 44s. per chald.
	Beans 23s. to 24s.	31s to 32s	3s 0d to 3s. 0d	28s to 30s	28s to 3 qr	20s to 22	40s to 14	4s 0d to 4s 0d	0s 0d to 0s 0d	0s 0d to 0s 0d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1767.

A Letter from Mr. Wilkes *to his Grace the Duke of* ——.

Paris, Dec. 12, 1766.

My lord,

I Am not yet recovered from the aſtoniſhment into which I was thrown by your grace's *verbal* meſſage in anſwer to my letter of the firſt of November. In a converſation I had with Colonel F—, at the Hotel d'Eſpagne, he did me the honour of aſſuring me, that I ſhould find his brother my real and ſincere friend, extremely deſirous to concur in doing me juſtice; that he was to tell me this from your grace, but that many intereſting particulars relative to me could not be communicated by letter, nor by the poſt. I fondly believed theſe obliging aſſurances, becauſe on a variety of occaſions your grace had teſtified a full approbation of my conduct, had thanked me in the moſt flattering terms as the perſon the moſt uſeful to the common cauſe in which we were embarked, and had ſhewn an uncommon zeal to ſerve a man who had ſuffered ſo much in the cauſe of liberty.

I returned to England with the gayeſt and the moſt lively hopes. As ſoon as I arrived at London, I deſired my excellent friend, Mr. Fitzherbert, to wait on your grace, with every profeſſion of regard on my part, and the reſolution I had taken of entirely ſubmitting the mode of the application I ſhould make to the throne for my pardon. I cannot expreſs the anxiety, which your grace's anſwer gave me, *Mr. Wilkes muſt write to lord* ——. I then begged Mr. Fitzherbert to ſtate the reaſons, which made it impoſſible for me to follow that advice, from every principle of honour, both public and private. I ſhewed too the impropriety of ſupplicating a fellow ſubject for mercy, the *prerogative* good kings are the moſt jealous of, by far the brighteſt jewel in their crown, and the attribute by which they may the neareſt approach to the divinity.

I afterwards wrote the letter to your grace, which I have ſeen in all the public prints. I received no other anſwer but a *verbal* meſſage, *Mr. Wilkes Muſt write to Lord* ——: *I do nothing without Lord* ——. When I found that my pardon was to be bought with the ſacrifice of my honour, I had the virtue not to heſitate. I ſpurned at the propoſal, and left my dear native London with a heart full of grief that my faireſt hopes were blaſted, of humiliation that I had given an eaſy faith to the promiſes of a miniſter and a courtier, and of aſtoniſhment that a nobleman of parts and diſcernment could continue in an infatuation from which the conduct of Lord —— had recovered every other man in the nation. He was indeed long the favourite character of our countrymen. Every tongue was wanton in his praiſe. The whole people laviſhed on him their choiceſt favours, and endeavoured, by the nobleſt means, by an unbounded Generoſity and confidence, to have kept him virtuous. With what anguiſh were we at laſt undeceived! How much it coſt us to give up a man, who had ſo long entirely kept poſſeſſion of our hearts! How cruel was the ſtruggle! But, alas! how is he changed? how fallen? from what height fallen? His glorious ſun is ſet, I believe never to riſe again.

We long hoped, my lord, that public virtue was the *guide* of his actions, and the love of our country his ruling paſſion, but he has fully ſhewn *omnis vis virtuſque in lingua fita eſt*. Our hearts glowed with gratitude for the

important ſervices he had done againſt the common enemy, and the voice of the nation hailed him our deliverer; but private ambition was all the while ſkulking behind the ſhield of the patriot, and at length, in an evil hour, made him quit the ſcene of all his glory, the only place in which he could be truly uſeful, for a retreat, where he knew it was impoſſible the confidence of the people could follow, but where he might in inglorious eaſe, bear his bluſhing *honours thick upon him.*

I might now, my lord, expoſtulate with your grace on a *verbal* meſſage, and of ſuch a nature, in anſwer to a letter couched in the moſt decent and reſpectful terms, coming too from a late member of the legiſlature. I might regret, that the largeſt proffers of friendſhip and real ſervice, could mean no more than two or three words of cold advice, that I ſhould apply to another. I might be tempted to think it a duty of office in the firſt L— of the ——— to have ſubmitted to his majeſty a petition relative to the exerciſe of the nobleſt act of regal power, which any conſtitution can give any ſovereign. Surely, my application to the firſt C— of the ———, who is always conſidered as the firſt miniſter in England, was the very proper application. As I had made no diſcovery of any new wonderful pill or drop, nor pretended to the ſecret of curing the gout or tooth ache, I never thought of ſoliciting Lord ——— *for a privy ſeal.* His lordſhip's office was neither important nor reſponſible. I will not however enlarge on this, but I ſhall deſire your Grace's permiſſion fully to ſtate what has happened to me as a private gentleman, relative to Lord ———, becauſe I would not leave a doubt concerning the propriety of my conduct, in a mind naturally ſo candid, and ſo capable of judging truly, as that of the duke of —.

I believe that the flinty heart of Lord — has known the ſweets of private friendſhip, and the fine feelings of humanity, as little as even lord —. They are both formed to be admired, not beloved. A proud, inſolent, overbearing, ambitious man is always full of the ideas of his own importance, and vainly imagines himſelf ſuperior to the equality neceſſary among real friends, in all the moments of true enjoyment. Friendſhip is too pure a pleaſure for a mind cankered with ambition, or the luſt of power and grandeur. Lord — declared in parliament the ſtrongeſt attachment to Lord Temple, one of the greateſt characters our country could ever boaſt, and ſaid *he would live and die with his noble brother.* He has received obligations of the firſt magnitude from that *noble brother*, yet what trace of gratitude or of friendſhip was ever found in any part of his conduct? and has he not now declared the moſt open variance, and even hoſtility? I have had as warm and expreſs declarations of regard as could be made by this marble-hearted friend, and Mr. P— had no doubt his views in even feeding me with flattery from time to time; on occaſions too where candour and indulgence were all I could claim. He may remember the compliments he paid me on two certain poems in the year 1754. If I were to take the declarations made by himſelf and the late Mr. Potter *a la lettre*, they were more charmed with thoſe verſes after the ninety-ninth reading than after the firſt; ſo that from this circumſtance, as well as a few of his ſpeeches in parliament, it ſeems to be true of the firſt orator, or rather the firſt comedian, of our age, *non diſplicuiſſe illi jocos, ſed non contigiſſe.*

I will now ſubmit to your grace, if there was not ſomething peculiarly baſe and perfidious in Mr. P—'s calling me a *blaſphemer of my God* for thoſe verſes, at a time when I was abſent, and dangerouſly ill from an affair of honour. The charge too he knew was falſe, for the whole ridicule of thoſe two pieces was confined to certain myſteries, which formerly the *unplaced and unpenſioned* Mr. P——— did not think himſelf obliged even to affect to believe. He added another charge equally unjuſt, that I was the *Libeller of my king*, though he was ſenſible that I never wrote a ſingle line diſreſpectful to the ſacred perſon of my ſovereign, but had only attacked the deſpotiſm of his miniſters, with the ſpirit becoming a good ſubject, and zealous friend of his country: The reaſon of this perfidy was plain. He was then beginning to pay homage to the Scottiſh idol, and I was the moſt

acceptable ſacrifice he could offer at the ſhrine of B—. Hiſtory ſcarcely gives ſo remarkable a change. He was a few years ago the mad, ſeditious tribune of the people, inſulting his ſovereign even in his capital city; now he is the abject, crouching deputy of the proud Scot, who, he declared in parliament *wanted wiſdom, and held principles incompatible with freedom*; a moſt ridiculous character ſurely for a ſtateſman, and ſubject of a free kingdom, but the very proper compoſition for a favourite. Was it poſſible for me after this to write a ſuppliant letter to lord ———? I am the firſt to pronounce myſelf moſt unworthy of a pardon, if I could have obtained it on thoſe terms.

Although I declare, my lord, that the conſcious pride of virtue makes me look down with contempt on a man, who could be guilty of this baſeneſs, who could in the lobby declare that I muſt be ſupported, and in the houſe on the ſame day deſert and revile me, yet I will on every occaſion do juſtice to the miniſter. He has ſerved the publick in all thoſe points, where the good of the nation coincided with his own private views; and in no other. I venerate the memory of the ſecretary, and I think it an honour to myſelf that I ſteadily ſupported in parliament an adminiſtration, the moſt ſucceſsful we ever had, and which carried the glory of the nation to the higheſt pitch in every part of the world. He found his country almoſt in deſpair. He raiſed the noble ſpirit of England, and ſtrained every nerve againſt our enemies. His plans, when in power, were always great, though in direct oppoſition to the declaration of his whole life when out of power. The invincible bravery of the Britiſh troops gave ſucceſs even to the moſt raſh, the moſt extravagant, the moſt deſperate of his projects. He ſaw early the hoſtile intentions of Spain, and if the *written advice* had been followed, a very few weeks had then probably cloſed the laſt general war; although the merit of that *advice* was more the merit of his *noble brother* than his own. After the omnipotence of lord B——, in 1761, had forced Mr. P— to retire from his majeſty's councils, and the cauſe was declared by himſelf to be our conduct relative to Spain, I had the happineſs of ſetting that affair in ſo clear and advantageous a light, that he expreſſed the moſt entire ſatisfaction, and particular obligations to my friendſhip. I do not however make this a claim of merit to Mr. P——. It was my duty, from the peculiar advantages of information I then had.

The conſtitution of our country has no obligations to him: He has left it with all its beauties and all its blemiſhes: He never once appeared in earneſt about any queſtion of liberty: He was the cauſe, that in 1764 no point was gained for the public in the two great queſtions of General Warrants and the Seizures of Papers. The curſed remains of the court of ſtar-chamber, the enormous power of the attorney-general, the ſole great judicial officer of the crown, who is *durante bene placito*, and not upon oath, who tramples on Grand Juries, and breaks down the firſt, the foremoſt barriers of liberty, continued during his adminiſtration the ſame as before. Every grievance, which was not rooted out by the glorious revolution, and the latter ſtruggles of our patriots, ſtill ſubſiſt in full force, notwithſtanding the abſolute power he exerciſed for ſeveral years over every department of the ſtate. But I have done with lord ——; I leave him to the poor conſolation of a place, a penſion, and a peerage, for which he has ſold the confidence of a great nation. Pity ſhall find and weep over him.

I am now, my lord, once more driven from the Romans to the gay, polite Athenians; but I ſhall endeavour to convince your grace, that I am not totally loſt to my country nor to myſelf, in this ſcene of elegant diſſipation, and that I do not waſte the time in unavailing complaints of my hard fate, and the ingratitude of thoſe I have ſerved with ſucceſs; for I ſhall very ſoon beg to call the public attention to ſome points of national importance, and in the mean time I ſhall embrace this opportunity of doing myſelf juſtice againſt the calumnies, which a reſtleſs faction does not ceaſe to propagate.

The affair of the General Warrant, and the Habeas Corpus, is told very unfaithfully, and almoſt every particular

cular relative to my being made a priſoner, and ſent to the Tower on the 30th of 1763, has been injuriouſly miſrepreſented in ſeveral late publications. I ſhall therefore ſtate the tranſactions of that memorable day, and I may appeal to the minutes taken at the time for the accuracy of this relation.

On my return from the city early in the morning, I met at the end of Great George ſtreet one of the king's meſſengers. He told me that he had a Warrant to apprehend me, which he muſt execute immediately, and that I muſt attend him to Lord Halifax's. I deſired to ſee the Warrant. He ſaid it was *againſt the authors, printers, and publiſhers of the North Briton*, No. 45, and that his verbal orders were to arreſt Mr. Wilkes. I told him the Warrant did not reſpect me: I adviſed him to be very civil, and to uſe no violence in the ſtreet; for, if he attempted force, I would put him to death in the inſtant; but, if he would come quietly to my houſe, I would convince him of the illegality of the Warrant, and the injuſtice of the orders he had received. He choſe to accompany me home, and then produced the General Warrant. I declared that ſuch a Warrant was abſolutely illegal and void in itſelf, that it was a ridiculous warrant againſt the whole Engliſh nation, and I aſked why he would ſerve it on me, rather than on the Lord Chancellor, on either of the ſecretaries, on Lord Bute, or Lord Corke, my next-door neighbour? The anſwer was, *I am to arreſt Mr. Wilkes.* About an hour afterwards, two other meſſengers arrived, and ſeveral of their aſſiſtants. They all endeavoured in vain to perſuade me to accompany them to Lord Halifax's. I had likewiſe many civil meſſages from his lordſhip to deſire my attendance. My only anſwer was, that I had not the honour of viſiting his lordſhip, and this firſt application was rather rude and ungentleman-like.

While ſome of the meſſengers and their aſſiſtants were with me, Mr. Churchill came into the room. I had heard that their *verbal* orders were likewiſe to apprehend him, but I ſuſpected they did not know his perſon, and by preference of mind I had the happineſs of ſaving my friend. As ſoon as Mr. Churchill entered the room, I accoſted him, "Good morrow, Mr. Thomſon. How does Mrs. Thomſon do to-day? Does ſhe dine in the country?" Mr. Churchill thanked me, ſaid ſhe then waited for him, that he only came for a moment to aſk me how I did, and almoſt directly took his leave. He went home immediately, ſecured all his papers, and retired into the country. The meſſengers could never get intelligence where he was. The following week he came to town, and was preſent both the days of hearing at the court of common pleas.

The whole morning paſſed in meſſages between Lord Halifax and me. The buſineſs of the meſſengers being ſoon publickly known, ſeveral of my friends came to me on ſo extraordinary an event. I deſired two or three of them to go to the court of common pleas, to make affidavit of my being made a priſoner in my own houſe under an illegal warrant, and to demand the habeas corpus. The chief juſtice gave orders that it ſhould iſſue immediately.

A conſtable came afterwards with ſeveral aſſiſtants to the meſſengers. I repeatedly inſiſted on their all leaving me, and declared I would not ſuffer any one of them to continue in the room againſt my conſent, for I knew and would ſupport the rights of an Engliſhman in the ſanctuary of his own houſe. I was then threatened with immediate violence, and a regiment of the guards, if neceſſary. I ſoon found all reſiſtance would be vain. The conſtable demanded my ſword, and inſiſted on my immediately attending the meſſengers to Lord H—. I replied, that if they were no aſſaſſins, they ſhould firſt give me their names in writing. They complied with this, and thirteen ſet their hands to the paper. I then got into my own chair, and proceeded to Lord H—, guarded by the meſſengers, and their aſſiſtants.

I was conducted into a great apartment fronting the park, where Lord H— and Lord E—, the two S— of S—, were ſitting at a table covered with paper, pens and ink. The under-ſecretaries ſtood near their lordſhips. Mr. Lovel Stanhope, the law clerk, and Mr. Philip Carteret Webb, the ſolicitor of the treaſury, were the

the only perſons beſides who attended. Lord E— received me with a ſupercilious, inſolent air; Lord H— with great politeneſs. I was deſired to take the chair near their lordſhips, which I did. Lord H— then began, "That he was really concerned that he had been neceſſitated to proceed in that manner againſt me; that it was exceedingly to be regretted that a gentleman of my rank and abilities could engage againſt his king, and his majeſty's government." I replied, that his lordſhip could not be more miſtaken, for the king had not a ſubject more zealouſly attached to his perſon and government than myſelf; that I had all my life been a warm friend of the houſe of Brunſwick, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion; that while I made the trueſt profeſſions of duty to the king, I was equally free to declare in the ſame moment, that I believed no prince had ever the misfortune of being ſerved by ſuch ignorant, inſolent, and deſpotic miniſters, of which my being there was a freſh, glaring proof; for I was brought before their lordſhips by force, under a General Warrant, which named no body, in violation of the laws of my country, and of the privileges of parliament; that I begged both their lordſhips to remember my preſent declaration; that on the very firſt day of the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, I would ſtand up in my place, and impeach them for the outrage they had committed in my perſon againſt the liberties of the people." Lord H— anſwered, "that nothing had been done but by the advice of the beſt lawyers, and that it was now his duty to examine me." He had in his hand a long liſt of queſtions, regularly numbered. He began, "Mr. Wilkes, do you know Mr. Kearſly? When did you ſee him? &c. &c." I replied, "that I ſuſpected there was a vain hope my anſwer would tend rather to what his lordſhip wiſhed to know; that he ſeemed to be loſt in a dark and intricate path, and really wanted much light to guide him through it; but that I could aſſure his lordſhip not a ſingle ray ſhould come from me." Lord H——— returned to the charge, "Mr. Wilkes, do you know Mr. Kearſly? &c. &c." I ſaid, "that this was a curioſity on his lordſhip's part, which, however laudable in the ſecretary, I did not find myſelf diſpoſed to gratify, and that at the end of my examination all the quires of paper on their lordſhips table ſhould be as milk white as at the beginning." Lord H——— then "deſired to remind me of my being their priſoner, and of their right to examine me." I anſwered, "that I ſhould imagine their lordſhips time was too precious to be trifled away in that manner; that they might have ſeen before I would never ſay one word they deſired to know;" and I added, "indeed, my lords, I am not made of ſuch ſlight flimſy ſtuff." Then turning to Lord E——, I ſaid, "Could you employ tortures, I would never utter a word unbecoming my honour, or affecting the ſacred confidence of any friend. God has given me firmneſs and fidelity. You trifle away your time moſt egregiouſly, my lords." Lord H— then "adviſed me to weigh well the conſequences of my conduct, and the advantages to myſelf of a generous, frank confeſſion." I lamented "the proſtitution of the word generous, to what I ſhould conſider as an act of the utmoſt treachery, cowardice, and wickedneſs." His lordſhip then aſked me, "If I choſe to be a priſoner in my own houſe, at the Tower, or in Newgate, for he was diſpoſed to oblige me?" I gave his lordſhip my thanks, but "I deſired to remark, that I never received an obligation, but from a friend, that I demanded juſtice, and my immediate liberty, as an Engliſhman, who had not offended the laws of his country; that as to the reſt it was beneath my attention; the odious idea of reſtraint was the ſame odious idea every where; that I would go where I pleaſed, and if I was reſtrained by a ſuperior force, I muſt yield to the violence, but would never give colour to it by a ſhameful compromiſe; that every thing was indifferent to me in compariſon of my honour and my liberty; that I made my appeal to the laws, and had already by my friends applied to the court of Common Pleas for the Habeas Corpus, which the chief juſtice had actually ordered to be iſſued; and that I hoped to owe my diſcharge ſolely to my innocence, and to the vigour of the law in a free country." Lord H——— then told

me,

me "that I ſhould be ſent to the Tower, where I ſhould be treated in a manner ſuitable to my rank, and that he hoped the meſſengers had behaved well to me." I acknowledged that they had behaved with humanity, and even civility to me, notwithſtanding the Ruffian orders given them by his lordſhip's collegue." I then again turned to Lord ———, and ſaid, "your lordſhip's verbal orders were to drag me out of my bed at midnight. The firſt man, who had entered my bedchamber by force, I ſhould have laid dead on the ſpot. Probably I ſhould have fallen in the ſkirmiſh with the others. I thank God, not your lordſhip, that ſuch a ſcene of blood has been avoided. Your lordſhip is very ready to iſſue orders, which you have neither the courage to ſign, nor I believe to juſtify." No reply was made to this. The converſation dropped. Lord H——— retired into another apartment. Lord E——— continued ſullen and ſilent about a quarter of an hour. I then made a few remarks on ſome capital pictures, which were in the room, and his lordſhip left me alone.

I was afterwards conducted into another apartment. I found there ſeveral of my friends in argument with the moſt infamous of all the tools of that adminiſtration, Mr. ——— ——— ———. He confirmed to me, that I was to be carried to the Tower, and "wiſhed to know if I had any favours to aſk." I replied, "that I was uſed to confer, not to receive favours; that I was ſuperior to the receiving any even from his maſters; that all I would ſay to him was, if my valet de chambre was allowed to attend me in the tower, I ſhould be ſhaved and have a clean ſhirt; if he was not, I ſhould have a long beard, and dirty linen." Mr. ——— ſaid, "that orders would be given for his admiſſion at the Tower." I complained of the ſhameful evaſion of the Habeas Corpus, in ſending me to the Tower, though the orders of the Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt were known. Mr. ——— made no reply to this. He came to viſit me at the Tower in the beginning of my impriſonment, when I had not the permiſſion to ſee any friend, I deſired him almoſt at his firſt entrance to take his leave, "for if I was not allowed to ſee thoſe I loved, I would not ſee thoſe I deſpiſed."

While I continued in the Tower, I was preſſed to offer bail in order to regain my liberty, and two of the firſt nobility deſired to be my ſecurities in the ſum of 100,000l. each. I was exceedingly grateful for the offer, but would not accept it. I obſerved, that neither my health nor my ſpirits were affected; that I would by great temperance and abſtinence endeavour to compenſate the want of air and exerciſe; but if my health ſuffered in a dangerous way, I would then accept ſuch generous offers, for I hoped to live, that ſo noble a cauſe might be brought to a glorious iſſue for the liberties of my country. From the beginning of this arduous buſineſs, I would not on any occaſion give bail, by which I never involved any friend, and remained the perfect maſter of my own conduct.

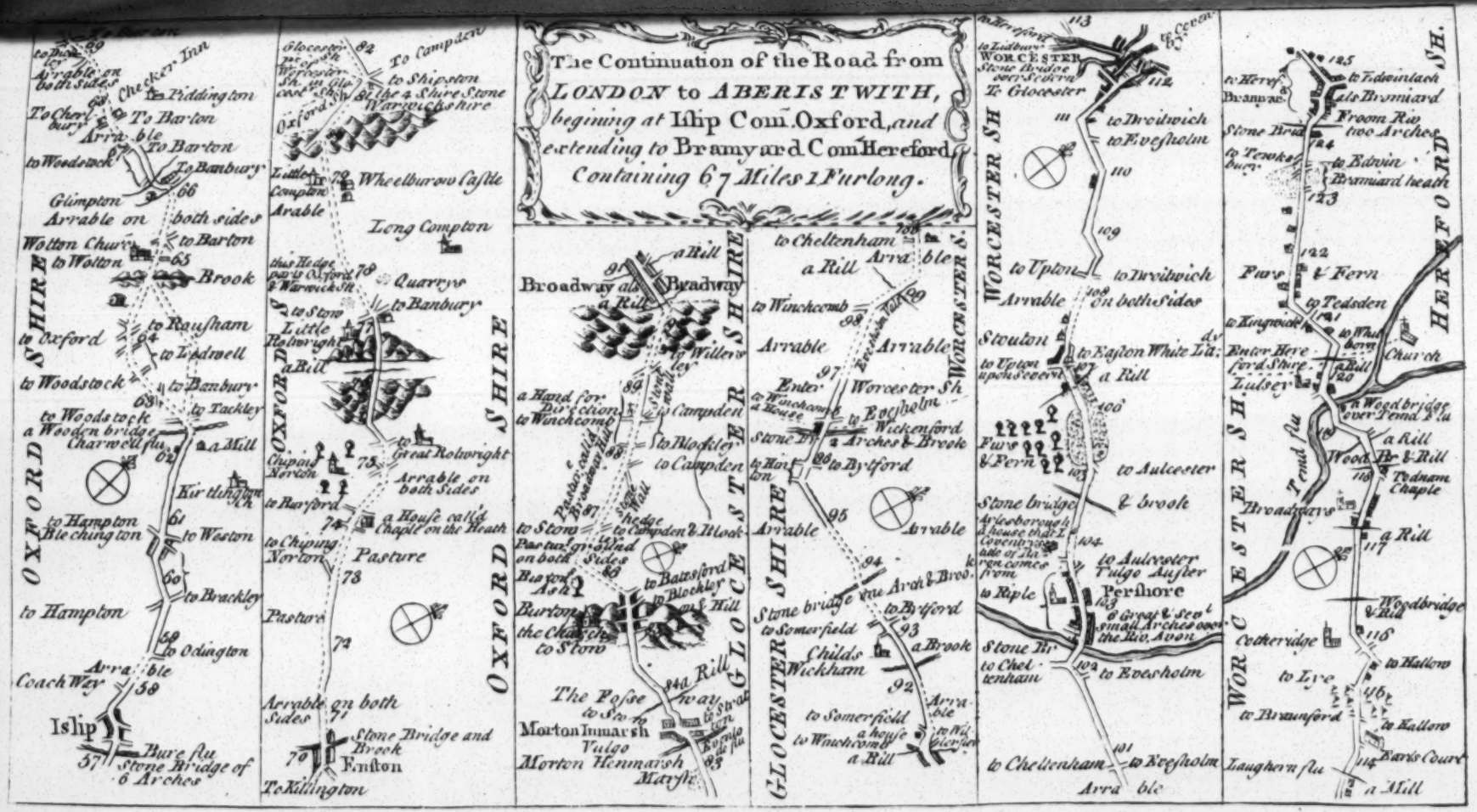
[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Account of Cliefden-Houſe, *with a fine* VIEW *of that delightful Seat.*

THIS houſe was erected by George Villiers, the witty and extravagant duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II, from whoſe family it came by marriage to, and was greatly improved by George Hamilton, earl of Orkney. From him it came to the Earl of Inchiquin, by his marriage with Lady Anne, eldeſt daughter of that nobleman, who ſucceeded him as counteſs of Orkney, and was mother of the preſent counteſs. It was lately more remarkable for being the ſummer reſidence of his late royal highneſs, Frederick prince of Wales, father of his preſent majeſty who improved ſtill farther the houſe and gardens; the ſtructure is extremely magnificent, and the proſpect around it truly charming, having an extenſive view of the river Thames. On the front of the houſe is raiſed a moſt noble Terras, ſaid to be higher than that of Windſor caſtle.

WE have likewiſe obliged our readers, with the continuation of the road from London to Aberiſtwith, the former part of the MAP of which was given laſt month.

The


The Continuation of the Road from
LONDON to ABERISTWITH,
begining at Islip Com. Oxford, and
extending to Bramyard Com. Hereford
Containing 67 Miles 1 Furlong.
OXFORD SHIRE
OXFORD SHIRE
GLOCESTER SHIRE
GLOCESTER SHIRE
WORCESTER SH.
WORCESTER SH.
HEREFORD SH.
Islip
Pidington
To Barton
To Banbury
Glimpton
Arrable on both sides
Wotton Church
to Wotton
Brook
to Rausham
to Oxford
to Ladwell
to Woodstock
to Tackley
to Woodstock
a Wooden bridge
Charwell flu.
a Mill
Kirtlington Ch.
to Hampton Bletchington
to Weston
to Brackley
to Hampton
to Odington
Arrable
Coach Way
Bure flu.
Stone Bridge of 6 Arches
To Compden
to Shipston
Warwickshire
Wheelburrow Castle
Long Compton
Quarrys
to Banbury
to Great Rolwright
Arrable on both Sides
a House call'd Chapple on the Heath
to Burford
to Chipping Norton
Pasture
Arrable on both Sides
Stone Bridge and Brook
Enston
To Kilington
Broadway als Bradway
a Rill
Willers ley
a Hand for Direction to Winchcomb
to Compden
to Blockley
to Compden
Pasture call'd Broadway Hill
Stone Wall
to Stow
Past two grass'd on both Sides
hedge to Compden & Blockley
to Batsford
to Blockley
Burford Ash
Burton the Church to Stow
The Posse to Stow
Morton Inmarsh Vulgo Morton Henmarsh
Mayfield
to Cheltenham
Arrable
a Rill
to Winchcomb
Arrable
Arrable
Enter to Winchcomb a House
Worcester Sh
to Evesholm
Stone Pit
2 Arches & Brook
to Burford
to Hinton
Arrable
Arrable
to Somerfield
Stone bridge
to Somerfield
one Arch & Bridge
to Burford
Childs Wickham
a Brook
to Somerfield
a house
a Rill
to Winchcomb
to Cheltenham
Arrable
to Evesholm
WORCESTER
to Ludbury
Stone Bridge over Severn
To Glocester
to Droitwich
to Evesholm
to Upton
to Droitwich
Arrable
on both Sides
Stouton
to Upton upon Severn
to Eaton White Lit.
Enter Herefordshire
a Rill
Furs & Fern
to Aulcester
Stone bridge
& brook
Arlesborough A house that Coventry table of Ha rgen comes from
to Aulcester Vulgo Auster
to Ripple
Pershore
Great & Sec small Arches over the Riv. Avon
Stone Bri
to Chel tenham
to Evesholm
to Cheltenham
Arrable
to Tewkesbury
to Teddington
als Bromiard
Froom Riv two Arches
Stone Brid
to Bdwin
Bromiard heath
Furs & Fern
to Tedsden
to Longwick
to Whit horn
Church
Enter Here ford Shire
a Rill
Lulsey
Wood bridge over Temd. flu
a Rill
Wood Pr & Rill
Tedsnam Chapple
Broadwas
Temd flu
a Rill
Woodbridge & Rill
Cotheridge
to Hallow
to Live
to Braunsford
to Hallow
Laughern flu
Earls Court
a Mill

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without doors. Continued from our last p.* 165.

MAY the 15th, Mr. Fuller, in further pursuance of the abovementioned order and instructions*, presented to the house a bill for repealing certain duties, in the British colonies and plantations, granted by several acts of parliament, and also the duties imposed by an act made in the last session of parliament, upon certain East India goods exported from Great Britain; and for granting other duties instead thereof; and for further encouraging, regulating, and securing, several branches of the trade of this kingdom, and the British dominions in America. This bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 26th; but this order being on that day put off until the next, and being then read, and a motion made for an instruction to the committee, for impowering them to make provision in the said bill, to permit the exportation of cotton wool, from the British colonies in America, free from the payment of any duty; Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that though his majesty's four and a half *per cent.* duty on cotton appeared to be an increasing revenue, yet his majesty, desirous of contributing to the improvement of the manufactures of this kingdom, was very willing to give up that revenue, and gave his consent, that the house might do therein as they should think fit. Upon this the said instruction to the committee was ordered accordingly, and that what Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer had acquainted the house with, from his majesty, should be referred to the said committee; after which the two following instructions were severally ordered to the committee, *viz.* That they have power to make provision in the said bill for encouraging the importation of cocoa nuts into this kingdom for re-exportation; and that they have power to make provision in the said bill, for preventing the landing of unenumerated goods, brought from the British colonies, in any part of Europe, northward of cape Finisterre, except in Great Britain; and then the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning.

Soon after this report was ordered to be received, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the leave of the house, it being then after five o'clock, moved, and it was resolved *nem. con.* that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return the most humble and grateful thanks of that house, for the fresh instance, which his majesty had been pleased to give, of his great attention to the improvement of the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, by his most gracious consent, that day signified, to give up his increasing revenue of four and a half *per cent.* upon cotton, and that the house might do therein, as they should think fit.

This address was accordingly, by order, presented to his majesty, as usual, by such of the members as were of his majesty's most honourable privy council, of which Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer next day acquainted the house, and that his majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously; and I am sorry I cannot say, that it was presented by that whole house, at least, if not by both houses; for to shew how highly his majesty deserved the thanks of his people upon this occasion, I shall give the reader a short history of this revenue. During the civil war and usurpation in the reign of Charles I. the island of Barbadoes, as well as most of our other colonies in America, was often in great confusion, whereby many of the landholders had lost the title deeds of their estates in that island, and

* *See before, p.* 106.

therefore the chief proprietors of the land eſtates readily agreed to pay a ſort of poundage duty of four and a half *per cent.* upon the exportation of all the native commodities of that iſland, upon condition of having their titles confirmed under the great ſeal, and all former duties, rents, and arrears, releaſed and made void; in conſeqence of which agreement an act was paſſed in 1663, by the governor, council, and aſſembly of that iſland, for granting this duty to the king, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for ever; and as the Leeward Iſlands were then under the ſame governor, this tax was at the ſame time eſtabliſhed in ſuch of them as were then in our poſſeſſion, being originally deſigned for the ſupport of their fortifications, and defraying the expences of government*; but the people of Jamaica could never be prevailed on to load their trade with ſuch a tax, and as the iſland had been conquered before the reſtoration of Charles II. and was then ſettled, though a new charter was granted them by that king, yet our conſtitutional lawyers did not at that time, it ſeems, think that the crown could by charter load the people with any tax without their own conſent †; therefore care has been taken, as I have heard, to eſtabliſh this tax by all the charters granted to thoſe Weſt-India iſlands, that were ceded to us by the late treaty of peace; ſo that this tax of four and a half *per cent.* may ſoon come to be a very conſiderable revenue; but whether it ought to be continued in theſe, or any of the Britiſh iſlands is a queſtion that deſerves to be conſidered.

However this tax continued to be paid by the people of Barbadoes, and the leeward iſlands from the year 1663, and was always conſidered as a part of the hereditary revenue belonging to the crown of Great Britain; nay, even after the revolution it continued to be thought ſo, and was always paid to king William without any new grant either from the parliament of England or from the people of thoſe iſlands, until the 10th year of his reign, when the modern diſtinction was firſt introduced between the public and the civil liſt revenue, which made a very conſiderable alteration in our conſtitution; but whether for the better or the worſe is a queſtion I ſhall not determine: It is, I think certain that bribery and corruption in elections at leaſt, has been ſince more frequent, and more prevalent than ever it was before; and that this would be the neceſſary conſequence of ſuch a diſtinction might, I believe, have been foreſeen and demonſtrated; becauſe it makes it almoſt impoſſible for the king upon the throne to know, whether the uniform concurrence of parliament proceeds from the popularity of his meaſures, or from the bribery and corruption, without his privity, applied by his miniſters, from the ſavings out of the public revenue.

Even when this diſtinction was firſt introduced, our parliament did not pretend to grant this Barbadoes and Leeward Iſland revenue, or to conſider it as a revenue proceeding from their grant: they conſidered it as an hereditary revenue then belonging to the crown, and only applied it, with the other hereditary revenues, towards making good the 700,000 l. *per annum*, they then ſettled upon king William during his life, for the ſervice of his houſhold and family, and for other his neceſſary expences and occaſions; but as our parliaments have uſually been more generous at the beginning than at the end of any reign, therefore in the firſt year of Queen Anne, it was conſidered that, as this revenue was granted by the people of Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands for the ſupport of their own government, it ought not to be appropriated by the parliament of England, nor applied to the ſupport of the civil government in England, for which reaſon it was expreſly excepted in the third clauſe of the act 1 Anne, ſtat. 1, chap. 7. by which the other hereditary revenues of the crown were appropriated to the civil liſt revenue ſettled upon that queen for her life, as it has been in every ſuch ſettlement made ſince that time; and conſequently in the act 1 Geo. III. chap. 1. this Barbadoes and Leeward Iſland duty cannot be ſuppoſed to be appropriated to the aggregate fund; becauſe no ſubſidies, or duties, are by that act appropriated to that fund, but ſuch as were on the 24th of October, 1760, ſettled and appointed to be towards the ſupport of the houſhold of his late majeſty, George

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 394.

† *See ditto, for* 1759. *p.* 132.

George the ſecond, and of the honour and dignity of the crown; therefore this revenue has continued ever ſince the demiſe of King William, and ſtill does continue, without being appropriated by parliament to any particular ſervice; and is payable to the king upon the throne, over and above the revenue ſettled upon him for life by our parliament, for the ſupport of what is now called the civil liſt.

From hence it is evident that his majeſty's giving up ſuch a conſiderable branch of this revenue, was a manifeſt proof of his having a ſincere and generous regard for the improvement of the manufactures of this kingdom; and it likewiſe ſhewed that he has a true regard for the happineſs of the people of thoſe iſlands; for a tax upon the exportation of any native commodity muſt raiſe its price, and conſequently diminiſh its ſale at every market where it has a foreign rival to contend with; therefore no nation, where the true maxims of trade are duly conſidered, will ever load, with a duty upon exportation, any commodity of home produce, or manufacture, but thoſe in which it cannot then meet with a rival at any foreign market, or thoſe of which it cannot have a more than ſufficient ſupply for its own people: when our Weſt-India iſlands were firſt planted, and for many years afterwards, their native commodities were all of that kind, in which we could not then apprehend meeting with any foreign rival but the Spaniards, and their then monarchs, like the Britiſh monarchs of old, never thought of employing their people either in manufacture, or agriculture, therefore we might then, without any inconſiſtency, impoſe a tax upon the native commodities of our Weſt-India iſlands; but now that we have the French for our rivals at every foreign market, and that even the Spaniards are beginning to think of trade, as well as of manufacture and agriculture, it will be madneſs to continue ſuch taxes in any of our colonies; therefore it is to be hoped, that our people will themſelves think of getting them removed, by replacing them with ſome new ſort of taxes that cannot obſtruct the exportation of their native commodities, for from this example they may aſſure themſelves of his preſent majeſty's conſent; but he muſt and certainly will conſider, that he ought to have from them ſome eſtabliſhed revenue ſufficient for preſerving that influence, which, from our happy conſtitution, the Britiſh crown ought to have in every part of the Britiſh dominions.

Now to return to the hiſtory of the act at preſent under conſideration, the report of which having been ordered to be received on the 28th of May, it was then accordingly received, and the amendments made by the committee upon the bill, being read and agreed to, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 30th the bill was read a third time, when ſeveral amendments were made by the houſe to the bill, after which it was reſolved, that the bill do paſs, and Mr. Paterſon was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips granted without any amendment; and the bill received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

As to the ſubſtance of this act it will chiefly appear from the reſolutions and inſtructions upon which it was founded *; but as to that part of it which repeals, or at leaſt ſeems to repeal the late duty upon the exportation of coals, I cannot really comprehend how it came there, or what it means, for I cannot find in the votes any reſolution, or inſtruction, which gives authority for inſerting ſuch a repeal in this act, and yet the third enacting clauſe of it begins as follows, that the duties impoſed by the act of the laſt ſeſſion, for granting to his majeſty certain duties upon coals, and of ſeveral Eaſt-India goods, &c. ſhall, from and after the firſt of Auguſt, 1766, ceaſe, and be no longer paid. Theſe are the words of the act, and in their moſt obvious ſenſe they certainly import a repeal of the duty impoſed upon coals, as well as the duty impoſed upon ſeveral Eaſt-India goods, by the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion. As to the duties upon the ſeveral ſorts of Eaſt-India goods mentioned in that act they certainly were, and were meant to be repealed by this act, becauſe the repeal of them was authoriſed by the third reſolution of the committee of ways and means agreed

* *See before*, p. 104, 106.

to by the houſe on the 10th of May; and becauſe duties are granted by this act in the room of them, as well as in the room of the duties repealed by the firſt and ſecond clauſes of this act, authoriſed by the fourth reſolution of the committee of ways and means agreed to by the houſe on the ſame day.

Nevertheleſs I am ſtill in ſome doubt whether the duty impoſed by the act of the preceding ſeſſion upon the exportation of coals, except to Ireland, the Iſle of Man, or the Britiſh dominions in America, is, or was meant to be repealed by this act; becauſe no ſuch repeal was, ſo far as I can find, authoriſed by any reſolution, or inſtruction, agreed to in the laſt ſeſſion; becauſe it was not replaced by this, or any other act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion; and becauſe, on the 30th of April, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of John Le Meſſurier, and Noah Le Craſs of London, merchants, agents for the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, and Alderney, reciting the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion, and ſetting forth, that as the exception mentioned in that act, did not extend to theſe iſlands, they were ſubject to the payment of the ſaid duty; and that on other occaſions, when acts of parliament had been paſſed for prohibiting the exportation of ſuch commodities as were of neceſſary uſe in the ſaid iſlands, from England to foreign parts, or laying heavy duties thereon, the legiſlature had thought fit to except the ſaid iſlands thereout, or to make proviſion for allowing certain quantities, of ſuch commodities to be exported from England to the ſaid iſlands, free from the duties, and reſtraints laid by ſuch acts; and that coals from England were of neceſſary uſe for the inhabitants of theſe iſlands, and the quantity of coals, Newcaſtle meaſure, annually conſumed in each of the ſaid iſlands, as near as the ſame could be computed, was as follows: that is to ſay, in Jerſey, 350 chaldrons from Newcaſtle, and 150 chaldrons from Swanſea in Wales; for Guernſey, 1000 chaldrons from Newcaſtle, and 150 chaldrons from Wales; for Alderney and the Caſket Lights, 110 chaldrons from Newcaſtle, and 10 chaldrons from Wales; and therefore praying that a clauſe might be inſerted in ſome bill, for allowing ſuch quantity of coals to be exported to the ſaid iſlands free from the ſaid duty, under ſuch regulations at to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This ſenſible petition was of courſe referred to the committee of ways and means, as the facts and reaſons were ſo evident, that there was no occaſion for appointing a committee to inquire into them; and this was the cauſe of the 6th reſolution of that committee reported and agreed to on the 5th of May, which being next day again read, together with the laſt of the reſolutions agreed to on the 29th of April, it was then ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in upon theſe reſolutions; and that Mr. Cooper, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, jun. Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, and Mr. Paterſon, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; preſently after which the ſaid gentlemen were inſtructed to make proviſion in the ſaid bill, 1ſt. For the more eaſy collecting, and effectually ſecuring the ſtamp duties, to be paid in reſpect of copies of court rolls. 2dly. For permitting a certain quantity of wheat, barley, oats, meal, and flour, to be exported from Great Britain to the Iſle of Man, for the uſe of the inhabitants there. 3dly. For relief of perſons who have omitted to inſert in indentures, or other writings, the full ſum agreed to be paid with clerks, apprentices and other ſervants. 4thly. For amending ſuch parts of two acts made in the laſt ſeſſion, as relate to the bonds to be given on account of certain Eaſt India goods and bugles exported to Africa. And 5thly. For explaining a doubt, which has ariſen in an act made in this ſeſſion for allowing the importation of oats, &c.

According to this order, and theſe inſtructions, Mr. Paterſon, the next day preſented to the houſe a bill for explaining and amending ſuch part of the act 3 Geo. III. chap. 12. as relates to certain duties on wines imported, &c. when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion. Now as this act was paſſed not only in

in the ſame ſeſſion, but at the ſame time with the act I have now under conſideration, it is from thence, I think, evident, that a general repeal of the duty lately impoſed upon coals exported, was not intended, though the words in the beginning of the third clauſe ſeem to import ſo much; and accordingly I have not heard that any exporter of coals, ſince the firſt of Auguſt laſt, has claimed an exemption from that duty: though upon the firſt reading of this clauſe, I was a good deal alarmed, as I hope that neither that duty, nor any other duty we now have ſubſiſting upon the exportation of our coals will ever be repealed; for we have reaſon to apprehend, that in ſome remote future age, the people of this kingdom may be brought into a greater diſtreſs by a preceding extravagant and avaritious exportation of coals than they now are, or ever were, by ſuch an exportation of bread, becauſe we could not have a ſupply of coals from any of our foreign neighbours, nor could a ſucceeding plentiful crop ſupply the deficiency of a former ſhort one*.

As to the alteration introduced by this act, with reſpect to the duties payable upon Eaſt-India goods exported, it does render them a little lower than they were made by the acts of the preceding ſeſſion, at leaſt ſo far as regards our exportation to our colonies in America; but they are ſtill ſo high, that they muſt neceſſarily leſſen, if not prevent our being able to ſell any ſuch goods at any foreign market, if the French or Dutch ſhould allow their Eaſt-India goods to be exported without any duty; for all ſuch goods, if exported from hence to any part of Europe, are to be loaded with a duty of 7l. 10s. *per cent.* and if exported to our own plantations they are to be loaded with a duty of 10l. *per cent.* as the whole of the old ſubſidy is in that caſe to be retained, or paid, by the ſaid act 4 Geo. III. chap. 15. clauſe 13. and by the ſame act, clauſe 14, the exportation of India white calicoes to our plantations is loaded with a ſtill higher duty. With ſuch a load upon them can it be thought poſſible for our merchants to ſell any of our Eaſt-India goods at any foreign market, if the French, or Dutch, ſhould be ſo wiſe as to allow their Eaſt-India goods to be exported without any duty either upon importation or exportation, or without paying any higher duty than what may be called ſhore duties? If this ſhould come to be the caſe, I would adviſe our Eaſt-India company to turn warriors, inſtead of continuing to be merchants; for they may replace the money which this nation ſends out yearly for eaſtern luxuries by conqueſt and plunder, but they can never do it by trade†.

January 15th, it was reſolved, that the houſe would on the 17th reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the price of corn, on which day there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the court of mayor and aldermen of the city of London: this petition begins in much the ſame words with that which was preſented ſoon after the beginning of the preceding ſeſſion‡, and then goes on as follows: that the petitioners thought it a duty they owed to the publick, in the exerciſe of this great truſt, humbly to repreſent to the houſe, that by ſuch returns, made upon oath as aforeſaid, it appeared to them, that the price of wheat fit for bread, had been for three months paſt, from 39s. to 42s. *per* quarter; and that the petitioners had obſerved, that notwithſtanding theſe high prices, a large quantity of wheat and wheat flour had, within the aforeſaid time, been exported from London; and that it being evident, that the old ſtock of wheat was nearly exhauſted when the new wheat came to market, and there being reaſon to believe that the conſumption of the new wheat would be increaſed, in ſome parts of this kingdom by the almoſt general failure of the laſt crop of barley, the petitioners begged leave to expreſs their fears, that, if the exportation ſhould continue, this nation might be ſo drained of corn, as to be again reduced, as in the laſt ſummer, to the neceſſity of having foreign ſupplies; or, at leaſt, that the price of bread corn would greatly advance, to the diſtreſs of the poor, and to the prejudice of the manufactures of this city, and the kingdom in general; and that the petitioners apprehended, that

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1765. *p.* 609. † *See ditto, p.* 613. ‡ *See our laſt vol. p.* 281.

that the prohibiting the exportation of wheat, and other grain and flour, for a time, might be a means of preventing this evil; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to grant ſuch relief therein, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

WE ſhall now give our readers an extract from the third part of that valuable book, intitled, *The preſent State of* Great Britain *and* North America, which third part the author begins as follows.

"To form a right judgment concerning the ſtate of the colonies, we ſhould in the firſt place conſider the produce of their agriculture in enumerated commodities; which, with all their other products, ſent to Britain are well known, both from the accounts of the cuſtom-houſe, merchants, and planters; all which have been carefully examined for many years paſt, and from theſe it appears, that the value of all their enumerated commodities is but 767,000 l. *per annum*; even the higheſt computation does not bring it to 800,000 l. meaning in net proceeds to the planters. Their value has indeed always been computed at 600,000 l. till within theſe few years paſt. But every one, who is acquainted with the colonies, may ſee, that their enumerated commodities, are the chief part of their produce; every thing they make indeed is for remittances to Britain, in order to purchaſe their neceſſaries, and to pay their debts; whence we may be very certain, that their non-enumerated commodities, ſold in other countries, are not equal in value to the enumerated, which are ſent to Britain. Accordingly, the firſt are computed at 700,000 l. a year at moſt; and if we were to enter into the particulars, no one could make them amount to that ſum. Thus the produce of all the colonies in North America amounts at moſt to 1,500000 l. *per annum*, above what they conſume among themſelves; and we ſhall ſee below, that it cannot well exceed 1,400,000 l. All that they import into Britain, both in enumerated commodities, and what they purchaſe with ſhetro, amounts at moſt, by the rates at the cuſtom-houſe, but to 1,066,491 l. *per annum*.

By the Cuſtom-houſe accounts, from the year 1756 to 1761 incluſive, the ſtate of the trade between Great Britain and North America, during theſe ſix years of war, was as follows:

	£.
Annual exports from Britain to North America on an average - -	2045144
Imports into Britain	752338
Balance due to Britain -	1292806

By the ſame accompts from 1761 to 1764, both included, ſince the peace, that trade is thus ſtated:

	£.
Exports from Britain on an average - -	2022445
Imports into Britain	1066491
Balance due to Britain	955954

In theſe nine years, ſince the commencement of the war, from 1756 to 1764 incluſive, the following is the ſtate of the whole on an average:

	£.
Exports from Britain	2037577
Imports into Britain	857056
Balance due to Britain	1180521
Total exports in theſe nine years -	18338199
Total imports -	7713506
Total balance due to Britain in nine years	10624693

Now, as the colonies exported to the value of eighteen millions, and owe five or ſix millions to Britain, they cannot have paid more than thirteen millions in theſe nine years, which is 1,444,000 l. *per annum*; and as people who are ſo much in debt, are obliged to pay their all, this muſt be their annual income, and agrees with the above account of their produce.

	£.
Now as their enumerated commodities amount to	767000
The value of their non-enumerated commodities muſt be -	677000
Total	1444000

But as the entries at the Cuſtom-houſe are too well known to exceed the

the real value of the exports, this income of the colonies cannot be ſo much as theſe accounts make it, and cannot exceed 1,400,000l. *per annum.* It is indeed impoſſible to bring ſuch accounts to a certain preciſion; but from this ſtate of them we may be well aſſured, that the annual income of all the North American colonies cannot exceed a million and a half a year, and it is probably not ſo much.

From theſe accounts it appears, that the annual balance of trade againſt North America in favour of Britain has been for the laſt nine years 1,180,000l. but as that balance was greater in the time of the war, it may be reckoned now in time of peace about a million a year, ſo long as they export to the value of two millions from Britain. In the laſt nine years this balance has amounted to ten millions, which is certainly more than they could pay, if we conſider their income. This confirms the accounts of the merchants, who make the colonies ſo much indebted to them. By theſe accounts this balance has accumulated to a debt of five millions; and as many accounts have not been received, it is computed, that the whole debt due to Britain in North America, amounts at leaſt to five millions and a half, if not ſix millions.

Beſides this, they owe a public debt of 797,000l. Thus their public and private debts amount to more than ſix millions of money; the intereſt of which alone, at five *per cent.* comes to 350,000 l. but as many of them pay eight *per cent.* according to the cuſtom of the trade, the intereſt of their debts may be reckoned half a million a year; eſpecially if we add the loſs they ſuſtain in the exchange by making remittances of money, which has of late been thirty and forty *per cent.* and the ten *per cent.* they pay on proteſted bills, with ſix *per cent. per annum* till they are diſcharged. If we add this to the balance of trade they owe to Britain, the two amount to their whole income.

If we deduct this intereſt of their debts, loſs of exchange, and proteſted bills, from their income abovementioned, their net income is but 900,000l. a year; which is the whole of what all the colonies in North America have to purchaſe their neceſſaries from Britain. This ſum divided among three millions of people is but ſix ſhillings a head *per annum.*---Even if we allow their income to be a million and a half a year, it is but ten ſhillings a head.

Thus the colonies have to diſcharge a debt of ſix or ſeven millions, to pay an annual balance of nigh one million; and to maintain three millions of people, out of an income of a million and a half a year at moſt, which is certainly impracticable.—If their whole income were to be appropriated to the payment of their debts alone, and they were to take nothing either from Britain, or the Weſt Indies, it would not diſcharge their debts, with intereſt, in five years.—It is commonly computed, that all their perſonal eſtates are not worth above ſix millions; that they would hardly pay their debts to Britain; and that their current caſh would not pay the intereſt of their debts alone for half a year. ---How then does it appear, "they can certainly bear more, they ought to pay more?" as we are told by the author of the late regulations concerning the colonies.

If we allow theſe colonies to have ten ſhillings a head *per annum* to expend in Britain, it would not purchaſe a ſixth part of their neceſſaries; and as their net income is but ſix ſhillings a head, it will not purchaſe a tenth part of them. To ſupply them with neceſſaries from Britain, not to mention many other articles, would require at leaſt three pounds a head, as appears from many particular eſtimates. At this rate of three pounds a head, three millions of people would ſpend nine millions a year; but as their income is only a million and a half, the difference of ſeven millions and a half muſt be looked upon as a national loſs; which we not only increaſe, but render irreparable, by taxes, duties, confinement of their ſettlements, &c. all which oblige them to ſupply themſelves. By theſe proceedings we deprive the nation of ſuch advantages, which might be reaped from the colonies, for the ſake, or rather the impracticable attempt, of raiſing 100,000l, to maintain Canada and Florida.

This bad ſtate of the colonies is owing to three cauſes; the firſt and chief

chief is the wearing out of the lands, and great increaſe of the people, who conſume twice or thrice as much as they uſed to do, while their lands do not produce half as much, although that is the ſource of their whole ſupport. They now likewiſe require, for their own conſumption, moſt of the articles imported by their trade, which they uſed formerly to ſell, and to make money by them, particularly ſugar. Now as theſe cauſes are daily growing more prevalent, we may ſee the neceſſity of extending their ſettlements, and improving their old plantations; without which this ſtate of the colonies is never likely to be remedied, but muſt daily grow worſe.

Their expences in the war have likewiſe involved them in great part of this debt. It appears from the certificate of the commander in chief, that he had twenty thouſand provincial troops under his command, beſides what they had in other ſervices; to pay theſe troops, they raiſed about ſix millions, and owe that ſum to Britain. Hence they ſeem to have run in debt to Britain for all their expences in the war, and if they were to raiſe any more money, it could only be by the ſame means, or by diminiſhing their exports from Britain.

In theſe circumſtances it is impoſſible that they ſhould have any money. The balance of trade they owe to Britain, would in one year drain them of all the money they have, were it five times more than it is --- They have no way to get money but by a trade to the Weſt Indies, the ballance of which is againſt them, ſo that it is impoſſible to make money by it. By that trade they rather loſe than gain. --- Hence in all theſe colonies you hardly meet with any thing but paper for money. This paper occaſions a trade and circulation, it is true, but as the balance of that trade is ſo much againſt them, it drains them of their current caſh, and leaves nothing but paper behind. Thus their trade and paper currency drain them of that money, which their agriculture brings in. And when their caſh is gone, ſo that they have none to exchange their paper, ſo it is no longer of any value, if it be not for an internal commerce among themſelves; this ruins their credit in Britain, and puts them upon manufactures. It is therefore more prejudicial to the nation at home, than to the colonies, to drain them entirely of money, and to leave them no medium of trade with Britain. That only obliges them to make their own neceſſaries, inſtead of purchaſing them here; and let any one judge, which is the greateſt gainer by that alternative.

They who imagine, that the colonies have money, ſeem not to know what they are, or ſhould be. It is expected, they ſhould purchaſe all their manufactures from Britain, which alone is impoſſible. If they were to purchaſe one half of them, they could never have any money. The raw and unwrought materials, by which they ſhould purchaſe their manufactures, if they could make them, are of ſo much leſs value, that the one will never pay for the other. There are no people in the world who purchaſe all their manufactures; or if they were to do it, they could never have money. The mere and unmanufactured produce of lands will never purchaſe manufactures. Suppoſe we were to make no manufactures in Britain, how ſhould we be ſupplied with them? It is by manufactures, that this nation gains its wealth; and if you would have the colonies to get money, or pay taxes, they muſt do the ſame, and not only ſupply themſelves, but vend their manufactures, in order to raiſe that money; which theſe proceedings will ſoon drive them to. Thus the very thought of raiſing money in the colonies, is contrary to the firſt principles of colonization, and to the intereſt of Britain in them. It muſt infallibly make them her rivals both in trade and manufactures.

But if this is the caſe of the moſt fruitful countries, what can we expect from North America! or from the produce of the poor and mean lands there, the greateſt part of which will hardly yield the bare neceſſaries of life! What could any one ever expect from a little tobacco, rice, pitch and tar, or fiſh, the chief products of North America, or any thing elſe it produces, to maintain two or three millions of people, and to raiſe money! They who could expect this, muſt be totally unacquainted with the value of theſe commodities. If the colonies could

could purchaſe half their neceſſaries from Britain, it would be a very conſiderable income, and worth four or five millions a year to Britain; but on the lands they now poſſeſs, if they are confined to them, they will never be able to purchaſe a fourth, if a tenth part of the neceſſaries they want. There are but two ways for any people to ſubſiſt, to wit, by the produce of lands, or of labour; that is, by agriculture, or manufactures; and if they can make nothing by the firſt, they muſt neceſſarily apply to the other, which is the preſent ſtate of the colonies. They now conſume the chief part of what their lands produce, and have no way to get manufactures but by making them.—To theſe two reſources many will add trade; but that can only be carried on in the produce of lands, or manufactures; without which you loſe by trade, as the colonies do; which will ſoon oblige them to trade in their own manufactures, if they depend on that, inſtead of agriculture.

The plenty which many perceive in the colonies proceeds from their land, and not from wealth; they are only rich in flocks and herds, like the patriarchs of old, and not in money. If any man ſhew a greater ſign of opulence, it all proceeds from the labour of ſlaves; who are ſo chargeable, that they rather give their owners credit than wealth, till they are no longer able to pay their debts, which is their preſent condition. Hence they who go to the colonies, and ſee ſigns of opulence in them, as they imagine, only deceive themſelves, and impoſe upon the whole nation, when they pretend to be mighty well acquainted with them.

Upon all theſe accounts, it muſt appear to be abſolutely impracticable ever to raiſe a revenue in the colonies in *ſterling caſh*, in which they were to have paid their taxes. They pay their own taxes either in ſtaple commodities, or their paper currency; and no one can expect to get money, where there is none. If they may have a little current caſh, it is not properly theirs, but belongs to the merchants of Britain, to whom it is due. This is a ſtock of the nation in trade, left there by the merchants, in order to improve it; and to apply that to any other purpoſe, is like a merchant who lives upon his capital, inſtead of improving it by trade: which ſoon brings them both to an end. But if Britain thus ruins her trade, in order to maintain *ſtanding armies* in time of peace, this muſt become a very different nation from what it ever has been, or ceaſe to be one.

The advantages of the North American trade ſeem not to be conſidered in a publick light; their commodities are of ſo ſmall value, that they are very unprofitable either to make, or to trade in them, but they are on that account more profitable to the public; if they are vile and cheap, it is becauſe they are groſs and bulky, by which they are ſources of navigation, and ſupport the maritime power of the nation. If you calculate the freight, commiſſion, and charges, on the products of North America, they amount to half their value; which is all gain to Britain, but is ſo much deducted from the income of the colonies. From a particular account of the whole trade of North America, too long to be here inſerted, it appears, that the groſs proceeds, including freight and all charges, amount in value, to Britain, to three millions a year, when the net proceeds to the planters do not exceed a million and a half: and as theſe charges are all paid by the planters, out of the firſt produce of their commodities, this nation certainly does not enjoy any trade ſo profitable as this—"If we examine into the circumſtances of the inhabitants of our plantations, and our own," ſays a very good judge *, "it will appear, that not one fourth part of their product redounds to their own profit."

Thus the colonies, which produce ſtaple commodities for Britain, are a much greater advantage to the nation than ſeems to be apprehended. They pay, one with another, one half of all that they make, for tranſporting and vending the reſt, which is all expended in Britain. By that means you get their all, and cannot poſſibly have any more. Neither can it be expected, that any people can ever be worth money in their ſituation. Were they

* *See on Trade, p.* 149.

to have the profits only of tranſporting and vending their own products, their income would be double of what it is; but as theſe are now all reaped by Britain, it is to rob the nation of its beſt income, to deprive it of this. This is the advantage of the colonies, and the tax which they pay for their protection; which muſt appear a very conſiderable one, as it amounts to one half of all they make; and is much more advantageous to the nation than a petty revenue, which they cannot poſſibly have money to pay, as that all centers in Britain.

Beſides this deduction on their products, and the heavy duties upon them, the colonies pay all the taxes of Britain on every thing they conſume; as it is well known, all taxes fall on the conſumers, whoever may firſt pay them. Now, as theſe taxes on Britiſh goods amount at leaſt to fifty or ſixty *per cent.* and the colonies pay ſuch a great part of what they purchaſe them with, is not this much more advantageous to the nation than a petty revenue? Were they to pay 100,000l. in taxes, they muſt ſupply themſelves with manufactures to that value; this would eſtabliſh manufactures among them; the public would loſe the taxes and duties on theſe goods; the merchants their profits, and the nation the benefit of the trade and navigation: which loſſes would amount to twice or thrice as much as the tax. And this loſs would fall much heavier on the landed intereſt than the mercantile; the profits of the merchants in the trade to North America are but ſmall: they are reckoned not to exceed ten *per cent.* but allowing them to be twenty-five *per cent.* the other ſeventy-five is expended on the manufactures of the kingdom, and chiefly ſuch as are made of Britiſh materials, which are all gain to the landowners. Let not the landed gentlemen therefore, expect to relieve the burdens on their eſtates, by taxes on the colonies; that is a certain way to entail their taxes on them and their poſterity for ever, and to render them unable to bear the burden. They muſt then pay their taxes themſelves, inſtead of having them paid by the colonies, who conſume the produce of their lands, and employ their tradeſmen who are maintained on the land.

I

ANECDOTE.

LAST year Mr. Sheridan, the actor, obtained an Iriſh act of parliament protecting him from arreſts on account of his debts in Dublin, amounting to ſixteen hundred pounds; but having this ſeaſon ſaved eight hundred pounds, he gave notice that he was ready to pay his creditors ten ſhillings in the pound, and deſired them to call on him for that purpoſe, with an account of their reſpective demands. Mr. Faulkner, the printer of one of the Dublin papers, was one of them: This gentleman told Mr. Sheridan, he would not trouble him with his demand till he dined with him: Mr. Sheridan accordingly called on Mr. Faulkner, who, after dinner, put a ſealed paper into his hand, which he told him contained his demand, at the ſame time requeſting Mr. Sheridan to examine it at his leiſure at home. When he came home, he found, under ſeal, a bond for 200l. due to Mr. Faulkner, cancelled, together with a receipt in full of a book debt, to the extent of 100l. Whether is the conduct of the actor or printer the more generous and laudable?

Abſtract of an Act for granting to his Majeſty additional Duties upon Baſt, *or* Straw, Chip, *and* Horſe-hair Hats *and* Bonnets, *and upon certain Materials for making the ſame, imported into this Kingdom.*

THE additional duties hereby granted are, 6s. per dozen upon hats and bonnets; and 6s. per lb. wt. upon the materials for making the ſame, to be paid down in ready money, without any diſcount, and to be raiſed and paid as the former duties: but the duties are not to be paid for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall, upon landing, be ſecured under the king's locks, till they are taken out of the warehouſes: and, if duly exported, and certified for, within the ſpace of twelve months, a drawback is to be repaid of one half of the duties. Theſe duties are to be paid into the Exchequer apart from all other monies; and to be applied as any act of this ſeſſion ſhall direct.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following is an extract from the ſketch of a work, which, I think, if well executed, might poſſibly be uſeful. The author is ſuppoſed to be conſulted by a young man of ſmall fortune, whether it would be a prudent ſtep to take orders, and to diſſuade him from it, by ſhewing the difficulty of getting a decent preferment in the church, he tells him, it is derived from four ſources:—A borough, or ſimilar intereſt; a private gentleman's, or a biſhop's, or a univerſity's donation. He ſays ſomething of each of theſe—points out the ſteps neceſſary to be taken, and the obſtacles to be ſurmounted in each, and endeavours to do it in the moſt entertaining manner in his power. He is very frequently led by a train of ideas into digreſſions of the humourous kind. I fancy his indolence will prevent him from compleating the ſcheme; and it was with ſome difficulty that I perſuaded him, that what he had written about the borough intereſt would afford ſome entertainment in your Magazine.

GOOD Heavens, Sir, do look at our worthy friend parſon A. B. with that honeſt face and heart, with that fund of polite learning and gentility which have been ſo much admired, puſhing his way to preferment thro' the filth and dirt of a corrupt borough. Behold him there, cringing to a perſon whom he muſt deſpiſe, making profeſſions of friendſhip to a man whoſe character he deteſts. It grieves me to the heart, ſir, upon my ſoul it does, to ſee ſuch a man deſcend ſo far from native dignity and honour, as to conform himſelf to the humours of the meaneſt ſcoundrels in the univerſe, to make and break acquaintance as the borough jobbing ſcheme directs, to countenance bribery and corruption, the bane of his country, to connive at, if not encourage, perjury the deſtruction of all principles. O fly, my dear friend, fly this fatal rock to virtue. Let ſouls immerſed in ignorance and vice deſcend to do the dirty ſcandalous drudgery which intriguing great men impoſe. Do thou, conſcious of the dignity of human nature, conſcious of the worth of virtue, and the pleaſures of an unſullied conſcience, hold thy head far above ſuch debaſing employment, and deſpiſe the work, and thoſe concerned in it, as much as their employers deſpiſe them, and as much as they again are deſpiſed by all honeſt ſouls. Let l—ds and coblers, fine gentlemen and taylors, courtiers and barbers, corrupt the morals, and debauch the principles of their countrymen. It is a work worthy of ſuch great and ſmall vulgar to overturn the laws of their country, and to extinguiſh honour and publick ſpirit. —Enough, ſir, for heaven's ſake, ſay no more. Can you poſſibly think me capable of acting the ſhocking part you have deſcribed? No, ſir, rather than I would betray my friend, corrupt my flock, ſell my freedom, help to ruin my country, let all the miſeries that ever a poor hapleſs, friendleſs curate experienced be my lot.——I know you think thus, my young friend, your generous heart ſpurns at the ſhocking ſcene. But will you forgive my hinting, that it is poſſible for even ſo generous a ſoul as yours to be gradually corrupted in a ſituation ſo full of vice and baſe degeneracy. O, ſir, you know not yet the fatal power of bad example, eſpecially when all means are uſed to debauch principle. The healthieſt bodies are ſubject to malignant contagion. The moſt generous ſpirits are not always proof againſt the direful influence of univerſal epidemical corruption—vice by familiarity loſes its deformity. Look at the veterans in corruption's ſervice. Some of them were innocent, undeſigning youths like you, and had ſouls capable of honour and virtue. O, how fallen—how changed! Good heaven! with what eaſe they puſh through the moſt horrid villanies? What is become of their virtue, where is their honour now? Does any part of their ſhameful employ ſhock them? No, it is all well. Cuſtom has made them glory in their ſhame:—Cuſtom, a cruel tyrant which exerts itſelf in higher places than boroughs. The following anecdote is true.

Mr. P——, ſays an old gentleman, I hear you are reſolved for a ſeat in —— common council —— next ——; Yes, ſir. I am ſorry for it, upon my ſoul I am ſorry for it. Farewel then

thy

thy open generous way of thinking and ſpeaking; for know, ſir, (I ſpeak it from forty years experience) the very ſitting there alters men's tempers like an enchantment, and turns the honeſteſt man into a deſigning—.

After all I find you won't believe me. What! ſir—a clergyman be guilty of ſuch complicated villainy as you have been deſcribing? Take an example then:

Stephanus Armig, a gentleman of fortune and intereſt in a borough, procured of Milordus the vicarage of the ſaid borough for Symondſios Barberides, a curate. Happy event! doubly happy by the manner in which it was brought about. Stephanus Armig recommended him to Milordus,—Milordus procured him the benefice. Without the recommendation of Stephanus Milordus would never have heard of him, without Milordus intereſt Stephanus could not have got the benefice, what room for gratitude? And what room for jeſuitiſm? whilſt it is Symondſios Barberides intereſt to hold with both—both are his patrons. Should they break he might deſert either. You, my Milordus, he might ſay, did not give the benefice, ſtrictly ſpeaking, to me, but rather to Stephanus Armig; to him therefore I am obliged for it. Or, on the other hand he might ſay, it was not your intereſt Stephanus but that of Milordus that procured my preferment. Could any thing be more happy? It chanced, however, that thirty years, or more, had ſlid away before this worthy man could make any advantage of his fortune; although in all that time (it is ſaid) he was a perfect Proteus. But the lucky minute at length arrives. A critical point is to be determined in the borough, juſt at a time that a benefice, of which Milordus could have the diſpoſal, becomes vacant.

Sym. Milordus, I muſt have this living.

Mil. I am extremely ſorry, my worthy friend, your application was not earlier, for the living is unfortunately diſpoſed of: upon my honour there is not a man in the world whom I ſhould be prouder to oblige than Symondſios Barberides.

Sym. Milordus,—Have I not entirely devoted all my poor ſervices to your lordſhip? Have I not baſely uſed (I muſt ſpeak thus to you though I fineſſe it with the world) my original friend Stephanus? Have I not been threatened to be horſe-whipped, and kicked out of doors, by a gentleman upon whom I had been playing off ſome of your leſſons? and was not I to be thought of in the diſpoſing of ſo ſmall but ſo commodious a benefice! Farewel borough-jobbing.———I will now retire, and endeavour to make atonement to my God, friend, and country, by a conduct quite the reverſe of what that has alas! led me into.—Unanſwerable! Sym. has the living, and proceeds upon his old plan, forgetful of his God, country, and friend. It happened that the two patrons jumble their intereſts again. Then, you may be ſure, Sym. Barber. is the friend of Steph. Arm. body and ſoul, life and fortune. My intereſt, ſir, is totally at your command. I am extremely happy in making you now a tender of it, it has been one of the greateſt misfortunes of my life, that my prior obligations to Milordus prevented me from making it ſooner. Is there any thing conſtant under the ſun? what a perpetual variety do we ſee in nature—ſeaſons—days, nights—rain, ſunſhine, &c.—but ſeaſons—weather—all the variable things in nature, are certain in compariſon with the human mind. ———It is impoſſible, it cannot be—ſays Steph. Arm. to his friend Leguleius—What, Milordus broke with me, and Sym. Barber. againſt me?—No---I ſay---it is in the nature of things impoſſible. Yet, ſir, it is ſo. No, ſir, you dream, it cannot be.---Why, ſir, is not one of the perſons Milordus, and the other a borough-jobbing parſon? True---why then---it may be ſo, and I am betrayed. No wonder undeſigning honeſty ſhould be undermined by two ſuch characters.

You have ſeen Le Brun's repreſentations of the paſſions, and may from thence form an idea of a look expreſſive of anger and contempt. With ſuch a look Steph. Arm. accoſts Sym. Barber. at their next meeting. Did you ever ſee a cur driven to a corner, ſometimes putting on an air of fierceneſs as if he would defend himſelf, but at the ſame time ſneaking back-

ward with his tail clapped close; or a fellow with guilt at heart endeavour to put on an air of assured innocence, when honest nature forces something of shame and confusion into his countenance?——Thence you may have some notion of the mien of Sym. Barb. at the sight of his injured, abused, friend and patron Steph. Arm.

Steph. So, Sym. you have been a true friend indeed! and this is your way of observing your *verbum sacerdotis*.

Sym. I forgive your jeer———but, sir, how could you expect me to act otherwise?

Steph. That is—how could I expect you to keep your word? Really, sir, I was a fool to expect it.

Sym. Circumstances, sir, are altered, Milordus and you have differed since I gave you my promise. What could I do then?

Steph. Be honest.

Sym. Honest, sir! would it be honest to act against Milordus, my patron, my friend?

Steph. Yes, more so than to break a voluntary promise, and to injure a person who had imprudently trusted to your honour,

Sym. But, sir, when I made you my promise Milordus and you were friends, now you are enemies. A promise made in the former case could not be supposed to be intended to oblige in the latter.

Steph. Excellent casuistry, worthy of Molina himself! Does Protestantism allow such convenient mental reservations? Did you never read of Joshua's promise to the Gibeonites, or do you remember what company St. Paul joins covenant breakers with? Did you ever hear of Regulus?—But it is folly to talk of such a noble soul to a borough jobber, or to excite examples from scripture to an irreligious divine. Milordus is your God, O Sym. his commands your scripture, his behaviour your pattern. He bids you promise me your interest---You do it:---to desert me, you obey. He professes friendship in order to deceive and betray, you do the same. What if he should bid you hang yourself? you start. --- Why, sir, an honest man would rather do that than break his word so scandalously as you have done. I prodigiously enjoy, sir, your professions of gratitude to Milordus, having experienced so much of it myself. You surely can make no doubt of my believing that noble principle to be the grand motive of your late behaviour, when you reflect upon the handsome returns you have made to that unmerited kindness of mine, which introduced you to your present fortune and influence. But---why do I mention any kindness of mine to a man, to whom I could wish the world would think I had never shewn any. For really I am ashamed to reflect that there is so much reason for the world to esteem me the real patron of a wretch void of gratitude and honour --- a man, who considered as a gentleman, is below contempt; as a clergyman --- good heavens --- is the object of horror and indignation --- a clergyman whose example has greatly helped to render an honest sincere set of people some of the most venal, corrupt, and dishonest in the kingdom.---A clergyman who can connive at, and even promote, bribery, perjury, and that long train of debaucheries consequent upon, and, in a word, can prefer the service of any wretch by whom he hopes to get preferment, to honour, virtue, piety, and every qualification becoming his sacred character.——— Now, sir, what do you think of this speech of Steph.? I think, sir, it is not too severe for Sym. Barber. --- if there is such a wretch.———There are too many, sir. The character is too common; and it would be unjust to appropriate the cap to one head which will fit so many. You will waste your time, as well as shew ill nature, if you endeavour to find out any real persons by turning the hard names into English --- as Symondsios, Greek---Symondsius, Latin--- ——— English; Barberides, Latin, a patronymic --- either descended from grandfather or granny Barber, or from alderman Barber mentioned in Swift (I beg his pardon) or barber's son. If you proceed in this manner you will be deceived; and you would do well to think, that if I wanted to be open I would tell you the name, if secret I would conceal it better than by Latin or Greek terminations, &c. Remember I do not write a libel.---And what think you now of a borough-jobbing parson? --- Upon my soul, sir, I will not be one. Then, farewel your hope

hope of preferment from a borough: Oh---no---one thing you may do---get a curacy in one, fire away every Sunday againſt corruption and perjury, and they will get rid of you by a benefice: it is the way above to climb from the lower to the higher apartments. Won't this do neither?---Get a lectureſhip in one, and cringe to every upſtart for his guinea, and fiſherman for his ſhilling, be a good boy, and you may ſucceed.—Do not teize me, I will not live in a borough at all.

Your, &c. Y. Z.

A Converſation, occaſioned by The Confeſſional, *continued from p.* 176.

Stat. BUT a ſubſcription which leaves a latitude for more than one preciſe opinion, anſwers not the end of a ſubſcription.

Phil. This now is begging the queſtion.---That the end of the ſubſcription is to exclude every minute difference and modification *even* in great controverſies; when this is ſo far from being intended, that for good and ſufficient reaſons (which are produced) the church was glad to engage as many as it could, by not too ſtrictly deſcending to the moſt ſubtile and nice particularity, or being ſo explicit in every controverted matter. Without this it ſufficiently anſwers the end of a main and general *conſent touching true religion*, with a diſpoſition not to quarrel or divide about *doubtful diſputations*, or ſuch curious queſtions as to which there was no avoiding all difference of apprehenſion. Our articles had hardly been ſo worded, if the compilers had intended to exclude all latitude, that in the diſpute about the five points our divines could on both ſides appeal to the articles as favouring them. Neither would the rigid calviniſts have complained of them as *defective* and *obſcure*, and have ſought the addition of the Lambeth articles of 1595, had theſe as entirely excluded the notion of *conditionality*, &c. as they wanted them to do ſo. "Tho' (ſaith Biſhop Burnet) the firſt appearance of them ſeems to favour the doctrine of abſolute decrees, and the irreſiſtibility of grace, yet there are many expreſſions that have *another* face; and ſo thoſe of the other perſuaſion pleaded for themſelves from theſe."

And certainly though our church is a reformed *epiſcopal* church, yet ſhe choſe in her twenty-three articles to uſe ſuch general words in defining what it is that makes a lawful call, as leaves that matter open and at large, for ſuch accidents as had happened and might ſtill happen, and not bear hard upon other churches reformed *unavoidably* upon a different plan. Biſhop Burnet ſpeaks of this as *deſigned*; tho' the Confeſſional aſſerts, that the biſhop reſts the whole ground of latitude on king Charles's declaration, to the excluſion of all deſigned latitude; but this article is one amongſt others which he mentions as * "conceived in ſuch *large* and *general words*, that no man by ſubſcribing it *is bound up from freer and more comprehenſive thoughts.*" The latitude then after all is not founded, we ſee, on the king's declaration, but the king's declaration on it;—and" on † mens on all ſides taking the articles to be for them in ſuch ſpurious points --- "Where ‡ the articles (ſaith the biſhop in his introduction) *are conceived* in large and general words and have not more *ſpecial* and *reſtrained* terms in them, we ought to take that for a *ſure indication* that the *church does not intend to tie men up too ſeverely to particular opinions.*

Cranmer (who, according to this author, was almoſt the ſole compoſer of the articles) conſidered this method (it has been ſaid) as *beſt* anſwering the end of procuring union and peace in the church. Were he ever ſo miſtaken in thinking thus, it can be no argument that this method was not purſued in the articles: and the moſt artful, and even the moſt concluſive reaſon to prove that it is an ineffectual or improper method, will not prove that it *was not taken.*

Stat. But are not the promiſes made at ordination abundantly *ſufficient*, without any articles at all?

Phil. In your writer's opinion they certainly *are more then ſufficient*---for he chooſes to omit ſome of them [as

* *Biſhop Burnet, end of his expoſ. of article* 23.
† *King's Declaration, ſection the* 5*th.*
‡ *Burnet's Expoſition, p.* 9.

too

too favourable to eſtabliſhment and ſuperiors I preſume; and not agreeable to that unreſtrained jumble of every wind of doctrine, and diſorderly claſhing of diſcipline and forms, which he is ſo fond of.] As to thoſe particular promiſes that he ſingles out as ſufficient; they amount to no more, than did the ſubſcribing (before mentioned) to the ſcriptures as the word of God, and to the inſtructing the people out of them *only*. And therefore for the *ſame* reaſons cannot anſwer the purpoſe.

Stat. But whilſt none are admitted to teach in your church who will not ſubſcribe to her articles, what is to become of the people then in *caſe* of a conſcientious diſſent on their parts, are they obliged to be thus provided, or not provided at all?

Phil. Look round you and you'll ſee;—they go to ſome meeting houſe—and, amongſt the *choice* there is of them, they can ſuit every kind of diſſent; and meet with a profeſſion agreeable to their own ſenſe of things—— which muſt be what you aim at by your queſtion.—But on this new extravagant ſcheme where no one ſet of doctrines could be ſure to be met with in any place—but all doctrines in every place—Popiſh, proteſtant, athanaſian, ſocinian, pædobaptiſt, anabaptiſts, in all their numerous branchings, epiſcopacy and anti-epiſcopacy, calviniſm, arminianiſm methodiſm, moravianiſm and a hundred more; none could go any where but with a conſcientious diſſent—for no one aſſents to all theſe: and there would always be above a hundred to one that they met with what they eſteem heterodox, and is matter of conſcientious diſſent with them. To aſk your own queſtion then—What is likely to become of the people in this *caſe?*---I would have them indeed ready to give up any errors as ſoon as ever they know them to be ſuch; and not be averſe to a *well-conducted* and *careful enquiry*—but never to be *indifferent* and *careleſs* about their principles — much leſs to deſert them before they ſee cauſe. They ſhould *prove all things --- and ſearch the ſcriptures whether they be ſo* --- but they ſhould alſo *hold to that which is good* --- and not be *wavering and unſtable*, of no ſettled perſuaſion; and ought to have it in their power to *ſhun vain and profane babblings and oppoſitions of ſcience falſely ſo called* [1 Tim. vi. 20, and 2 Tim. ii. 16.] *and to take heed what they hear* [Mark iv. 24.]

Your admired writer would court the diſſenters in all this;---but they will thank him for nothing but deſtroying the *preſent eſtabliſhment:*—— They *will* have places to go to, where they can be certain to hear agreeably to their way of thinking;---and ſo I think they ſhould.---But I alſo am of opinion, that ſuch as think with the eſtabliſhed confeſſion ſhould have an opportunity of doing the ſame. But your wild mad ſcheme would deprive not only theſe, but the diſſenters of being ſo *provided* as your queſtion implies they ought to be; and the latter would only in compenſation for this damage get an opportunity of ſharing of ſome of the offices of power and poſts of honour, which they look ſo wiſhingly at.

Stat. Say what you will the ſubſcription to explanatory articles can never be juſtified. If you admit the right of proteſtant churches to require ſubſcription to *ſome* explanatory articles (as modeſt as this may ſeem) it will reſolve into a right to require it as to *any* and *all* articles. For what is the thing to be done?---to aſcertain the *true* ſenſe of ſcripture. Now each church muſt follow its own judgment herein; and ſo in the variety of differings the right to *ſome* in each, will produce the right to *all* in the agregate.---All churches, in ſhort, muſt have a right to require juſt what ſubſcription they *think* requiſite to aſcertain the true ſcripture doctrine; and what does the church of Rome *more* than this?

Phil. And does the church of Rome indeed *do no more?*---Then the teachers of that church will ſubſcribe to the ſcriptures, "that they receive them as the word of God, and will inſtruct the people out of them *only*." And then we ſhall have the benefit of the jeſuits and all their clergy, amongſt the crowd, to teach in our church, and to make converts without check or controul. Thus the plan of your projector, who falſely charges the preſent clergy of the church of England with *edging towards popery*, ſets the door wide open for it at once.

But after all it is not true that the church

church of Rome *does no more*. They enjoin the belief of articles --- no few --- which they not only do conceive to be the true ſenſe of ſcripture,---but which are, ſome *without* and ſome *contrary* to ſcripture, and reſt ſolely upon the authority of the church and tradition.---And in decreeing the withholding the cup from the laity they had the boldneſs to put in a *non-obſtante* to the ſcriptural injunction at the inſtitution.*

But ſay they *did no more*—the abuſe of a thing, is not a ſufficient reaſon always to abrogate it. Preaching is a neceſſary means of teaching true religion—but it is often a means of teaching falſe religion—what then muſt not we have the benefit of its right application, becauſe (do as we will) the diſadvantages of it's miſapplication will remain"—May not I have a door to my houſe to ſhut out plunderers and betrayers, becauſe my neighbour makes an ill uſe of his door by ſhutting people in whilſt he plunders and cheats them?—Muſt I throw down the wall of my ſheepfold and leave it open to every wolf and beaſt of prey, becauſe in a certain ſheepfold it is acknowledged that the ſhepherds are wolves in ſheeps cloathing?

Stat. Be it as it will in regard to the church of Rome;—the right conſidered in regard to proteſtant churches *only*, is ſufficiently abſurd——for to ſuppoſe governors to have a right of reſtraining the office of teaching to ſuch as hold the faith and doctrines of Chriſt and his apoſtles, and that the governors are to judge what are truly ſuch; is to ſuppoſe that the churches of Sweden, Moſcow, Geneva, Scotland, England, and Rome are reſpectively directed to admit none to the office of publick teachers but Lutherans, Greeks, Calviniſts, Kirkmen, Epiſcopalians and papiſts.

Phil. This matter has no confuſion but in your head:—the direction *common* to them all, is to admit none to the office of teaching but ſuch as hold the true chriſtian faith:——This it is plain in the nature of things is the qualification required in a teacher of chriſtianity. That governors vary in the judgment they paſs herein as to what is the moſt compleatly ſo, is owing to their being fallible, and alſo to their being placed under a variety of circumſtances; and is no more an argument againſt their right to exerciſe ſuch an authority, than every private perſon's being liable to error is an argument againſt his acting according to his judgment and the verdict of conſcience.—Neither is this any reaſon for confining the teſt which the governors put, to *ſcripture words only* becauſe this will not mend the matter, but make it worſe; for all theſe *ſeverals* (and every other the moſt ſenſeleſs and fanciful difference) will be, on this ſcore, equally authorized; as each will ſubſcribe to the ſcriptures, or make his confeſſion of faith in ſcripture words each *underſtanding them his own way*. But then it will be much leſs advantageouſly;—as in the other caſe they are aptly *ſorted* in agreeable communities; but in this they would be all jumbled in confuſion and diſagreement.

Stat. So then; each is ſupported in it's judgment, and are at leaſt excuſeable, ſo long as they thought they did for the beſt; and come out all very good churches—even the church of Rome and all!

Phil. Will there be any difference as I juſt obſerved, upon your plan, in the variety of opinions—other than their being jumbled together, inſtead of being ſorted in diſtinct communities?—And is all your talk of liberty and your mighty charity come to this, to exclude all but one ſingle denomination from any poſſibility of ſalvation! I more than ever ſuſpect that many who make an extraordinary outcry about liberty, will be found to intend only a liberty for themſelves.

I ſuppoſe you thought by tagging the end of your ſentence with the church of Rome, that as ſhe is ſo generally condemned as having erred in a very criminal degree, it would throw a difficulty in the way of my anſwer. But I ſhall pretend to decide nothing, that belongs to the great judge off all to decide, and reſt in a *general* obſervation: She, (and every

* *See other inſtances of their* doing more *in Dr. Rutherforth's ſecond vindication of the rights, &c. page 119 to 122.*

other

other church) is *anſwerable* to the all-diſcerning judge, if ſhe only *pretends* to believe that which ſhe really does not; or if ſhe believes wrong through culpable ignorance, founded either in conceit, pride, negligence, indifference, faction, intereſt, paſſion or any other faulty cauſe. And for ought I ſee, the caſe of governors in preſcribing terms of admiſſion to an eſtabliſhment and of the people in receiving or rejecting them, is juſt the ſame: In each they muſt act agreeable to what they believe: but the ſecurity in ſo doing muſt depend on their having *honeſtly and induſtriouſly done their beſt* not to be miſled. "As every private man (ſaith biſhop Burnet) muſt chooſe for himſelf, and believe according to the convictions of his reaſon and conſcience; ſo every prince (or legiſlative power) muſt give the publick ſanction and authority according to his own perſuaſion: This makes indeed ſuch a ſanction to become a law, but does not alter the nature of things, nor oblige the conſciences of the ſubjects unleſs they come under the ſame perſuaſions."

Stat. I find you are fond of this partial and ungenerous impoſition of explanatory articles; and are determined to defend it to the utmoſt: and ſo good night to you.

Phil. No farther (I again aſſure you, as I before did) than is neceſſary to prevent confuſion and material abuſes.—And if your admired writer would drop his malevolence, and preſs with decency, temper, and candour a diſcreet improvement in ſubſcription, by reſtraining it to the *moſt generally acknowledged chriſtian truths and ſuch as have the greateſt influence on practice*, leaving *open* queſtions of great ſubtility, abſtruſeneſs and *doubtful diſputation*; as to which, ſerious, learned and prudent divines, are after the moſt ſtrict and careful enquiry, divided in opinion; I ſhould no longer have any objection to him: but wiſh that he might meet with that attention which ſuch a conduct only can deſerve.

Your prejudices I find have taken ſtrong hold of you: but I hope you will think better on what has paſſed, when you are upon your pillow: and ſo good night to you, and God bleſs you.

May, 1767.

Two Letters from Mr. Everard, *F. S. M. containiug an Adventure, of which he was a Witneſs, at the Quickſilver Mine of* Idra.

[Tranſlated from the Italian, juſt publiſhed].

LETTER I.

THE pleaſure I always take in writing to you wherever I am, and whatever doing, in ſome meaſure diſpels my preſent uneaſineſs; an uneaſineſs cauſed at once by the diſagreeable aſpect of every thing round me, and the more diſagreeable circumſtances of the Count Alberti, with whom you were once acquainted. You remember one of the gayeſt, moſt agreeable perſons at the court of Vienna; at once the example of the men, and the favourite of the fair ſex. I often heard you repeat his name with eſteem, as one of the few that did honour to the preſent age, as poſſeſſed of generoſity and pity in the higheſt degree; as one who made no other uſe of fortune but to alleviate the diſtreſſes of mankind. That gentleman, Sir, I wiſh I could ſay, is now no more; yet, too unhappily for him, he exiſts, but in a ſituation more terrible than the moſt gloomy imagination can conceive.

After paſſing thro' ſeveral parts of the Alps, and having viſited Germany, I thought I could not well return home without viſiting the quickſilver mines at Idra, and ſeeing thoſe dreadful ſubterranean caverns, where thouſands are condemned to reſide, ſhut out from all hopes of ever ſeeing the chearful ſight of the ſun, and obliged to toil out a miſerable life under the whips of imperious taſk-maſters. Imagine to yourſelf an hole in the ſide of a mountain, of about five yards over; down this you are let, in a kind of bucket, more than an hundred fathom, the proſpect growing ſtill more gloomy, yet ſtill widening as you deſcend. At length after ſwinging in terrible ſuſpenſe, for ſome time, in this precarious ſituation, you at length reach the bottom, and tread on the ground, which, by its hollow ſound under your feet, and the reverberations of the echo, ſeems thundering at every ſtep you take. In this gloomy and frightful ſolitude, you are enlightened by the feeble gleam of lamps,

here and there diſpoſed, ſo as that the wretched inhabitants of theſe manſions can go from one part to another without a guide. And yet, let me aſſure you, that though they, by cuſtom, could ſee objects very diſtinctly by theſe lights, I could ſcarce diſcern, for ſome time, any thing not even the perſon who came with me to ſhew me theſe ſcenes of horror.

From this deſcription, I ſuppoſe, you have but a diſagreeable idea of the place: yet let me aſſure you, that it is a palace, if we compare the habitation with the inhabitants. Such wretches my eyes never yet beheld. The blackneſs of their viſages only ſerves to cover an horrid paleneſs, cauſed by the noxious qualities of the mineral they are employed in procuring. As they, in general, conſiſt of malefactors condemned for life to this taſk, they are fed at the public expence; but they ſeldom conſume much proviſion, as they loſe their appetites in a ſhort time; and commonly in about two years expire, from a total contraction of all the joints of the body.

In this horrid manſion I walked after my guide for ſome time, pondering on the ſtrange tyranny and avarice of mankind, when I was accoſted by a voice behind me, calling me by name and enquiring after my health with the moſt cordial affection. I turned and ſaw a creature all black and hideous, who approached me and with a moſt piteous accent demanding, "Ah! Mr. Everard, don't you know me!" Good God, what was my ſurprize, when, thro' the veil of his wretchedneſs, I diſcovered the features of my old and dear friend Alberti. I flew to him with affection: and after a tear of condolence, aſked how he came there? To this he replied, that having fought a duel with a general of the Auſtrian infantry, againſt the emperor's command, and having left him for dead, he was obliged to fly into one of the foreſts of Iſtria, where he was firſt taken, and afterwards ſheltered by ſome banditti, who had long infeſted that quarter. With theſe he had lived for nine months, till, by a cloſe inveſtiture of the place in which they were concealed, and after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, in which the greater part of them were killed, he was taken and carried to Vienna, in order to be broke alive upon the wheel. However, upon arriving at the capital, he was quickly known, and ſeveral of the aſſociates of his accuſation and danger witneſſing his innocence, his puniſhment of the rack was changed into that of perpetual confinement and labour in the mines of Idra; a ſentence, in my opinion a thouſand times worſe than death.

As Alberti was giving me this account a young woman came up to him who at once I ſaw to be born for better fortune; the dreadful ſituation of the place was not able to deſtroy her beauty, and even in this ſcene of wretchedneſs, ſhe ſeemed to have charms to grace the moſt brilliant aſſembly. This lady was in fact daughter to one of the firſt families in Germany; and having tried every means to procure her lover's pardon without effect, was at laſt reſolved to ſhare his miſeries, as ſhe could not relieve them. With him ſhe accordingly deſcended into theſe manſions from whence few of the living return; and with him ſhe is contented to live, forgetting the gaities of life, with him to toil, deſpiſing the ſplendours of opulence, and contented with the conſciouſneſs of her own conſtancy.

LETTER II.

MY laſt to you was expreſſive, and perhaps too much ſo, of the gloomy ſituation of my mind. I own the deplorable ſituation of the worthy man deſcribed in it, was enough to add double ſeverity to the hideous manſion. At preſent, however, I have the happineſs of informing you, that I was ſpectator of the moſt affecting ſcene I ever yet beheld. Nine days after I had written my laſt, a perſon came poſt from Vienna to the little village near the mouth of the greater ſhaft. He was ſoon after followed by a ſecond, and he by a third. Their firſt enquiry was after the unfortunate count; and I happening to over-hear the demand, gave them the beſt information. Two of theſe were the brother and couſin of the lady, the third was an intimate friend and fellow-ſoldier to the count: they came with his pardon, which had been procured

cured by the general, with whom the duel had been fought, and who was perfectly recovered from his wounds. I led them with all the expedition of joy down to his dreary abode, and preſented to him his friends, and informed him of the happy change in his circumſtances. It would be impoſſible to deſcribe the joy that brightened up on his grief-worn countenance; nor was the young lady's emotion leſs vivid at ſeing her friends and hearing of her huſband's freedom. Some hours were employed in mending the appearance of this faithful couple, nor could I without a tear behold him taking leave of the former wretched companions of his toil. To one he left his mattock, to another his working-cloaths, to a third his little houſhold utenſils, ſuch as were neceſſary for him in that ſituation. We ſoon emerged from the mine, where he once again reviſited the light of the ſun, that he had totally deſpaired of ever ſeeing. A poſt-chaiſe and four were ready the next morning to take them to Vienna, where I am ſince informed by a letter from himſelf, they are returned. The empreſs has again taken him into favour; his fortune and rank are reſtored; and he and his fair partner now have the pleaſing ſatisfaction of feeling happineſs with double reliſh, as they once knew what it was to be miſerable.

Familiar Letters which paſſed between Abraham Hill, *Eſq; one of the Lords of Trade, and Comptroller to his Grace the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *and ſeveral eminent Perſons of the laſt Century.*

IN the preface to theſe letters we are told, that they were found among many other curious manuſcripts, which ſome years ago fell into the hands of the editor, who judging they might afford ſome entertainment, thought he could not better employ his leiſure, than in making them publick. They are moſt of them upon different ſubjects. A ſelection of the two following may be no diſagreeable amuſement to the reader.

Letter from Mr. Walter Pope, M. A. F. R. S. *to* Abraham Hill, *Eſq.*

Dear Sir, Rome, Nov. 24, 1663.

"HITHERTO I have had a very good journey, not having met with an hour's rain between London and this place. Whilſt I was in France, eſpecially at Paris, I was much out of order, which prevented my obſerving thoſe curioſities moſt eſteemed and viewed by travellers. In our way to Lyons, we lay at Troies in Champagne, and ſtaid a pretty while at Dijon and Beaulne, three towns remarkable for the goodneſs of the wines. All the talk at Lyons was, of the great preſents the king makes to Madam la Valiere; what a charge he has given to her brother, in the command of the Dauphin's life-guard; what a match he has procured him, and how much in the laſt expedition into Lorrain, Mr. la Valiere exceeded all the beau-monde in his equipage. I ſhould deſcribe to you what embelliſhments, this town has received within theſe two years, and particularly the dial, which indeed ſhews many tricks, if I were not certain they would exceed the bounds of a Letter. Hence we fell down the Rhone, and made all convenient haſte to Italy. From Marſeilles to Livorno, we had no very good journey, for having hired a Felucca, we were forced by the foulneſs of the weather into Soſtri Levante, and forced to travel the reſt of the way on mules and horſes. At Livorno, gaiety reigned, as moſt of the Genoeſe quality were come there to recreate themſelves, particularly the Dorias, Spinolas, and Durazzas of both ſexes, and he who was the Genoeſe ambaſſador in Cromwell's time. I bought Baliani's works at Genoa; he is an old man, who has been five times ſenator. We heard there, that the duke of Savoy is at war with thoſe of the Valley of Lucerne, and that they had had the advantage of him: That the duke of Florence has ſent back all the French, that waited upon the prince's wife, pretending they were too licentious. We did not viſit Florence on our way hither reſerving that till next ſummer. At Piſa I viſited Boſelly, and bought his works of him, for he alone ſells them there. He ſays, he has wrote, beſides what you know, a treatiſe, De Fretre Maligna, His Euclides Reſtitutus, as much as contains the firſt ſix books of Euclid, is tranſlated into Italian, by one of his ſcholars, and is ſtiled Euclide Re-

novata. He told me had in the preſs at Bologna, a treatiſe De Motu Muſculorum, rather mechanical than phyſical; wherein we might expect many things new and curious. He enquired much after our friends, particularly the biſhop of Exon, Mr. Boyle, Dr. Wallis, and ſome others of your acquaintance. Since I came to Rome, I have more than once viſited Kircher, and ſeen his tradeſcant's ſhop; but he is ſo continually accompanied with his admiring countrymen, that I have not yet had any competent time of diſcourſe with him. He has lately printed here a book, which, if we may believe him, is very curious; it is ſomething like the univerſal character; it pretends to teach one of an indifferent capacity, in a ſmall time, to underſtand all languages, and to make himſelf underſtood to all. He intends to ſend it ſpeedily to England to Sir Robert Moray; in his fine microſcope are ſhewn the worms in Milk, and upon Sage leaves, &c. Sir John Finch and Dr. Baynes, (whoſe reputations are very great here) are juſt returned from Naples, and viewing its natural curioſities; they killed dogs, cats, &c. with thoſe ſteams, and afterwards diſſected them. I ſuppoſe they intend a formal account of it to the Royal Society. Believe me, Sir, mixed with a thouſand warm wiſhes of friendſhip,

Entirely yours,

WALTER POPE."

Letter from Dr. William Aglionby, F. R. S. *to the Same.*

Verona, Nov. 10, 1685.

"THEY ſay a rolling ſtone gathers no moſs, and I find it ſo, having hardly, in all this ramble of a thouſand miles, picked up any thing fit to entertain you with.—Toulon is a moſt formidable place for ruling the mediterranean ſea; there is a new port made for the men of war, new arſenals and magazines, and the whole incloſed with four new baſtions, almoſt finiſhed. I told ſeventy ſail of excellent good ſhips, none under forty guns, and moſtly ſixty. The ſea captains are bound not to ſtir without leave, though the ſhips are in port; and they are obliged to go to ſchool, till they go to ſea again; for if they fail a leſſon, they forfeit nine cowns, which makes them very diligent. I ſaw the bombs thrown for the French ambaſſador that goes to Conſtantinople; they carried about two miles, and ruined a ſmall country houſe on which they fell. The Mortar-piece is about two foot diameter, the bomb two hundred weight, and the powder twenty pound. Genoa has felt them cruelly, it is inconceivable to ſee the ruins that yet remain. One remarkable thing was, that when they fell upon palaces, that were ſtrongly vaulted with free-ſtone, they did not enter, but broke without doing damage. They all agree, that if the French had plied the place as warmly the firſt day as they did the ſecond, third, and laſt days, the town had been delivered to them. A bomb was juſt a minute and two ſeconds coming from the fleet, and made a noiſe in the air like thunder, when it broke. The town has ſince that had a deluge of water, that has done above a million of crowns damage, and, all Lombardy has felt it. I paſſed the Po at a place where it had been ten miles broad not a week before, reaching to the very gates of Pavia. The charter-houſe there is one of the moſt charming ſolitudes in the world; from thence I ſlid down the Po in three days to Mantua, where the air is worſe than in any town in Holland; a miſerable, deſolate place. I cannot wonder at the prince's forſaking it, tho' he does but change this bog for another, being always at Venice. From Mantua I ſcrambled hither, where the air is as ſharp as it is dull there; we are going (my friend and I) to try our fortune upon the Lago di Garda, called Salo. It is, they ſay, a *ver perpetuum*, full of oranges and citrons, and the Lake gives a fiſh called Carpione, which is the delight of the noblemen here.

As ſoon as the foul weather comes on, we return hither, where I hope at laſt to hear from you. That I have not before, I attribute not to any unkindneſs of yours, but to my own wandering. I ſhall then be fixed here for about four months, where I ſhall hope to hear from you. I am with great truth,

Your aſſured, and conſtant friend,

WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you will be pleaſed to give the following lines, a place in your next very uſeful collection; you will oblige a friend to the diſtreſſed poor, and Your humble ſervant,

PUBLICO.

THE diſtreſſes of the labouring poor, from the exorbitant high price which proviſions of all kinds are ſold at, can ſcarcely be conceived: their utmoſt induſtry will but barely ſupply their families with bread only, to ſatisfy the cravings of nature. They are ſtinted to it and forced to drink water, and many of them taſte no fleſh, but from the charity of a few benevolent neighbours, who hear of their wretched condition.

Their poverty has made many of them deſperate: ſome driven to pilfer and *ſteal to ſatisfy their ſouls when hungry*, (but the wiſe man has ſaid, *men do not deſpiſe a thief when he does ſo*; yet grievous impriſonment and ſufferings are now their unhappy fate with us) and others become openly riotous. The common language in their complainings, is, and has long been, *we had better be hanged than ſtarved.* And what may not be expected from deſpair, if the legiſlature do not procure ſome ſpeedy relief for their poor diſtreſſed ſubjects. It has indeed prohibited the exportation of our corn, and alſo permitted a free importation of grain from abroad: but has this had the intended and much deſired effect? No, far from it: for the price is ſtill kept up, and in ſome places rather grows dearer: though, if the accounts publiſhed week after week in ſome of our newſpapers be true, I am ſure it cannot be owing to ſuch a ſcarcity of wheat in the kingdom. To what cauſe muſt it then be aſcribed? It may be juſtly aſked, as we have ſuch quantities of wheat imported from abroad: I reply, that it is owing to the avarice of the farmers and dealers in corn, who keep up and engroſs that valuable neceſſary, or ſtaff of life, expecting the prohibition to ceaſe when another harveſt is over: and that they ſhall then reap the benefit of five ſhillings per quarter bounty, for ſending their preſent ſtock out of the kingdom, a great deal of which has perhaps had the bounty paid for it already. What is ſaid above, appears, I think, manifeſt enough, by the following paragraphs taken from the Norwich Mercury.

April. 11. "Notwithſtanding the preſent dearneſs of corn, we are aſſured by a correſpondent, that the farmers yards throughout the counties of Cambridge and Huntingtonſhire, are all well ſtored with wheat ricks." And the public may be aſſured it is the ſame in many other counties beſides thoſe. For but a few days ago, I heard a knowing and ſenſible man, mention the obſervations he had made of conſiderable quantities of corn ſtacks, now ſtanding in the farmers yards, and lying in their barns in Norfolk, and ſaid, he ſhould not be ſorry, nay he ſhould be glad, if they were ſet on fire; as they do no good, but are kept to enhance the price, and oppreſs the poor.

April 18. "One ſubſtantial reaſon given for the high price of grain, is, That in 1765 we had a plentiful crop; but great part of it was exported to Holland and other places abroad, for the ſake of the bounty. And that all this time of dearth we are importing it at forty *per cent.* advance, for the ſupport of thoſe labourers and others, who, with the ſweat of their brows, brought it into our barns." "Near two hundred veſſels, laden with corn, have arrived in the river, within theſe few days." "Since the 23d of March, 44419 quarters of wheat have been brought into the river, a great deal of which has been bought up for the country markets."

April 25, "We are aſſured, notwithſtanding ſome late reports to the contrary, that there is a conſiderable quantity of all kinds of grain at this time in London. And we are particularly informed, that there is ſcarce a warehouſe unoccupied between London-bridge and Greenwich; great numbers of theſe warehouſes being filled with wheat, &c. And further we are told, that in the pariſh of St. John's, Southwark, ten warehouſes are taken in that neighbourhood for a thouſand quarters of wheat. And alſo at this time three hundred quarters are lying in lighters for want of being able to procure warehouſe room."

And

And I am aſſured by a very intelligent gentleman, who was a few days ſince at Yarmouth in Norfolk, That *their malt houſes are all full of corn. That many ſtables and hay chambers are converted to the ſame uſe. That the merchants there buy up all the corn they can, but will ſell none.* And what can the deſign of all this be; but that they may make their advantage of the high bounty, as ſoon as the prohibition upon the exportation of corn ſhall ceaſe aa before obſerved.

It may perhaps be thought a contradiction, to ſay, that our ſcarcity of proviſions, and the preſent diſtreſſes of the poor, ariſe from converting too much land into tillage. But it is too true, for the high bounties given on the exportation of grain, whilſt wheat is no more than ſix, and barley is no more than 4s. the buſhel, has occaſioned a great neglect of breeding and feeding fowls and neat cattle: And this has made fleſh of every kind too dear for the poor to taſte thoſe bounties of providence. So that I am perſuaded, nothing can relieve their wants, and ſave the nation from future calamity; without repealing the act which allows the bounty for ſending away our corn; till ſuch time as we ſhall again abound in plenty of proviſions of all kinds. For if the poor cannot live by their labour here, they muſt either ſtarve and pine to death, or ſome how or other tranſport themſelves to countries where they may live better. And then what will become of our extenſive trade, by which the ſtate is ſupported. For the labouring poor are the true riches of a nation. And therefore every wiſe government encourages population. Though a weak and ignorant member was lately heard to ſay, *we have too many poor.* But he was one, who by taking in common, and encloſing land, has diſtreſſed and made many poorer than they were, turning them out of their dwellings, and obliging ſome to part with their own, both houſe and land, even againſt their wills. For which I hope he will be ſet aſide at the next election.

Repealing the act which allows a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, will ſoon break up, and diſperſe the pernicious hords of it, to relieve the poor and needy at a moderate price, ſo as gradually to empty the granaries and barns againſt the coming harveſt. And may make the farmers take to breeding and feeding fowls and cattle as formerly, when we had great plenty of proviſions of every kind brought into our markets. Whereas the ingroſſing of farms, and laying ſeveral together; by the encouragement which the bounty has given to tillage, has greatly leſſened the number of farmers; and made the preſent occupiers of our farms too rich, ſo that they can keep their crops from year to year, and never think the price high enough. And they are ſo ungenerous, that though they do ſell their corn at double the price which they could live by, yet their poor labourers are not paid a farthing more for threſhing and tilling; but may ſtarve in the midſt of plenty for what moſt of them care.

And if they can ſell their ſheep, calves, lambs, ſwine, and butter, &c. after the rate of 4d, 5d, 6d, and 8d, per lb. they ſoon think they may get an half-penny, or a penny per lb. more: and when that is obtained, they think they may advance thoſe commodities ſtill higher, and then higher ſtill. For they do not conſult how they can afford things, but what they think they can get for them, or what it is ſaid ſome others have ſold for. This is the way by which they impoſe their own price, and oppreſs the public. They ſay *people cannot do without our proviſions, they muſt have them, and they ſhall pay for them; we will have our price.* If one bid them at market but a little leſs than they aſk, they immediately reply, *I won't take it, I will carry it home firſt.* And it is a well known fact, that proviſions have many times been carried home by them, and brought again to be ſold another market day in a worſe condition.

Thus it is, that wealthy farmers have diſtreſſed and ruined multitudes of their fellow ſubjects. They vie with their landlords in living, and may in time buy them out. Many of them by report being worth twenty, ſome thirty thouſand pounds and upwards. Farmers formerly lived well upon ſmall farms, and brought up their families decently; but without that ſhew and appearance which now prevails

vails; when it was generally ſaid by them, *we would never deſire to have wheat above* 15*s. or* 16*s. the comb*, and barley was then under half the price it has been ſince laſt harveſt. But the farmers now have it too much in their power to make and keep proviſions dear: and this they certainly will do, ſo long as the bounty continues. But if that be taken off, and inſtead of farms being from three or four to nine hundred or a thouſand pounds a year, there were none more than 100l. a year, and not too many ſo high as that, it would be much better for the public. For the more farms, and the more ſmall farmers there are, the greater plenty we ſhould have of all kinds of proviſions, and conſequently the price of each much more moderate, as every farm would ſupply fowls, calves, lambs, &c. towards it.

Our government has paid about ninety thouſand pounds *per annum*, for ſixty-eight years together, only to enrich the farmers and exporters of corn, to the real injury of all the other ſubjects in the kingdom. People of moderate fortunes are greatly diſtreſſed by it, though the labouring poor and their families may be ſaid to be ruined thereby. And what ſome landlords may have gained by raiſing their rents, is, I believe, more than loſt by them in the price of their proviſions, and other neceſſaries for their families, which now coſt them twice the money to maintain that they formerly did. And therefore, a repeal of the act for allowing the bounty upon the exportation of corn, and ſome other proper regulations, are become abſolutely neceſſary for relieving and delivering the poor out of their preſent diſtreſs and miſery; as well as to ſecure the public peace, and inſure ſafety from future riots and inſurrections.

Many pens have been employed, and many ſchemes recommended to the public in order to reduce the preſent high price of proviſions; but I think all of them muſt operate too ſlow, for the preſent preſſing neceſſity. Nor do I think that any thing will do it, without putting a total ſtop to the bounty allowed on the exportation of corn. This is in the power of the legiſlature to do when they pleaſe: And as it has very wiſely and ſeaſonably prohibited the exportation, and encouraged the free importation of corn for a time: We cannot ſuppoſe it will ever incur the imputation of favouring ſuch as withhold corn from the poor. Much more may be ſaid on this ſubject, though I ſhall conclude theſe hints, in the words of the wiſeſt of men, Prov. xi. 26. *He that withholdeth corn the people ſhall curſe him. But bleſſing ſhall be upon the head of him that ſelleth it.* And upon all them who in compaſſion to the poor cauſeth it to be ſold. Amen.

Savannah in Georgia, Dec. 23, 1766.

THIS is to certify that the peas or vetches, lately introduced by Mr. Samuel Bowen in this province from China, were planted by me the laſt year at Mr. Bowen's requeſt, and did yield three crops; and had the froſt kept off one week longer, I ſhould have had a fourth crop; which is a very extraordinary increaſe, and muſt, if attended to and encouraged, be of great utility and advantage to this, and his majeſty's other ſouthern American provinces.

Given under my hand the day and year above written.

HENRY YONGE.

To Dr. Templeman, ſecretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, London.

"An account of the Luk-Taw, or Chineſe Vetches, introduced into Georgia from China by Mr. Samuel Bowen, as appears by the certificate to the ſociety of Arts, &c. from Henry Yonge, Eſq; ſurveyor general of Georgia, ſhewing their great increaſe by quick vegetation.

The Chineſe uſe theſe vetches for the following purpoſes.

From them they prepare an excellent kind of Vermicelli, eſteemed by ſome preferable to the Italian; nothing keeps better at ſea, not being ſubject to be deſtroyed by the Weevel.

In Canton, and other cities of China, they are uſed for ſallad, and alſo boiled like greens, or ſtewed in ſoup, after they have been prepared in the following manner:

They put about two quarts of the vetches into a coarſe bag, or hair cloth

bag

bag, that will hold about a peck, and after ſteeping them in it a little time in warm water, they lay the bag on a flat grating, or a wooden lattice, placed about half way down a tub, and put a cover on the tub, then every four hours they pour water on them, and in about thirty-ſix or forty hours they will have ſprouted about three inches in length; they are then taken out and dreſſed with oil and vinegar, or boiled as other vegetables.

At ſea, where freſh water is valuable, they place a cock in the bottom of the tub, and draw off the water that drains from them to moiſten them again, ſo that none is loſt.

Mr. Flint and Mr. Bowen having found them an excellent antiſcorbutic, prepared in this manner, was a principal reaſon for his introducing them into America, as it would be a moſt valuable remedy to prevent or cure the ſcurvy amongſt the ſeamen on board his majeſty's ſhips.

Theſe vetches are alſo of great uſe in warm countries where graſs is ſcarce, as you may ſoon raiſe moſt excellent fodder for your cattle, which may be given them either green or made into hay, and not thraſhed.

In warm climates they yield four crops a year, each crop will ripen in ſix weeks; they grow erect in tufts, from eighteen inches to two feet high.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to return you the thanks of the ſociety for your obliging communication to them of a ſample of Chineſe vetches, and your ingenious account of their uſes. It gave great pleaſure to many members whom I heard ſpeak of it, to ſee this additional inſtance of your attention, when in China, to enrich your native country and its colonies, with the natural productions of a country, the inland parts of which are ſo little known or acceſſible.

I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, in the name of the ſociety, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Strand, London, April 30, 1767. PETER TEMPLEMAN, Secretary.

To Samuel Bowen, Eſq; at Mr. Hook's, linendraper, in Compton-ſtreet, Soho.

Abſtract of an Act to prevent Frauds and Abuſes in the Admeaſurement of Coals, ſold by Wharf Meaſure, within the City of London *and the Liberties thereof, and between* Tower-Dock *and* Limehouſe-Hole, *in the County of* Middleſex.

MANY great frauds and impoſitions having been practiſed in the admeaſurement of coals, to the great loſs of the conſumer, and diſcredit of the fair trader, many of whom are frequently harraſſed with vexatious law-ſuits for offences, which, as the law now ſtands, are not in their power to prevent: for remedy whereof, it is therefore hereby enacted, That from and after the firſt of June, 1766, a public office is to be erected and continued within the city of London for the term of fourteen years, to be managed by John Evans of the city of London, coal-merchant; which office is to be kept open every day (Sundays excepted) from the 25th of March to the 29th of September yearly, during the continuance of this act, from five in the morning till nine in the evening; and from the 29th of September to the 25th of March yearly, from ſix in the morning till ſix in the evening.

The ſaid John Evans and the principal coal-meter, with their deputies and ſervants, are to be ſubject to the court of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London: and if in caſe the ſaid John Evans ſhould die before the expiration of the above term of fourteen years, the corporation are impowered to appoint another, he making oath, before two or more of his majeſty's juſtices of peace for the city London, of his judgment and ability for executing the office of principal land coal-meter.

Labouring meters are alſo to be appointed, and to take like oaths, which oaths are to be recorded. They are not to be intereſted in the ſale of coals, the penalty of their not attending, on notice, is 3l. and their ſtations are to be frequently varied.

Coals are to be meaſured in preſence of a labouring meter, whoſe fee is 4d per chaldron. Tickets are to be delivered, under the penalty of 40s. for every offence, by the labouring coal-

meter;

meter; and 10s. by the carman or other perſon who may alter them, and no coals are to be carried without tickets.

The dimenſions of the ſacks are to be four feet in length, and two in breadth, under the penalty of 5l. for every offence; and the penalty on wharfingers, &c. bribing meters, over and beſides the 4d. per chaldron, is 20l. and on the meters permitting deficient ſacks to be uſed, for every offence 40s. or otherwiſe not performing their duty 5l. and be rendered incapable of ever ſerving thereafter in the office of a coal meter. The penalty alſo on meters ſuffering coals to paſs without being meaſured is 5l.

Coals may be remeaſured, and the labouring coal meter is to pay, for every buſhel deficient, 20s. which, if not paid within five days next after conviction, may be recovered from the principal meter; and the coal porters alſo, for every buſhel ſo wanting, are to pay the ſum of 2s. 6d. but the carmen are to be paid 2s. 6d. per hour when ſtopped to remeaſure coals.

Dealers offending under this act, are not liable to the penalties of 3 George II.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE youth of the preſent age are accuſed, in general, of a frivolous diſſipation and inattention to every thing ſerious and uſeful: but who are their accuſers? The old and the ſour, the *laudatores temporis acti*. The intention of this letter is to do them juſtice, and clear them from ſo foul an aſperſion. I will maintain, that in all the records of time there never was a period in which our Britiſh youth diſtinguiſhed themſelves more by a ſteady and diligent application to their reſpective callings. Every body knows the high eſteem in which the Olympic games were held by the politeſt nation in the world, Greece: And I will aſk any candid perſon, In what do our Newmarket races yield to the Olympic ones? In thoſe noble exercitations, no body can, I am ſure, queſtion the ſedulous and ſerious attention of our young men of quality, the ornaments of the preſent age, and the hopes of the next. They even conform to the dreſs, as well as adopt the ſpirit of that ſeat of elegant manners and nice morality.

Some years ago, in my way to Bury, where I went to ſee a relation, I ſpent a day at Newmarket, out of mere curioſity, having never been there before. I was pleaſed and edified by the wonderful uniformity that prevailed there. No difference of dreſs diſtinguiſhed the man of the firſt quality from the groom and the rider; leathern caps and breeches, frocks and whips, levelled all diſtinction. Nay, the young men of quality condeſcended to adopt the ſtyle and manners as well as the dreſs of the place, of which I will give my readers one ſtriking inſtance.

As I was ſauntering upon the turf one morning, to ſee the horſes go to water, I ſaw a groom, as I thought, riding a very pretty horſe; I ſaid to him, Prithee, friend, whoſe horſe is that? He anſwered me ſullenly, it is my own; and what's that to you. He had no ſooner ſaid this, than another groom, as I thought, came up to him, and with great marks of joy, cried out to him, it's all our own; all hollow, by G—. The trial, laſt night, ſucceeded to our wiſhes; we muſt lay it on thick, my lord; for, my ſoul to a turnip, it will do: D—n me, my lord, and ſo I will.—I was, I confeſs, in a good deal of confuſion at hearing theſe two ſimulated grooms lording one another in this manner; and, thinking that I was obliged to make ſome excuſe to the firſt groom for my miſtake, I approached his lordſhip, humbly begging pardon for my error; to which my lord, with *ſingular urbanity*, replied, D—n your excuſes, kiſs my ———. I ſaid no more, but making the beſt of my way to Newmarket, I met another lord, as I thought, upon a very fine horſe, that, by kicking and plunging, had juſt thrown him; I ran up to his aſſiſtance, and ſaid, that I hoped his lordſhip had got no hurt; to which his lordſhip anſwered, D—n you, and what's that to you? Don't lordſhip me, I have not got a hump-back, I am only a groom. This miſtake gave me more concern than my former; for, to ſay the truth, I was more afraid of a groom, than of a lord, at Newmarket. I made him

ſome excuſe, and aſſured him, that I meant no offence; to which he replied, as his betters did before, d—n you, kiſs my ———.

I could not help admiring this wonderful uniformity of ſtyle and ſimplicity of manners which univerſally prevail in this great ſchool of ethics and politeneſs, which I aſcribe to a certain *genius loci*, ſuch as is ſaid to belong to Chriſt Church College, in Oxford.

I muſt obſerve, before I conclude, that there are alſo, at Newmarket, great inſtances of ſound literature and erudition; for I found ſeveral horſes that bore the greateſt and moſt reſpectable names of antiquity, and, I make no doubt, but that as their owners advance in learning, the moſt venerable Greek and Roman names will be made uſe of, inſtead of the ignoble ones which have too long prevailed, of, *Tickle me quickly*; *The Black Joke*; *White Stockings*, &c.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble ſervant,
A. B.

P. S. I am juſt now informed of an academy for grown-up gentlemen, ſomewhat congenial to that mentioned in my letter: It is called the *Macaron Academy*, where there are the *moſt ſkilful profeſſors* of Moral Philoſophy, which, in time, I may, perhaps, recommend to you, for the public benefit.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Am much pleaſed with the converſation-piece in your monthly collection, upon the ſubject of *The Confeſſional*. It is a ſign that ſo noble a work operates, and produces the good effects of examination, and a free enquiry into the important matters of which it treateth. It is very natural likewiſe that it ſhould produce tokens of diſlike and averſion in ſome men, who are unwilling to own that they have been all their lives in the wrong. But truth will be a gainer by the publication of their prejudices, and eſpecially as the honeſt and ſincere will not fail to have recourſe to *The Confeſſional*, and judge for themſelves.

Subſcription to articles of faith of man's making, is no burden upon thoſe who never think or enquire for themſelves, but believe only as the church believes: It falls heavy only on the conſcientious enquirer, who ſearches the ſcriptures of truth for himſelf, and follows the word of God and not of man.

No juſt cauſe can be aſſigned for making ſuch articles and requiring ſubmiſſion to them, but what bottoms itſelf upon the infallibility of the makers, and an authority equal to that of Chriſt himſelf. The Roman Catholic pretends to ſuch an authority, and accordingly exerciſes it. But the proteſtant ſhould bluſh with confuſion at his inconſiſtency, in defending and exerciſing an authority which his own principles diſclaim and condemn.

But hard neceſſity, it is preſumed, may authoriſe meaſures that are not quite ſo right and lawful; tho' this looks too much like *doing evil that good may come*, a kind of morality never yet allowed by common honeſty or the goſpel. Let us however give the hearing to ſuch advocates.

The fence of ſubſcription is neceſſary to keep out *manifeſt abſurdity, diſorder, and doctrines prejudicial to virtue and morality*; *to preſerve the walls of the church from being broken down, and trampled upon by Sandimanians, Moravians, Methodiſts, Antinomians, &c.* &c.

Every man that will not wilfully ſhut his eyes, muſt ſee the weakneſs of ſuch a plea. A man that has eyes, muſt ſee the weakneſs of ſuch a plea. A man that ſeeks to propagate doctrines *prejudicial to virtue and morality*, and to get a fat living and good livelihood into the bargain, will not be withheld from his purpoſe by ſcruples about ſubſcribing the xxxix articles of the church of England.

And not one of the caſt of religioniſts above quoted, have the leaſt objection to ſubſcribing the ſaid articles, or would be hindered by their peculiar opinions from entering into the church and qualifying themſelves according to form for a good benefice, if any kind patron would but prefer them to one. And Methodiſtical, Moravian, Antinomian teachers, rectors, vicars, and curates, are at this day to be found in great numbers in the church eſtabliſhed, propagating their *abſurdities* and *diſorderly* doctrines

if they muſt ſo be called, as this *converſation-piece* would have it. But Engliſhmen now a days, having their bibles in their hands, do not take every word for granted that their miniſter ſays to them, but judge for themſelves of the truth of what he advances. And I ſuppoſe, that much greater evils would reſult from an alteration in the eſtabliſhed church which would exclude ſuch Methodiſt and Moravian teachers from it, than follows from their being admitted into it.

I have but one more remark to trouble you with at preſent.

The reader, who will conſult his common-prayer book, will find that the title of the xxxix articles of religion is, that they were drawn up "*for avoiding diverſities of opinion, and eſtabliſhing conſent, touching true religion.*" The author of the *converſation piece*, ſaith expreſsly, that *a latitude was intended in wording ſome of them*, to make room for *many who made conſiderable differences of opinion.* Ingenious men are capable of ſaying many things. But where is the proof of what they ſay? Would ſuch a conſtruction of a deed be allowed in Weſtminſter-Hall. If gentlemen were not themſelves hurt and galled by ſubſcription, and incapable of defending it; would they plead for ſuch a latitude in it, as wholly deſtroys the intent of it, and makes it ridiculous as well as uſeleſs.

Why not rather ſpeak out; "Sirs, we would not lay any greater burdens on you than we can help. But you have things as we found them, and as they have been delivered down to us. Pleaſe yourſelves, and you pleaſe us. Subſcribe any how. Think as you pleaſe in your own minds; but do not ſpeak aloud differently from the eſtabliſhed mode, nor give any diſturbance or alarm to the public. For when reformation begins, nobody knows where it will end."

I am, Sir,

Your reader and cuſtomer,

HUBERT.

Directions for making genteel Sermons *in the moſt elegant modern Taſte.*

FIRST, *dip* into the Bible (it does *not much ſignify* where) and take for your text one of the firſt verſes that you caſt your eye on, if you think you can make any thing of it, eſpecially, if it happens to be a verſe that inveighs againſt *hypocritical pretences* to piety, being *righteous overmuch*, &c. for ſuch you may turn againſt the Methodiſts, whom you may ſtile, with great elegance, our *modern enthuſiaſts*. Then be ſure to decry all *immediate* guidance of the Holy Spirit as *merely chimerical*, and ſtrongly inſiſt on that *ingenious diſtinction* between the *ordinary* and *extraordinary* aſſiſtance which that Spirit imparts. Then endeavour to ſhew that the Holy Spirit may now indeed make *ordinary*, but never makes *extraordinary*, good men, ſince that would be the ſame as making men *righteous over-much*.

All this while, if you uſe any method, carefully *conceal it*; for it were the *height of ungentility*, eſpecially before the *taſteful* andiences at the *polite* end of the town, to uſe any of thoſe diviſions and ſubdiviſions with which thoſe *ſtiff antiquated homilies*, formerly preached and printed under the name of ſermons, are ſo ſcrupulouſly *parcelled out*. Beſides, it ſeems generally agreed, that thoſe methodical diviſions ſerve for the framing a diſcourſe, only as *ſcaffolds* ſerve for the erecting of an edifice: now, when the houſe is finiſhed, the ſcaffolds are taken down; ſo when a ſermon is completed, the diviſions, which might be very ſerviceable in compoſing it, being now no longer neceſſary, ſhould certainly be blotted out.

But you will ſay perhaps——If I don't treat the ſubject methodically, I ſhall be at a loſs for a ſufficient number of thoughts to make out my ſermon. Never fear —— try whether you cannot adopt ſome *elegant illuſtration* of your ſubject from ſome of the *fine arts*, eſpecially *muſic*, *painting*, or *ſculpture*; and then what a delightful field of theory and hypotheſis will open for you widely to expatiate in? Then how aptly may you introduce ſome of the neweſt moſt faſhionable obſervations on thoſe arts? and, if this does not hold you out quite *twenty minutes*, you may ſeaſonably enough throw out in the cloſe a few pathetic complaints againſt the *ineffable* wickedneſs of the age; or rather (what will ſhew your *ſuperior taſte*) ſome arguments to prove

that the world is daily growing *better and better*, in this poliſhed, humane, and happy age: notwithſtanding what preachers and moraliſts are continually declaiming to the contrary; but there will be *ſome impropriety* if you ſhould inadvertently put *both* into the *ſame* ſermon.

Mem. Inſtead of the *old-faſhioned* theological phraſes, uſe as many *modern* ones as you can; eſpecially thoſe borrowed from the French. *Exemp. grat.*—Inſtead of the *day of judgment*, it is much more genteel to ſay the *grand day of eclairciſſement*——and many other ſuch phraſes, if you are well verſed in the French, you may elegantly adopt from that language. Theſe phraſes may be peculiarly well introduced to the moſt *polite* audiences, as they partly take off thoſe *harſh diſagreeable ideas*, which the *vulgar Engliſh* phraſes (day of judgment, hell, &c.) are unfortunately apt to convey to many *perſons of condition*.

ACADEMICAL INTELLIGENCE.

O— C—, Oxford.

DURING theſe hard times, when the poor are ſo much diſtreſſed by the dearth of proviſions and want of employment, the young men of this univerſity, particularly of *one* college, have ſhewn the ſincereſt compaſſion for their ſufferings, by their unwearied *nightly labours*, in order to make work for them, eſpecially for the trades of glazier and carpenter. They ſally out almoſt every night on theſe *boneficent* and *generous exploits* of breaking windows and doors, not (as ſome are apt very uncandidly to imagine) from any pleaſure they take in alarming, or doing miſchief to, any of their fellow collegians, but ſolely with the *benevolent view* of finding employment for the indigent artificers. It is remarkable, that they uſually feel the ſtrongeſt emotions of this benevolence when their ſpirits are *exalted by wine* and other generous liquors, and therefore they ſeldom begin theſe, their *public ſpirited labours* for the relief of the poor, till about midnight; when they are uſually *elevated* to a ſufficient pitch by what they have drank. Indeed all exhilerating liquors are generally found to open the heart to the moſt enlarged views of things; it is no wonder then that they inſpire and animate benevolence: as it was Horace's opinion that even Cato's virtue glowed with the moſt fervid warmth, whenever he took a chearful cup,

——— *dicitur & priſci Catonis*
Sæpe mero caluiſſe *virtus*.

If we tranſlate *virtus*, valour or proweſs, this ſentence is very applicable to many of our academical youth, whoſe valour is often ſo inflamed with wine (though I can hardly compliment our *Oxford port* with the title of *merum*) that it diſplays itſelf, not only in *ſporting* * *doors* and breaking windows, but alſo ſometimes in throwing tables, chairs, and almoſt all the furniture of a room out of window. Theſe latter exploits, whenever they happen, are uſually performed in the rooms of a friend, who has invited them to an entertainment; chiefly, I ſuppoſe, in order to ſhew their *obliging ſolicitude* for him, in return for his civilities, leſt his furniture, eſpecially if it be rich or elegant, ſhould adminiſter to his luxury, and thereby *enervate the manly vigour* of his mind. Theſe men of ſpirit, who make ſuch a noble ſtand againſt the growing luxury of the age, ſeem to belong to that ſect of philoſophers, who think the *pure ſtate of nature* the moſt happy. This perhaps may be another reaſon, beſides their *compaſſionate concern* for the diſtreſſed unemployed poor, why they ſo induſtriouſly demoliſh theſe inventions of art, theſe fruits of civilization, which they think ſo pernicious, theſe implements of luxury, viz. *tables, chairs, doors, windows*, &c. which have all contributed to remove man to ſo great a diſtance from the *pure ſtate of nature*.

A Solution to the Queſtion propoſed in the London Magazine *for* March, *p.* 137. *By* Robert Langley, *of* Hitchin *in* Hertfordſhire.

LET $3x$ = each ſide, and $4x$ = the Baſe. Then (per 47. E. 1.) $x\sqrt{5}$ = the perpendicular. Therefore $2x^2\sqrt{5}$ = area of the Triangle, and $10x$ = the Perimeter: Conſequently $2x^2\sqrt{5} = 50x$, per queſt. Whence $x = \sqrt{125} = 15$. Therefore the ſides are each = 45, the baſe = 60,

* *A phraſe ſignifying the* academical exercitation *of breaking them open by kicking, &c.*

and

and the perpendicular = 25. Hence, the diameter of the circumſcribing circle may be eaſily found = 81.

☞ *The types in our next.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inſerting the following queſtion in your next London Magazine, you will greatly oblige,

You very humble ſervant,

J. W.

SUPPOSE an eſtate of 38 l. 7 s. 5d. *per annum* is to commence after the expiration of ſixteen years: what is the preſent value thereof if it is to be ſold, allowing 4 l. *per cent.* intereſt to the purchaſer?

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The POET'S PLEASURES.

THE grove high-waving, and the ſunny hill,
The ſtowery mead, and ſoftly-murmuring ſtream,
The poet's breaſt with ſecret pleaſures fill
And bid his ſoaring ſoul aſpire to fame:
When Heſperus gilds the placid brow of eve,
And gently leads the ſtarry train along,
Her rays ſerene, inſpiring influence give,
And from his heart call forth the lofty ſong:
Theſe vivid objects, by ignoble ſouls,
Of vulgar mold, unconſcious are ſeen,
O'er them in vain night's ſoft ey'd regent rolls,
In vain to them ſhe opes the nobleſt ſcene.
Not ſo the favour'd bard, whoſe glowing breaſt
Th' enthuſiaſtic, kindling impulſe fires,
Of ſofter ſtamp, with finer feelings bleſt,
Each object ſtrikes him, warms him, and inſpires.
When the loud north-wind veils the frowning ſkies
In clouds, and the fair face of day excludes,
Amid the heart-depreſſing ſcene he joys,
And frigid winter's rigorous power eludes;
But when the young, the warbling ſpring appears crown'd,
Jocund and boon, with vernal honours
When odoriferous ſpoils, Favonius bears
On balmy wing, and flowers adorn the ground,
Her vivifying influence awakes
Each ſoft ſenſation of the intender'd ſoul,
His raptur'd mind a willing priſoner takes,
And mildly bids the gentler paſſions roll.
Oft, lonely wandering, in the mid wood ſhades,
Fair Fancy's fields mild opening to his view,
Well-pleas'd amidſt her fairy bow'rs he treads,
Joyful her ſcenes ideal to renew;
Or liſtens to immortal Milton's rage,
Or rural Thomſon's moralizing lyre;
Hears witty Young with ſtubborn vice engage
Or pour in ſtrain ſublime, his holy fire.
Or with a taſte ſuperior, proud to riſe
On wing ſeraphic to yon' bleſt abode,
Anticipate the promiſe of the ſkies,
And walk, in thought, th' irremiable road:
'Till the bright morn of day celeſtial dawns
And ſounds ſymphonious charm his liſtening ear,
While earth's gay ſcenes, her viſionary lawns,
And cloud topt tow'rs, diſſolve, and diſappear.
Let me thus live, ye powers, with genius fir'd:
O may its influence animate my rage,
May all my ſoul by virtue be inſpir'd,
And with her precepts brighten fancy's page!

Shipſton upon Stour. B. F.

On the Approach of Summer.

HOAR winter's dreary blaſts are o'er and gone,
Favonius breathes along the fertile vale,
The balmy muſk-roſe and the lily pale,
The Crocus and the Hyacynth are blown.
Now oft my feet ſhall wander forth alone
To wooe the melancholy nightingale,
That at ſoft eventide her plaintive tale.
Warbles, and fills the woods with her ſweet moan.
Oh lead me, Fancy, to the Muſe's bower;
Teach my rude hand to touch the trembling lyre,
Ah! ceaſe, ye flattering dreams of wealth and power,
Ah! ceaſe to fan ambitions hopeleſs fire!
But flow in calm content the peaceful hour,
Unvext with eating cares or vain deſire.

Written under the Picture of Cupid *aiming an arrow.*

WHO is that winged beauteous boy? 'tis Love;
Beauty's his mother; vig'rous youth his ſire.
Where was he born? In yon ſequeſtred grove.
What time? When ſpring did genial thoughts inſpire.
Who nurs'd him? Young Deſire. She gave the boy
Delicious food; ſweet kiſſes, amorous glances,
The floral game of romps, and every joy,
Each ſoft allurement, that the ſoul intrances.
Whence doth he war ſo valiantly defy?
Becauſe his wars all ſoft and harmleſs are;
And, if he falls, ſo pleaſing 'tis to die,
The fear of death can never him deter.

EPIGRAM

EPIGRAM *on the Miſery of* JOB.

WHEN poor Job was afflicted with loſs of his wealth,
The devil contriv'd the downfall of his houſe.
There deſtroy'd all his children; and robb'd him of health, [ſpouſe.
Whilſt, more to afflict him, he left him his

The TENDER HUSBAND.

WE read that Orpheus fetch'd his wife from hell.
But mark it, ladies! hiſtory no where ſaith
That any *wife* e'er lov'd *her ſpouſe* ſo well,
As to deliver *him* from the realms of death.

QUERY *to a* PHYSICIAN.

WHENCE is it that they, to whom ſick you preſcribe,
Are called your *patients*, good doctor declare?
Sure we ſcarce need be told by the medical tribe, [care!
How much we need *patience* when under their

EPIGRAM.

HOW many good laws have our parliaments made?
And, of breaking how many we make a mere jeſt? [*laws be obey'd*;
Let 'em e'en make one more law: *that*
Which, alas! would be broken as ſoon as the reſt.

TIT FOR TAT.

OLD Time kills us all
Rich and poor, great and ſmall,
And 'tis therefore we rack our invention,
Throughout all our days,
In finding out ways,
To kill *him* by way of prevention.

EPIGRAM.

THE young ſpendthrift *deteſts* the old covetous miſer, [thrift: and why, ſir?
Yet the miſer's *well pleas'd* with the ſpend-
I'll tell you—the miſer is very content
To *find gulls that will borrow* at twenty per cent.

On that text of Scripture "when thy right Eye offends thee pluck it out, &c."

IF whene'er they offend, our *right eyes* were pluck'd out; [I doubt.
Ere long the whole world would be *one cy'd*,

APOLOGY *for* AVARICE.

WHEN the mind that's *with little content* we commend,
With what reaſon is *avarice* ſo ſtrongly condemn'd?
For, tho' mankind's natural wants are *but ſmall*,
Yet is *avarice* contented, with *nothing at all*.

Epitaph on Two Infants buried at Chipping-Norton, Oxfordſhire.

FAIR innocence, in morn of life ſcarce blown,
See by too haſty death cut rudely down:
But kinder heaven, that all can do but wrong,
Gives life that never ends, that's ever young.
Now, gentle ſhades, your ſouls enlarg'd can tell [well.
None die too ſoon, whoſe change is made ſo
Your peaceful ſleep, dear aſhes, here, is ſuch,
Our *faith's* too *little*, if our *grief's* too *much*.

On a Lady, whoſe Death was haſtened by Anxiety for the Determination of a Law Suit, on which almoſt the whole Fortune of her Huſband depended.

TROPHIES in vain the ſilent tomb adorn,
But here a huſband and a ſon ſhall mourn,
The lov'd remains of her, who, wife and good,
Firm in the peaceful paths of virtue trod.
Complete ſhe ſhone thro' every ſcene of life,
The tender parent and endearing wife;
With ea'ry charm, with ev'ry grace ſupply'd,
Unequal to a *world of ſtrife*, ſhe dy'd.

The LOVERS INVOCATION *on* OLD TIME.

Wrote extempore *on ſeeing an amorous young Couple unwilling to part.*

STAY, wither'd Time, where would you fly?
Sure none reveres you more than I.
While lovers meet your pace refrain,
When parted, make it up again.
Oh! wield your never erring ſteel,
Againſt thoſe hearts no paſſion feel,
Pity your faithful nymph and ſwain,
And turn our Time-piece o'er again.

A. Z.

The Words of ſome of the favourite Catches and Glees performed at Ranelagh Houſe, *on the 12th of* May.

GLEE.

The LOVE RAPTURE.

FAIR the op'ning lily blows,
Sweet the fragrant citron grows,
Which perfumes the eaſtern grove:
Say, can ought with theſe compare?
Oh, much fairer, ſweeter far,
Bloom the charms of her I love!

GLEE *by Dr.* ARNE.

ON CHLOE SLEEPING.

HUSH to peace each ruder wind
Purling rill, in ſilence roll,
While on roſy bed reclin'd,
Sleeps the charmer of my ſoul.

Chaſe

Chaſte Diana, watch my treaſure,
Guard her beauty from alarms:
Let no ſatyr's brutal pleaſure
Dare invade her blooming charms.

I, thy ſoldier, muſt away;
Then adieu, thou lovely fair:
Should'ſt thou wake, and bid me ſtay,
Courage would diſſolve to air.

GLEE *Elegiac.* *By Mr.* NORRIS.

On the Death of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

O'ER William's tomb, with love and grief oppreſt,
Britannia mourns her hero, now at reſt:
Not tears alone; but praiſes too ſhe gives,
Due to the guardian of our laws and lives;
Nor ſhall that laurel ever fade with years,
Whoſe leaves are water'd with a nation's tears.

CATCH.

A DRINKING SONG.

Q. WHICH is the propereſt day to drink?
Saturday, Sunday, Monday?
A. Each is the propereſt day, I think—
Why would we name but one day?
Q. Tell me but yours, I'll mention my day—
Let us but fix on ſome day?
A. Tueſday, Wedn'ſday, Thurſday, Friday,
Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

The laſt GRAND CHORUS.

ANACREON: *Or,* GENIUS REWARDED.

APOLLO, gay rob'd in the radiance of light,
Anacreon meant to reward:
Plump Bacchus had ſworn to encourage the wight,
And Cupid was fond of the bard.

The God of the day, with a heavenly ſmile,
Complacent, his vot'ry beſpake—
If love, or good wine, ſullen care can beguile,
Thou'rt free, thine election to make.

This grant, ſaid the poet, I fain wou'd improve——
Muſt only one tranſport be mine?
When drinking, you know is a whet to fond love,
And love, the true zeſt to good wine.

Let both then impreſs of thy wiſdom the ſtamp,
Or quench my poetical fire;
The ſpirits of each muſt illumine my lamp,
Or Phœbus in vain would inſpire.

The Gods held a council—when thus 'twas decreed—
"True genius ſhall rigour defy;
Kind Bacchus, for thee the ripe Vintage ſhall bleed
And Cupid ſoft Beauty ſupply."

Tranſlation of his Catholick Majeſty's Ordinance for the Baniſhment of the Jeſuits. (See p. 233.)

PRAGMATIC SANCTION,

Of his majeſty, with force of law,

For the baniſhment from theſe kingdoms of the regulars of the company; for the ſeizure of their temporalities, and the prohibition for ever of their re-eſtabliſhment; with the other precautions therein expreſſed.

In the year [The arms of Spain] 1767.

In MADRID:

At the royal printing office of the Gazette.

DON CARLOS, by the grace of God, King of Caſtile, Arragon, and the Two Sicilies; of Jeruſalem, Granada and Toledo; of Valencia, Galicia and Majorca; of Seville, Sardinia and Corſica; of Murcia, Jaen and the Algarves; of Algezira, Gibraltar, and the Canary Iſlands, of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, iſlands and continent of the Ocean; archduke of Auſtria, duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Milan; count of Apſburg, Flanders, Tirol, and Barcelona; lord of Biſcay, and Molina, &c.——To the Moſt Serene Prince Don Carlos, my dear and well-beloved ſon; to the infantos, prelates, dukes, marquiſſes, counts, men of ſubſtance, priors of orders, commendataries and ſub-commendataries, commanding officers of garriſons, priſons and other places; and to the preſident and others of my council, auditors of my ſeveral audiences, mayors and other officers of my houſhold, court and chanceries; and to all peace officers, ſuperiors, aſſiſtants, governors, intendants major and ordinary, and to all other judges and magiſtrates whatever of theſe my kingdoms, whether their juriſdiction be royal, feodal, abbatial and holding of certain orders, and whatever be their ſtate, condition, quality or pre-eminence, as well thoſe who now are, as thoſe who ſhall be hereafter, and to all and every one of you:

KNOW YE, that, in conformity with the opinion of my royal council extraordinary, aſſembled in conſequence of the former occurrences of the 29th of laſt January, and of what has been expoſed to me by perſons of the moſt eminent character and known experience, all agreeing in the ſame ſentiment: moved by conſiderations of the moſt weighty kind, relative to the duty incumbent on me of keeping my people in due ſubordination, tranquility and juſtice, and by other urgent, juſt and neceſſary cauſes, which I reſerve within my own royal breaſt: Making uſe of that ſupreme, oeconomic authority which the almighty has lodged in my hands for the protection

protection of my ſubjects, and maintenance of the reſpect due to my crown, I have come to the reſolution of ordering to be baniſhed out of all my dominions of Spain and the Indies, and of the Philippine and other adjacent iſlands, the regulars of the company, as well prieſts as coadjutors or lay members, who have made their firſt profeſſion; as alſo ſuch of their novices as ſhall be diſpoſed to follow them; and that all the temporalities of the company in my dominions be ſeized: and, for the uniform execution thereof throughout the ſame, I have, by another royal decree of mine of the 27th of February, given full and excluſive commiſſion and authority to Count Aranda, preſident of my council, with power to proceed forthwith to take ſuch meaſures as may be adequate thereto.

I. And, in like manner, I have come to the reſolution of ordering my council to make my aforeſaid royal determination known through all theſe kingdoms; acquainting all the other religious orders with the ſhare they deſervedly poſſeſs in my confidence, ſatisfaction and eſteem, on account of their fidelity and doctrine; of their compliance with their monaſtic inſtitutes; of their exemplary ſervices done to the church, of their commendable attention to ſtudy, of their ſufficiency in point of the numbers of their individuals, towards aſſiſting the biſhops and parochial paſtors in the ſpiritual nutriment of ſouls; as alſo of their forbearing to meddle with government affairs, as matters quite foreign to, and wide of, a retired and religious life.

II. I have alſo ſignified to the Reverend Dioceſan Prelates, eccleſiaſtical communities and chapters, and other eſtabliſhments, and bodies-politic of the kingdom, that the weighty motives, which, to my great regret, have compelled me to take this neceſſary meaſure, are reſerved within my royal mind; barely making uſe of my oeconomic power, without proceeding to other ſteps; following in this the bent of my royal clemency, as father and protector of my people.

III. I declare, that, in the ſeizure of the company's temporalities, are compriſed their goods and chattels, as well moveable as immoveable, or eccleſiaſtic revenues, which they are legitimately poſſeſſed of in the kingdom, without prejudice to the encumbrances thereon, to the will of founders, or to the alimentary life-annuities of its individuals, which ſhall be of 100 peſos during life to the prieſts, and 90 to the lay members, to be paid out of the general ſtock formed of the company's effects.

IV. In theſe alimentary annuities are not to be compriſed any foreign jeſuits who have no lawful exiſtence in my dominions, either within their colleges, or without them, or in private houſes, dreſſed in the tunic or garb of abbots, and whatever be the office they are employed in; all ſuch being required to quit my dominions, without any diſtinction.

V. Neither are novices to be comprehended in the alimentary proviſions, who, of their own accord, ſhall chuſe to follow the reſt, as being under no ties of profeſſion to follow them, but at perfect liberty to ſeparate from them.

VI. I declare, that if any jeſuit quit the territory of the eccleſiaſtic ſtate whereunto, they are all tranſported, or give the court any juſt motive of reſentment by his actions or writings, the penſion aſſigned him ſhall thenceforth ceaſe. And though I am not to preſume, that the body of the company will, in violation of the ſtricteſt and higheſt duties, cauſe or permit any of its individuals to write any thing contrary to the reſpect and ſubmiſſion due to my reſolution, under title or pretext of apologies, or juſtifications, tending to diſturb the peace of my kingdoms; or contribute to that purpoſe through their private emiſſaries; nevertheleſs, in that unexpected caſe, the penſion to all ſhall ceaſe.

VII. Every ſix months one half the annual penſion allotted to the jeſuits, ſhall be paid them out of the bank del Giro, through the channel of my miniſter in Rome, who ſhall take particular care to inform himſelf of ſuch as die, or forfeit their penſion through their own fault, that the amount may be deducted.

VIII. Concerning the adminiſtration and equivalent applications of the company's effects to pious uſes, ſuch as the endowment of poor pariſhes, of incorporated ſeminaries, houſes of charity and other compaſſionate inſtitutes, after firſt conſulting the opinion of the eccleſiaſtical ordinaries, in what may be neceſſary and meet; I reſerve ſeperately to myſelf the taking ſuch meaſures, as that true piety may not be anywiſe defrauded, nor any injury done to the public good, or to private property.

IX. I prohibit and enact, as a general law and regulation, that no individual of the company in particular, or any in a body or comunity, be ever henceforth capable of being readmitted into all or any of my kingdoms, under any pretext or colour whatſoever; nor ſhall my council, or any other tribunal, admit of any application for that purpoſe: on the contrary, the magiſtrates, by way of prevention, ſhall exert the moſt rigorous meaſures againſt all refractory abettors and cooperators of the like intent, puniſhing them as diſturbers of the public peace.

X. No one of the actual profeſſed Jeſuits, though he ſhould quit the order with the pope's formal licence, and become a ſecular prieſt, or clerk, or paſs into any other order ſhall ever be qualified to return again into theſe kingdoms, without obtaining my ſpecial permiſſion.

XI. In caſe of his obtaining it, which will be granted on proper informations that, he

he ſhall be obliged to take an oath of allegiance in the hands of the preſident of my council; faithfully promiſing never to communicate, in public or private, with the members or general of the company, nor to uſe any means, ſteps, or inſinuations, directly or indirectly in the company's favour on pain of being dealt with as a ſtate criminal; and the privileged * proofs ſhall be in full force againſt him.

XII. Nor ſhall he be qualified to teach, preach, or confeſs in theſe kingdoms, though, as has been ſaid, he may have quitted the order, and thrown off obedience to its general: he may however, enjoy eccleſiaſtical livings, to which no ſuch offices are annexed.

XIII. No one of my ſubjects, though a ſecular or regular clergyman, ſhall aſk any letter of ſodality of the general of the company, or of any one elſe in his name, on pain of being dealt with as a ſtate criminal; and the privileged proofs ſhall equally be in force againſt him.

XIV. All ſuch as actually have them ſhall be obliged to ſurrender them to the preſident of my council, or to the juſtices and magiſtrates of the kingdom, to be tranſmitted and placed among the records; and no farther uſe be made of them for the future, without their paſt poſſeſſion thereof being hurtful to them, provided they punctually make the ſaid ſurrender; and the magiſtrates ſhall ſecrete the names of thoſe who deliver them up, that thus they may occaſion them no infamy.

XV. Whoever ſhall hold correſpondence with jeſuits, it being generally and abſolutely forbidden, ſhall be puniſhed in proportion to his guilt.

XVI. I expreſsly forbid that any body do write, declaim, or make any ſtir, on pretext of theſe meaſures, either for or againſt them: on the contrary, I enjoin ſilence in this matter to all my ſubjects: and I ordain, that the violators thereof be puniſhed as guilty of high treaſon.

XVII. To prevent all diſputes and miſunderſtandings between private perſons, to whom it belongs not to judge, or to interpret the ſovereign's commands, I expreſsly ordain, that nobody do write, print, or employ papers, or works, touching the expulſion of the jeſuits out of my dominions, without having the government's eſpecial leave: and I forbid the judge of the preſ., his ſubdelegates, and all the magiſtrates of my kingdoms to grant ſuch leaves: all which are to be wholly under the controul of the preſident and miniſters of my council with the knowledge of my attorney-general.

XVIII. I moſt ſtrictly charge the right reverend dioceſan prelates and ſuperiors of regular orders, that they do not ſuffer their ſubjects to write, print or declaim upon this ſubject, inaſmuch as they would be made reſponſible for the unſuſpected breach on the part of any of them; which I declare to be compriſed in the law of the King Don John I. and in the royal ſchedula circularly put forth by my council on the 18th of September of laſt year, in order to the more punctual execution thereof, to which all are bound to contribute; for that it concerns the good order of the public, and the credit of its ſeveral individuals, to avoid drawing upon themſelves the effects of my royal diſpleaſure.

XIX. I order my council, in conformity with what is here before expreſſed, to diſpatch and publiſh the moſt ſtrict and proper royal pragmatic, that it may reach to the knowledge of all my ſubjects; and that for the punctual, ſpeedy and invariable accompliſhment thereof, the juſtices and territorial tribunals, do inviolably obſerve, publiſh and execute the puniſhments above declared againſt all thoſe who ſhall commit any breach of theſe diſpoſitions; and that they do for this purpoſe give all neceſſary orders, with preference to every other buſineſs whatever, inaſmuch as it concerns my royal ſervice: for the ampler knowledge of which, I have ordered copies of my royal decree to be tranſmitted to the councils of the inquiſition, of the Indies, of the orders and of the revenue, for their reſpective intelligence and accompliſhment thereof. And for the full and invariable obſervance of it, the royal decree of the 27th of March, containing the foregoing reſolution, which was ordered to be kept and fulfilled according to its expreſs tenor, having been publiſhed this day in full council, it was agreed to diſpatch the preſent in form of law and pragmatic ſanction, as if it were made and promulgated in aſſemblies of the ſtates; therefore it is my will that this be and paſs for ſuch, without oppoſition of any kind whatſoever: to which end, ſo far as may be neceſſary, I abrogate and annual all things which are or may be contrary to the ſame. Wherefore I charge the right reverend the archbiſhops, biſhops, ſuperiors of regular orders, mendicant and monacal viſitors, vicars, and other prelates and eccleſiaſtical judges of theſe my kingdoms, that they obſerve the above expreſſed law and pragmatic ſanction according to its tenor, without permitting any infraction thereof under any pretence, or in any manner whatſoever. And I command thoſe of my council, the preſident and auditors, officers of my houſhold and court of my other audiences and chanceries, aſſiſtant governors, ſerjeants major and ordinary, and other judges and juſtices of all my dominions, that they do keep, fulfil and execute the aforeſaid law and pragmatic ſanction, and cauſe it to be kept and obſerved in all and every particular, taking for that purpoſe all the meaſures requiſite, without need of any farther declara-

* *Concurring circumſtances; or one living witneſs.*

tion than the preſent, which is to have its punctual execution, from the day of its publication in Madrid, and in the other cities, towns and villages of theſe my kingdoms, in the uſual manner: it ſo behoving for my royal ſervice, and the tranquillity, good and benefit of the public weal of my ſubjects: for ſuch is my pleaſure; and that the printed copy of this my letter, ſigned by Don Ignatius Stephen de Higareda, ſenior clerk of my chamber, and of the management of my council, ſhall bear the ſame credit as the original.

Given at Pardo, the ſecond of April, One thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſixty and ſeven years.

I the KING.

I Don Joſeph Ignacio de Goyeneche, ſecretary to our lord the king, cauſed it to be written out, by his command.

The count of Aranda,
Don Franciſco Cepeda,
Don Jacinto de Todo,
Don Franciſco de Salazar y Agnero,
Don Joſeph Manuel Domingues,
Regiſtrada,
Don Nicolas Berdugo, lieutenant of the High Chancellor,
D. Nicolas Berdugo.

PUBLICATION.

IN the town of Madrid on the ſecond day of the month of April, of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty and ſeven years, before the gates of the royal palace, facing the principal balcony of our lord the king, and at the gate of Guadalajara, where the public buſineſs of merchants and tradeſmen is carried on; in the preſence of Don John Stephen de Salaverri, D. John Antony de Pennaredonda, D. Benedict Antony de Barreda, D. Peter Ximenez de Meſa, mayors of the houſhold and court of his majeſty, the foregoing royal pragmatic ſanction was publiſhed with ſound of trumpets and kettle-drums, by the voice of the public crier, attended by ſeveral of the officers of the ſaid houſhold and court, and many other perſons ſtanding by; which J. D. Francis Lopez Navamuel, one of the ſenior clerks of the chamber to our lord the king, and of thoſe who aſſiſt in his council, do certify.

DON FRANCISCO LOPEZ NAVAMUEL.

I certify that this is a true Copy of the original royal pragmatic ſanction, and its publication.

D. IGNATIUS STEPHEN DE HIGAREDA.

A Short Sketch of a Democratical Form of Government. Addreſſed to Sig. Paoli. *By* Catherine Macaulay, *Author of the Hiſtory of* England.

WARM wiſhes for the welfare of yourſelf and illuſtrious countrymen, renowned Paoli! are the motives that ſtimulate me to addreſs you on the important ſubject of Corſican liberty. Free eſtabliſhments are ſubjects I have ſtudied with care; and the ſtrong rumours which prevail, that the Corſicans are going to eſtabliſh a republic, makes me addreſs you, as if this was the determined point to which your hopes were turned.

Of all the various models of republics, which have been exhibited for the inſtruction of mankind, it is only the democratical ſyſtem, rightly balanced, which can ſecure the virtue, liberty, and happineſs of ſociety. In ſuch conſtructions alone are to be found impaſſable bars to vicious pre-eminence; and the active ambition of man will ſtimulate him to attain excellence, where excellence can alone procure him diſtinctions. The very nature of ſlaviſh dependence and proud ſuperiority are equally baneful to the virtues inherent in mankind: The firſt, by ſedulous attention and mean adulation to pleaſe its maſter, undermines, and at laſt ſubdues, the innate generous principles of the ſoul; and the fond delights of ſuperiority extinguiſh all the virtues which ennoble human nature, ſuch as ſelf-denial, general benevolence, and the exalted paſſion of ſacrificing private views to public happineſs.

Having endeavoured to ſpecify the advantages accruing from a democratical republic, I ſhall enter, firſt, into thoſe things eſſential to the proper form of this ſpecies of government; and, ſecondly, into that part of the conſtitution which defends it from corruption.

It is neceſſary to the proper form of this republic, that there ſhould be two orders in the ſtate, viz. the ſenate and the people.

The firſt order is neceſſary becauſe in a well-conſtituted ſenate there is wiſdom; and, if this order is prevented by proper reſtraints from invading public liberty, they will be the ſureſt guardians of it. The ſecond order is neceſſary, becauſe that, without the people have authority enough to be thus claſſed, there can be no liberty.

The form of the republic being thus eſtabliſhed, let the debate be in the firſt order, viz. the ſenate; and the reſult in the ſecond order, viz. the people, tho' with the power of debating likewiſe.

Let not the number of men that repreſent the firſt order be above fifty, to prevent the confuſion which uſually ſprings from aſſemblies too numerous. Let the order of the people be repreſented by a certain number, of men not under two hundred and fifty, elected out of this order by the ſeveral diſtricts or cities into which this iſland may be divided.

Let the generals, admirals, civil magiſtrates, and officers of every important poſt, be taken out of the ſenatorial order, i. e. among thoſe who have held the rank of ſenators, with the privilege of having a vote in the

the ſenate during the time that they are in office, tho' not otherwiſe elected into that aſſembly. Let the power of electing theſe magiſtrates and officers be in the repreſentative body.

Let the ſenate, or its committee, meet thrice every week, or occaſionally, as the neceſſity of their office requires. Let the repreſentatives of the people meet at ſtated times, or occaſionally, as the neceſſity of their office requires.

Let there be the power of appeal from every court of juſtice to the ſenate, and then to the repreſentatives of the people.

Let the affairs of commerce, and all matters relative to the ſtate and executive powers of government, be determined by the repreſentative body, after they have been firſt debated in the ſenate; but let not the repreſentative aſſembly have the power of determining peace and war, impoſing taxes, the making and altering laws, till theſe ſubjects have been firſt debated by the ſenate, and propoſed by them to the collective body of the people. Let theſe propoſals be promulged one month before the meeting of the repreſentatives toward the paſſing them; that the people may have time to deliberate on them, and give what directions they ſhall judge proper to their repreſentatives.

Now, having ſettled what relates to the form and eſtabliſhed powers of the republic, we muſt conſider that part which defends it from corruption.

This muſt be conſidered under theſe two articles, viz. the rotation of all places of truſt, and the fixing the agrarian on a proper balance.

The rotation of all the places of truſt is ſo ſtrong a preſervative againſt the decay of a republic, that the Roman conſtitution, tho' otherwiſe defective, might perhaps have ſtood to this day, had the Romans never diſpenſed with that ſalutary ordinance. This diſpenſation was one of the fatal wounds, which hurried on its diſſolution in the very meridian of its glory. The prolongation of the commands of Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Cæſar, were the means which its unnatural, and too much pampered citizens made uſe of to deſtroy it. The downfall of this glorious republic has been a notable argument, with ſhallow politicians, againſt every conſtitution of this kind; but it ſerves wiſe legiſlators cautiouſly to avoid thoſe faults which produced this fatal effect.

The examination of the defective part of the Roman conſtitution will ſhew the importance of the ſecond article, viz. the fixing the agrarian on a proper balance."

The agrarian of the Roman republic was never fixed on a proper balance: Brutus and Publicola either did not foreſee the evil that ſuch a neglect would produce, or, content with the glory they had acquired, left this atchievement to ſucceeding patriots.

But this was the capital defect which brought this excellent fabric to decay; this was the defect which the Gracchi made ſuch generous efforts to amend. Had they ſucceeded in their attempt, the Roman republic might have been as immortal as time itſelf; for, had the agrarian been ever fixed on a proper balance, it muſt have prevented that extreme diſproportion in the circumſtances of her citizens, which gave ſuch weight of power to the ariſtocratical party, that it enabled them to ſubvert the fundamental principles of the government, and introduce thoſe innovations which ended in anarchy; anarchy produced its natural effect, viz. abſolute monarchy. Thus ended a government, whoſe ſalutary influence raiſed her citizens to a degree of perfection beyond the powers of vulgar conception; and thus ſucceeded a government, whoſe baneful influence debaſed its ſubjects to as low a ſtate of infamy, as that of the others had been great and glorious. A due conſideration of theſe effects will I hope, make manifeſt the neceſſity of the rotation and proper agrarian. There remains now to ſhew the beſt method of fixing theſe regulations.

Firſt, the rotation. Let the whole ſenate be changed once in three years, by a third part at a time, yearly. Let the vacant poſts be ſupplied from the body of the repreſentatives, by the election of the people. Let that body undergo the ſame rotation, and be ſupplied from the people. If any of the repreſentative members ſhould be elected into the ſenate, that are not by the courſe of the rotation to go out of the repreſentative council, their places muſt be ſupplied from the people. Let no member of either the ſenatorial or repreſentative body, be capable of re-election under the ſpace of three years. Let the admirals, generals, civil magiſtrates, and all the officers of important poſts, lay down their commiſſions at the end of the year, nor be capable of re-election under the aforeſaid time of probation. The rotation thus ſettled, we come to the ſecond conſideration, viz. the proper agrarian.

Let the agrarian be ſettled in ſuch a manner, that the balance of land inclines in favour of the popular ſide. To prevent the alteration which time would make in this balance, let the landed and perſonal effects of every man be equally divided at his deceaſe between the males, heirs of his body; in default of ſuch heirs, between his male heirs of the firſt and ſecond degree of relationſhip; always reſerving an ample proviſion for the widows of the deceaſed, and the education of female children.

This law, which excludes female heirſhip, is to prevent ariſtocratical accumulation of property and muſt be farther ſtrengthened by debarring females the bringing dower in marriage.

The proviſion for unmarried females muſt

be made by way of annuity out of the perſonal eſtate. Theſe, I think, are irreſiſtible bars to the alteration which time would otherwiſe make in the balance.

If the exigencies of the republic ſhould ever find it neceſſary to lodge the executive powers of government in the hands of one perſon, let there be a law made to limit it to one month. Let the repreſentative aſſembly have the power of nominationg the perſon, and continuing this command from month to month, if the exigencies of ſtate demand it; but let not any one perſon be capable of holding this office above a year.

The remedy of a dictator ſhould never be made uſe of, but in the moſt deſperate caſes; and, indeed, it is not probable that ſuch a government ſhould ever be in a ſituation to want it.

This, renowned Paoli! is but the rough ſketch of that only form of government which is capable of preſerving dominion and freedom to the people. If a farther correſpondence on the ſame ſubject ſhould prove agreeable to you and your illuſtrious countrymen, I ſhall in my next treat at large of the militia, the police, the education of youth, and other points neceſſary to good government, and the farther ſecurity of liberty.

The neceſſity of having an unreſtrained power lodged in ſome perſon, capable of the arduous taſk of ſettling ſuch a government as the above deſcribed, is too viſible to need any recommendation; nor is it leſs ſo, that there is no perſon ſo capable of this high employment as Signior Paoli, who having, long directed the councils of a brave people in the glorious ſtruggle for liberty, ſhould finiſh his career by making that liberty beneficial and permanent. This is an opportunity of immortalizing your name, renowned Paoli, which few men had within their power and fewer have had wiſdom enough to ſeize on, but rather through their folly have turned it to diſgrace and infamy. But that you may be ranked among the foremoſt of mortals, with Timoleon, Lycurgus, Solon, and Brutus, is the ſincere wiſh of your great admirer and very humble ſervant.

A Letter from a Mother in the Country to her Daughter in London.

Dear B.

I Received your affectionate letter, in which you inform me, that you was lately at the repreſentation of a comedy, called, The Way of the World. It has, I think, much humour, wit, and fine language. But, leaving criticiſm to the men, I ſhall write only of what belongs to a woman's province, I mean good morals, œconomy, and neatneſs. I do not doubt but you will take care not to corrupt your underſtanding or morals by admiring the vile characters expoſed in this, or any other play. You ſaw that luxury, lewdneſs, and deceit, were meer folly, and ended in ſhame.—That a thoughtleſs lover of flattery becomes a dupe to the mean artifices of a ſelfiſh intriguing fellow. That affectation and foibles are objects of ridicule, and that nothing is ſo beautiful as a good temper and a rational conduct. It is approved by your own conſcience, and gains the favour of God, and therefore is happineſs here and hereafter. It is likewiſe protected by the Engliſh law, which ſhews no mercy to thoſe that break it.

London, where you now reſide, is juſtly looked upon as an epitome of all that is excellent in the whole world, and it was the virtue of its inhabitants that raiſed it to ſo high a pitch of grandeur. It is by a patient continuance in well doing that people are enabled to make a figure in the world, and not by running after ſoft pleaſures which debaſe and enſlave the mind. Diligently obſerve the curioſities you ſee. Eyes that ſee not may ſuit a heathen idol, but cannot make you an object of adoration. I expect a good account from you of the manners of the Londoners, their buildings and other works of art, their trades, the entertainments of the ſtage, ſhips below bridge, and the ſermons you hear. Obſerve in the ſtreets the effects of vice, without aſſociating with the vicious: how raſhneſs and folly, ſloth and extravagance, intemperance and lewdneſs are attended with want and diſgrace, ill-health and ruin. You will ſee in the houſes of the virtuous the happy effects of truth and juſtice, induſtry and ſobriety, care and good œconomy. Candour, civility, and good manners, with a regular and becoming performance of all the duties of life introduce peace, credit, and happineſs. When a lazy, lewd, and dirty ſot begs of you, what he wants goodneſs to beſtow on himſelf, it muſt raiſe your averſion to vice, which is both filthy and deſtructive.

But every right action has in it a beauty, decorum, and amiableneſs. Its attendants are eſteem, praiſe, friendſhip, and ſucceſs. It makes you a friend to yourſelf and human ſociety. The mention of ſociety reminds me that all the ſocial duties are contained in one general command of our wiſe lawgiver and ſaviour, "Do as you would be done unto."

In ſo polite a place as London you will learn to be cleanly in your dreſs and perſon, genteel and obliging in your behaviour, ſweet in your temper, modeſt and decent in every thing *.

Be ſure to offend none, excepting thoſe whom virtue requires you to offend, and treat with ſcorn and contempt. Though our ſex is weak, yet we ought to be champions for virtue; therefore when you meet with an immodeſt man, ſhun him without the leaſt delay; his company is infectious.

Let

* *Sure this letter from our correſpondent was written an hundred years ago.*

Let all your paſſions move at the command of reaſon; they always brutalize thoſe they govern. Never neglect the public worſhip, or your private prayers, and endeavour to improve yourſelf in knowledge uſeful to one in your ſtation. Examine your conduct daily, that you may rectify errors, and prevent their growing into habits. Read the ingenious ſermons on female virtue, that you may learn to know and reverence yourſelf. Conſider the end, and you will not do amiſs. I flatter myſelf that you will not be diſpleaſed with the length of my letter, becauſe you always uſed to be fond of the inſtruction of,

Your affectionate mother,

May 15, 1767. A. B.

Extracts from The preſent Method of inoculating for the Small-Pox, &c. &c. *By* Thomas Dimſdale, *M. D.*

THE doctor, for various good reaſons, declines inoculating children under two years old. "But children above this period may be inoculated more freely; nor does there appear any reaſon to exclude healthy adults of any age, perſons of ſeventy having paſſed through this proceſs with the utmoſt eaſe, and without occaſioning the leaſt painful apprehenſion for the event.

In reſpect to conſtitution greater liberties may be taken than have heretofore been judged admiſſible: perſons afflicted with various chronic complaints, of ſcrophulous, ſcorbutic, and arthritic habits; perſons of unwieldy corpulency, and of intemperate and irregular lives, have all paſſed through this diſeaſe as the moſt temperate, healthy, and regular. But thoſe who labour under any acute or critical diſeaſes, or their effects, are obviouſly unfit and improper ſubjects. So likewiſe are thoſe where there are evident marks of corroſive acrimonious humours, or where there is a manifeſt debility of the whole frame from inanition or any other cauſe; all theſe ſhould be treated in a proper manner previous to the introduction of this diſeaſe. Conſtitutions diſpoſed to frequent returns of intermittents, ſeem likewiſe juſtly exceptionable, eſpecially as the preparatory regimen may in ſome habits increaſe this tendency. I have known, however, inſtances of ſevere ague fits attacking perſons between the inſertion of the matter and the eruption of the pock, and even during maturation, when the bark has been given liberally and with ſucceſs, the principal buſineſs, in the mean time, ſuffering no injury or interruption.

Among the circumſtances generally conſidered as more or leſs propitious to inoculation, the ſeaſon of the year has hitherto been deemed a matter of ſome importance. Spring and autumn, for the moſt part, have been recommended as being the moſt temperate ſeaſons; the cold of winter, and the ſummer heats, having been judged unfavourable for this proceſs. But experience does not juſtify theſe opinions; for, according to the beſt obſervation I have been able to make, inoculated perſons have generally had more puſtules in ſpring than at any other time of the year; and epidemic diſeaſes being commonly moſt frequent in autumn, eſpecially fluxes, intermittents, and ulcerated ſore throats, all which are liable to mix more or leſs with the ſmall-pox, the autumn, upon this account, does not ſeem to be the moſt favourable ſeaſon in general.

My opinion is, that conſidering the ſurprizing and indiſputable benefits ariſing at all times to patients in the ſmall-pox, from the free admiſſion of freſh cool air and evacuation which will appear from ſome caſes hereafter ſubjoined, we may ſafely inoculate in all ſeaſons, provided care be taken to ſcreen the patients as much as poſſible from heat in ſummer, and to prevent them from keeping themſelves too warm, and too much ſhut up, as they are naturally diſpoſed to do, from the weather in winter. And it is well known, that many have been inoculated in the depth of winter, and ſome during the greateſt heat in ſummer, without ſuffering any injury or inconvenience from either.

When ſeaſons, however, are marked with any peculiar epidemics, of ſuch a kind eſpecially as may render a mild diſeaſe more untractable, it may perhaps be moſt prudent not to inoculate while ſuch diſeaſes are prevalent."

"In directing the preparatory regimen, I principally aim at theſe points: to reduce the patient, if in high health, to a low and more ſecure ſtate; to ſtrengthen the conſtitution if too low; to correct what appears vitiated, and to clear the ſtomach and bowels, as much as may be, from all crudities and their effects. With this view, I order ſuch of my patients as conſtitute the firſt claſs, and who are by much the majority, to live in the following manner: to abſtain from all animal food, including broths, alſo butter and cheeſe, and from all fermented liquors, excepting ſmall beer, which is allowed ſparingly, and from all ſpices, and whatever poſſeſſes a manifeſt heating quality. The diet is to conſiſt of pudding, gruel, ſago, milk, rice-milk, fruit pyes, greens, roots, and vegetables of all the kinds in ſeaſon, prepared or raw. Eggs, though not to be eat alone, are allowed in puddings, and butter in pye-cruſt; the patients are to be careful that they do not eat ſuch a quantity as to overload their ſtomachs, even of this kind of food. Tea, coffee, or chocolate are permitted for breakfaſt, to thoſe who chuſe or are accuſtomed to them.

In this manner they are to proceed about nine or ten days before the operation; during which period, at nearly equal diſtances, they

they are directed to take three doſes of the following powder, either made into pills, or mixed with a little ſyrup or jelly, at bed-time, and a doſe of Glauber's ſalt, diſſolved in thin water-gruel, each ſucceeding morning.

The powder is compoſed of eight grains of calomel, the ſame quantity of the compound powder of crabs claws, and one eighth part of a grain of emetic tartar. Inſtead of emetic tartar, I have ſometimes ſubſtituted two grains of precipitated ſulphur of antimony. In order to facilitate the diviſion of the doſes a large quantity is prepared at once, and great care taken that the mixture is well performed.

This quantity is uſually ſufficient for a healthy ſtrong man; and the doſe muſt be leſſened for women or children according to their age and ſtrength, as well as for perſons advanced in years.

The firſt doſe is commonly ordered at the commencement of the courſe; the ſecond, three or four days after; and the third, about the eighth or ninth day; and I chuſe to inoculate the day after the laſt doſe has been taken. On the days of purging, broths are allowed, and the patients are deſired to abſtrain from unprepared vegetables.

What has hitherto been ſaid concerning the preparation, muſt be conſidered as proper only for the young or middle aged, in a good ſtate of health; but among thoſe who are deſirous of inoculation are often found tender, delicate, and weakly women, men of bad ſtamina, valetudinarians by conſtitution, by illneſs, or intemperance, alſo aged perſons and children; and for theſe a very different treatment is directed; a milder courſe of medicine, rather of the alterative than purgative kind, is here preferable; and in many inſtances, an indulgence in ſome light animal food, with a glaſs or two of wine in caſe of lowneſs, is not only allowable, but neceſſary to ſupport a proper degree of ſtrength, eſpecially in an advanced age.

Children whoſe bowels are often tender, and ought not to be ruffled by ſtrong purges, yet require a mild mercurial, and bear it well: beſides emptying the bowels of crudities, it is a good ſecurity againſt worms and their effects, which are ſometimes of themſelves perplexing enough, and produce ſometimes very alarming and even fatal diſorders.

Indeed the particular ſtate of health of every perſon entering upon the preparatory courſe ſhould be inquired into and conſidered. Inattention to this has, I am ſatisfied, done great miſchief, and particularly the indiſcreet uſe of mercurials, whereby a ſalivation has often been raiſed, to the riſque of impairing good conſtitutions, and the ruin of ſuch as were previouſly weak and infirm. The diſtinctions and treatment neceſſary, will be obvious to thoſe who are acquainted with the animal œconomy and medical practice.

The time of menſtruation has generally been the guide in reſpect to the inoculation of women; that the whole of the diſeaſe might be over within the menſtrual period. This I commonly obſerve, when I can chuſe my time without any inconvenience, and inoculate ſoon after the evacuation ceaſes: though I have no reaſon to decline performing the operation at any time, as I can produce many examples in which no inconvenience has ariſen, nor any difference been obſervable, when this circumſtance has been diſregarded.

Women with child have likewiſe been inoculated and done well, yet ſome particular emergency ſhould be pleaded in excuſe for it in their ſituation, as it may be attended with ſome hazard. I have not inoculated any woman whom I knew to be pregnant; but ſome who concealed their pregnancy have been inoculated by me, who, I fancy, hoped for an event that did not happen, I mean miſcarriages; one of theſe had a child born nine weeks after inoculation, at the full time, with diſtinct marks of the diſeaſe, though the mother had very few eruptions."

"The manner of communicating this diſtemper by inoculation in this country, has of late been the following: A thread is drawn thro' a ripe puſtule, and well moiſtened with the matter: a piece of this thread is inſinuated into a ſuperficial inciſion made in one or both arms, near the part where iſſues are uſually fixed; this thread is covered with a plaiſter, and there left for a day or two. This is the moſt uſual way, though others have been practiſed by ſeveral in the profeſſion.

At preſent, very different methods are purſued; two of which, that vary in ſome reſpects, I have frequently practiſed, and ſhall deſcribe; but the following has been ſo invariably ſucceſsful as to induce me to give it the preference.

The patient to be infected being in the ſame houſe, and, if no objection is made to it, in the ſame room, with one who has the diſeaſe, a little of the variolous matter is taken from the place of inſertion, if the ſubject is under inoculation; or a ripe puſtule, if in the natural way, on the point of a lancet, ſo that both ſides of the point are moiſtened.

With this lancet an inciſion is made in that part of the arm where iſſues are uſually placed, deep enough to paſs through the ſcarf ſkin, and juſt to touch the ſkin itſelf, and in length as ſhort as poſſible, not more than one eighth of an inch.

The little wound being then ſtretched open between the finger and thumb of the operator, the inciſion is moiſtened with the matter

matter, by gently touching it with the flat ſide of the infected lancet. This operation is generally performed in both arms, and ſometimes in two places in one arm, a little diſtant from each other. For as I have not obſerved any inconvenience from two or three inciſions, I ſeldom truſt to one, that neither I nor my patient may be under any doubt about the ſucceſs of the operation from its being performed in one place only.

I have alſo tried the following method, with the ſame ſucceſs as that above deſcribed, but do not ſo well approve of it, becauſe I have been credibly informed that it has ſometimes failed in the practice of others. A lancet being moiſtened with the variolous fluid in the ſame manner as in the other, is gently introduced in an oblique manner between the ſcarf and true ſkin, and the finger of the operator is applied on the point, in order to wipe off the infection from the lancet, when it is withdrawn. In this method, as well as in the former, a little blood will ſometimes appear; but I neither draw blood with deſign, nor do I think it neceſſary to wipe it off before the matter is introduced.

In both theſe ways of inoculating, neither plaiſter, bandage, or covering is applied, or in any reſpect neceſſary."

"Hitherto very little regard ſeems to have been paid to the progreſs of infection diſcoverable by the part where the operation was performed. But it will appear in the ſequel, that an attention to this circumſtance is very neceſſary, becauſe a juſt prognoſtic may thence be ſometimes formed of the future ſtate of the diſtemper, and indications may be taken from the different appearances on the arm, that will enable us to prevent inconveniences.

The former method of covering the place of inciſion with a plaiſter, and continuing upon it dreſſings of one ſort or another, prevented much uſeful information of this kind. They prevented any judgment by the touch, and ſometimes rendered that by the eye equivocal.

The day after the operation is performed, though it takes effect, little alteration is diſcoverable. On the ſecond day, if the part be viewed with a lens, there generally appears a kind of orange-coloured ſtain about the inciſion, and the ſurrounding ſkin ſeems to contract. At this time I uſually give the following medicine at going to bed, either mixed with a little of any kind of jelly, or more frequently made into a pill:

Calomel and compound powder of crabs claws, of each 3 grains, emetic tarter one tenth part of a grain.

A quantity of this medicine ſhould be carefully prepared at once, in order to make the inviſion more exact.

On the fourth or fifth day, upon applying the finger, a hardneſs is to be felt by the touch. The patient perceives an itching on the part, which appears ſlightly inflamed, and under a kind of veſication is ſeen a little clear fluid, the part reſembles a ſuperficial burn. About the ſixth, moſt commonly ſome pain and ſtiffneſs is felt in the axilla; and this a very pleaſing ſymptom, as it not only foretells the near approach of the eruptive ſymptoms, but is a ſign of a favourable progreſs of the diſeaſe. Sometimes on the ſeventh, oftener on the eighth day, ſymptoms of the eruptive fever appear; ſuch as ſlight remitting pains in the head and back, ſucceeded by tranſient ſhiverings and alternate heats which in a greater or leſs degree continue till the eruption is perfected. At this time alſo it is uſual for the patient to complain of a very diſagreeable taſte in his mouth, the breath is always fetid, and their ſmell different from what I have even obſerved in any caſe, except in the variolous eruptive fever.

The inflammation in the arms at this time ſpreads faſt, and upon viewing it with a good glaſs, the inciſion, for the moſt part, appears ſurrounded with an infinite number of ſmall confluent puſtules, which increaſe in ſize and extent as the diſeaſe advances. On the tenth or eleventh day a circular or oval efflorescence is uſually diſcovered, ſurrounding the inciſion, and extending ſometimes near half round the arm, but more frequently to about the ſize of a ſhilling, and being under the cuticle, is ſmooth to the touch, and not painful. This appearance is alſo a very pleaſing one; it accompanies eruption, every diſagreeable ſymptom ceaſes, and at the ſame time it certainly indicates the whole affair to be over, the pain and ſtiffneſs in the axilla alſo going off.

The feveriſh ſymptoms are for the moſt part ſo mild, as ſeldom to require any medicinal aſſiſtance, except a repetition of the ſame medicine that was directed on the ſecond night after the operation; and on the following morning this laxative draught, to procure three or four ſtools;

Infuſion of ſena two ounces, manna half an ounce, tincture of jalap two drams.

Theſe are given as ſoon as the eruptive ſymptoms are perceivable, if they ſeem to indicate any uncommon degree of vehemence.

It has been obſerved, that by attending to the progreſs of infection, we may be able to prognoſticate, with ſome degree of certainty, the event of the diſtemper in general. Particular incidents will ever happen, but not ſufficient to deſtroy the propriety of general rules.

If the appearances already deſcribed are obſerved early, a very favourable event is implied: but it happens in ſome caſes, although it may be perceived that the inoculation has ſucceeded, yet it is barely perceptible

tible, the colour about the wound remaining pale, inſtead of changing to red or inflamed; the edges of the inciſion ſpread but little, they remain flat, ſcarcely riſing at all, and are attended neither with itching or uneaſineſs of any kind. Nay, ſometimes on the fifth, and even the ſixth, day, the alteration is ſo little, as to make it doubtful whether the infection has taken place.

When matters are in this ſtate, the appearance is unfavourable, and implies a late and more untoward diſeaſe: To prevent which, I direct the powder or pill to be taken each night; and in caſe it fails to operate by ſtool, or there is the leaſt diſpoſition to coſtiveneſs, an ounce of Glauber's ſalts, or more commonly the laxative draught already mentioned, is given in the morning, once or twice as the caſe may require. This courſe forwards the inflammation, which I always wiſh to ſee; as I have conſtantly obſerved, that an early progreſs on the arm, and an early commencement of the eruptive complaints, portend that the diſtemper will be mild and favourable; and on the contrary, where both are late, the ſymptoms are uſually more irregular and untoward.

Being now arrived at the moſt intereſting period of this diſtemper, the eruption, a period in which the preſent practice I am about to recommend differs eſſentially from the method heretofore in uſe, and on the right management of which much depends, it will be requiſite to give clear and explicit directions on this head, and to adviſe their being purſued with firmneſs and moderation.

Inſtead of confining the patient to his bed, or his room, when the ſymptoms of the eruptive fever come on, he is directed, as ſoon as the purging medicine has operated, to keep abroad in the open air, be it ever ſo cold, as much as he can bear, and to drink cold water, if thirſty, always taking care not to ſtand ſtill, but to walk about moderately while abroad.

This treatment indeed ſeems as hard at firſt to the patients, as it muſt appear ſingular to the reader; but the effects are ſo ſalutary, and ſo conſtantly confirmed by experience, and an eaſy progreſs thro' every ſtage of the diſeaſe depends ſo much upon it, that I admit of no exception unleſs the weather be extremely ſevere, and the conſtitution very delicate. And it is indiſputably true, that in the few inſtances where the ſymptoms of eruption have run very high, the patients dreading any motion, and fearing the cold as the greateſt evil; yet, when under theſe circumſtances I have perſuaded them to riſe out of bed and go out of doors, though led ſometimes by two aſſiſtants, and have allowed them to drink as much cold water as they choſe, they have not ſuffered the leaſt ſiniſter accident. On the contrary, after they have been prevailed on, although reluctantly, to comply with theſe directions, they find their ſpirits revived, an inclination for nouriſhment returns; they reſt well; a gentle ſweat ſucceeds, accompanied with a favourable eruption, and the fever ſeems wholly to be extinguiſhed.

In general the complaints in this ſtate are very moderate; and attended with ſo little illneſs, that the patient eats and ſleeps well the whole time: A few puſtules appear, ſometimes equally diſperſed; ſometimes the inflammations on the arms ſpread, and are ſurrounded with a few puſtules, which gradually advance to maturity; during which time, for the moſt part, the eruption proceeds kindly, and there is much more difficulty to reſtrain the patients within due bounds, prevent them from mixing with the public, and ſpreading the infection (which I always endeavour to prevent) than there was at firſt to prevail upon them to go abroad. During this time, medicine is ſeldom wanted, the cool air ſeems the beſt cordial; and if any uncommon languor happens, a baſon of ſmall broth, or a glaſs of wine, is allowed in the day, or ſome white wine whey at bed time; which are indeed at any time allowed to tender, aged, or weakly perſons.

With theſe exceptions, they have hitherto been kept very ſcrupulouſly to the diet at firſt directed. But after the eruption is compleated, if occaſion requires, they are indulged in a little well boiled meat of the lighteſt kind, as chicken, veal, or mutton.

The regimen above mentioned, the cooling alterative purges, and the free uſe of cool air at the ſeaſon of eruption almoſt univerſally prevent either alarming ſymptoms, or a large crop of puſtules. A few I have ſeen with ſuch a quantity of puſtules, tho' diſtinct, that I have neither adviſed nor allowed them to go out of the houſe. But the generality of my patients, when the eruptions are few, amuſe themſelves abroad within proper limits, with the puſtules out upon them.

I neither enjoin this, nor maintain that it is neceſſary; but have not been able to obſerve that any inconvenience has ariſen from it. And how ſtrange ſoever it may appear, it is true, that thoſe who are moſt adventurous, ſeem to be in better ſpirits, and more free from complaints, than others who are inclined to keep within doors. And indeed ſuch of my patients as have received the benefit of this treatment themſelves, ſeldom permit thoſe who are in the hardeſt part of the diſtemper, the eruptive, to keep much in the houſe; encouraging them to bear a little hardſhip, by recounting to them the benefit they have reaped from the method they are recommending.

Thoſe who have the diſeaſe in the ſlighteſt manner firſt deſcribed, viz. without any appearance of eruption but on the inoculated part, are ſoon allowed to go about their uſual affairs; and many inſtances have happened

happened of very induſtrious poor men, who have inſtantly returned to their daily labour, with a caution not to intermix with thoſe who have not had the diſtemper, for fear of ſpreading it, and with directions to take two or three times of the purge already directed, or as many doſes of Glauber's ſalts. Thoſe, who have it in a greater degree, are confined ſomewhat longer, and a very mild laxative is now and then exhibited, if there is the leaſt diſpoſition to coſtiveneſs; as the progreſs to maturation appears rather to be advanced than retarded by the operation.

When the maturation is compleated, and it is evident we have nothing further to fear from the diſtemper, I allow my patients gradually to change their courſe of diet, from the perfectly cooling kind, to one a little more generous; recommending ſtrictly to all a return to their ordinary animal diet with much caution and reſtraint upon their appetites, both in reſpect to food and fermented liquors.

It is not often that we are under a neceſſity of making any application to the part where the operation was performed; it moſt commonly heals up, and is covered with a ſcab, about the time when, in the natural way, all the pocks would have been dried up: But there are ſome caſes wherein the inciſions continue to diſcharge a purulent matter longer; in theſe inſtances it is ſufficient to cover the place with the white cerate, or any other mild emplaſtic ſubſtance which may at once prevent the linnen from adhering to the ſore, and defend it from the air. And as in theſe caſes the part remains unhealed from ſome peculiar cauſe in the habit, it will be neceſſary to give gentle purgatives, and proper alteratives, as particular exigencies may require."

The doctor next treats of anomalous ſymptoms and appearances; the conſequences of this method of inoculation, and the effects of this treatment, applied to the natural ſmall-pox, and concludes with an account of the motives that induced him to adopt this method; all which we muſt refer our readers for to the pamphlet itſelf, dictated by an humane and public-ſpirited diſpoſition, and extremely neceſſary for the peruſal of every maſter of a family. To it are added twenty-nine caſes in point.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

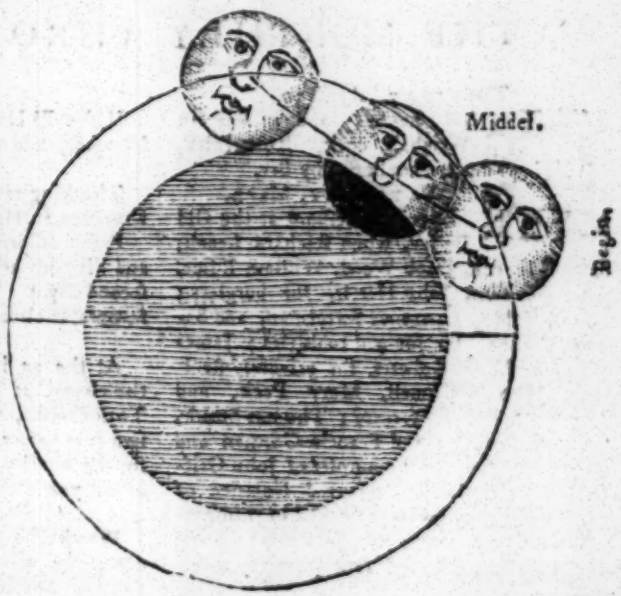
I Am induced, as you have heretofore favoured my aſtronomical calculations with a place in your uſeful work, to ſend you the times of the two next viſible eclipſes, which were carefully computed from the Durham tables lately publiſhed: inſerting the ſame in your next Magazine, will be an additional favour to,

Hitchin, May 9, 1767.

Sir, Your moſt obedient ſervant,
ROBERT LANGLEY.

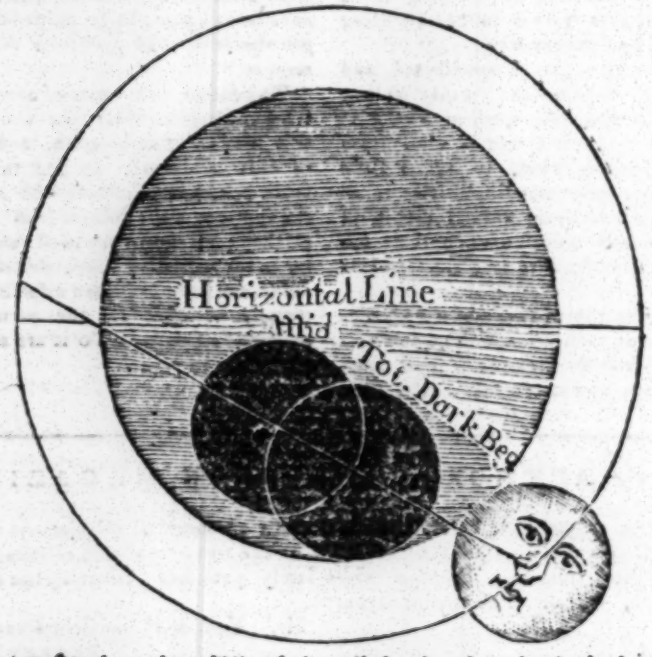
January 4, 1768, in the morning, the moon will be eclipſed in ♋ 13° 26′. A computation to every digit and type for London, as below.

	h. m. ſ.
Beginning	3 19 14
1 Digit eclipſed	3 28 20
2 -	3 37 25
3 -	3 48 38
4 -	4 3 45
M.(dig.4° 37′43″)	4 27 37
4 -	4 51 29
3 - -	5 6 36
2 -	5 17 49
1 - -	5 26 54
End -	5 36 00
Duration -	2 16 46



June 30, 1768, the Moon will be eclipſed in ♍ 8° 42′.

	h.	m.	ſ.	
Beginning	2	1	54	At London, in the morning, apparent time.
Total darkneſs begins	3	15	5	
Middle	3	46	25	
Total darkneſs ends	4	17	45	
Eclipſe ends	5	30	56	
Duration of total darkneſs	1	2	40	
Total duration	3	29	2	
Digits eclipſed	14°	7′	31″	



N. B. The moon ſets about the middle of the eclipſe, therefore the beginning, and that of the total darkneſs, muſt be carefully attended to.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

THURSDAY, April 30.

THEN houſes, and a ſhip in Wright's dock, Rotherhith, were conſumed by fire.

SATURDAY, May 2.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Richard Leach, Samuel Knock, Jacob Wood, William Elliot, John Benham, John Harris, for burglary; Daniel Hobbs, Lawrence Sweetman, and Samuel Collins, for footpad robberies; James Simpſon, David Roberts, for privately ſtealing; John M'Donell, Mary Peck, and Thomas Spines, for forgery; Thomas Smith, for horſe-ſtealing; and Francis Gorman and Henry Johnſon, for the murder of John Griffiths, near Holloway, received ſentence of death: Forty-five were ſentenced to tranſportation for ſeven years, two for fourteen years; two were branded, and four privately whipped.

SUNDAY, 3.

Hadge El Harbi Miſteri, ambaſſador from Morocco, had an audience of his majeſty.

MONDAY, 4.

The king reviewed the earl of Pembroke's Dragoons in Hyde Park.

Francis Gorman was executed at Tyburn, and his body afterwards diſſected. (See the ſecond day.) Johnſon, on account of ſome favourable circumſtances, was reprieved.

TUESDAY 5.

At the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy, at St. Paul's and at Merchant-Taylor's-hall, together with the Rehearſal, two days before, 859l. 7s. 10d. was collected for the charity, which is 33l. 1s. 7d. ſhort of laſt year's collection.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Was held a general court of the Eaſt-India company; when, amongſt other things, a meſſage was read which had been received from

from the government, recommending to the company not to make any increaſe in their dividend till ſuch time as their affairs were further conſidered of; but, notwithſtanding, a motion was made to divide 12 ½ per cent. per ann. to commence at Midſummer next, which was agreed to; and a motion was made to put a ſtop to the law proſecutions which have been carrying on againſt ſome gentlemen who have been employed in the company's ſervice, which was likewiſe agreed to; and the court adjourned to next day, when it was expected other matters of importance would come on.

FRIDAY, 8.

Moſt of the out-houſes, corn ricks and hayricks, at Wellingborough, in Northamptonſhire, were conſumed by fire.

Was held a general court of the Eaſt-India company, which did not break up till near nine o'clock: among other things, a motion was made to re-conſider the proceedings of the laſt court which was not carried. Afterwards a motion was made to agree to the propoſitions which the court of directors had made to the government; which was complied with: and it was alſo agreed to leave to the court of directors the affair of the drawback on teas, &c.

MONDAY, 11.

The king reviewed three regiments of horſe on Wimbledon-Common.

TUESDAY, 12.

The lord mayor nominated John Moſeley, Henry Alcraft, Samuel Butler, William Franks, and Edmund Sanxay, Eſqrs. to ſerve the office of ſheriff of this city.

SATURDAY, 15.

At the anniverſary feaſt of the Aſylum 104l. 2s. was collected for that charity.

MONDAY, 18.

At a general court of the Eaſt-India company the papers and letters received from abroad were read, and the general ſtate of the company's affairs was laid before them; after which a motion was made for offering the government 400,000l. per ann. for three years, or half their profits in trade for that time, which ever they ſhould prefer, which was agreed to: then a motion was made for petitioning to be heard by counſel againſt the bill depending for regulating the dividends, and a great debate aroſe thereupon; at length a ballot for the queſtion was propoſed. Fifty gentlemen proteſted againſt that motion; but, notwithſtanding, the ballot began at ten the ſame evening, and was declared at four yeſterday morning, in favour of the petition.

TUESDAY, 19.

As ſome workmen were digging in the road which is now repairing on Clerkenwell-Green, they found ſeveral coins and medals among which were, a ſhilling of Charles I. a ſmall copper medal of Charles II. the legend QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO; a baſe ſhilling of King James II. dated 1689: a ſmall copper medal, legend round the head CONST. . . . POLIS: another ſmall medal with a man's head on one ſide, and a woman's on the reverſe; a ſmall copper piece, a head on one ſide, on the reverſe, MLNI. DVX; a ſmall copper coin, on one ſide HISP. RE . . . reverſe, DOMINVS MEVM ADIVTO . . . a German coin, with STAST. OSNABRVCK on one ſide, on the reverſe V; together with ſome other German ones of baſe metal, the legends of which are moſtly illegible.

The lord mayor nominated Lilly-Smith Aynſcomb, Robert Foxwell, William Knight, and John Hodges, Eſqrs. as proper perſons to ſerve the office of ſheriff of this city.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raiſing the ſum of 1,500,000l. by annuities and a lottery, attended with annuities to be charged on the ſinking fund.—The bill for laying an additional duty of 3d. per ell on linnen cloth or ſheeting, above one yard Engliſh in width, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom from Holland or Flanders, except cloth of the manufactures of thoſe countries.——The bill for allowing the free importation of rice, ſago, powder, and vermicelli, from North America.—The bill for redeeming the remainder of joint ſtock annuities, in reſpect of ſeveral navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures.—The bill for redeeming one fourth part of the joint ſtock annuities, eſtabliſhed by an act made in the third year of his preſent majeſty, for granting ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported, and certain duties on cyder and perry.—The bill to explain an act of the 29th of Queen Elizabeth, to preveut extortion by ſheriffs, under-ſheriffs, and bailiffs, of franchiſes or liberties in caſes of execution. —— The bill for extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh over certain adjoining lands, and for giving power to the magiſtrates for the benefit of this city; and to enable his majeſty to grant letters patent for eſtabliſhing a theatre in the city of Edinburgh.—The bill for eſtabliſhing and well-governing a general hoſpital, to be called Addenbroke's hoſpital in the town of Cambridge.—And to ſuch other bills as were ready.

So amazingly great is the difference in the price of proviſions now and two years ago, that a cow-heel, which in 1764 would have coſt but three halfpence, now ſells for three-pence halfpenny; and a calves foot is not to be purchaſed under a couple of groats, which in 1765 might have been had for leſs than half that ſum. Bacon alſo, which uſed to be ſold from five-pence to eight-pence per

pound, now ſells from ſeven-pence to a ſhilling; and if you talk with the market people on the ſubject, all the conſolation they afford is, that it will ſhortly be at eighteen pence.

According to the liſt of changes juſt publiſhed, which ſeems to be pretty accurate, it appears that there have been no leſs than two lord chancellors, four lord preſidents, five lord keepers of the privy ſeal; and once the ſeal in commiſſion, five firſt lords of the treaſury, thirteen other lords of the treaſury, ſix chancellors of the exchequer, five lord chamberlains, two vice chamberlains, three grooms of the ſtole, thirty-one different lords of the bedchamber, twenty-two different grooms of the bedchamber, four keepers of the great wardrobe, four groom porters, two lord ſtewards, five comptrollers, five treaſurers, five cofferers, twelve different clerks of board of green cloth, three treaſurers of the chamber, five maſters of the horſe, eleven ſecretaries of ſtate, ſeven firſt lords of the admiralty, twenty-three different lords of the admiralty, eight firſt lords of trade, eighteen different lords of trade, nine poſtmaſters, four paymaſters, three treaſurers of the navy, three ſecretaries at war, five keepers of privy ſeal of Scotland, eight vice treaſurers of Ireland. There are above as many more changes mentioned in the ſaid liſt.

At the aſſizes at Eaſt-Grinſtead, three malefactors received ſentence of death; but were all reprieved: In the Iſle of Ely none: At Kingſton, three, one of them, Mihill, (See p. 145.) for murder: At Bury, four; but all reprieved: At Leiceſter two: At Lancaſtar ſix: At Glouceſter ſix: At Oxford none: At Warwick four, one for murder; two of the others were reprieved: At York five: At Hereford ſeven: At Shrewſbury ſix: At Worceſter five; but four of them were reprieved; And at Staffford ſeven; but were all reprieved.

Cambridge, April 2. The ſubjects for the prizes of 15 guineas each, given by the members for this univerſity, are, this year, for the ſenior bachelors, *Utrum cenſoris Romani diſcipline reipublicæ utilis fuerit.* For the middle bachelors. *Utrum poſſeſſorem bearint ſæpius an perdiderint divitiæ.* The exerciſes to be delivered in by the 10th of June in the uſual manner.

Mr. John Wright, Banker in Lombard-ſtreet, planted no leſs than 46,000 fir trees in the year 1766, on his eſtate in Norfolk; for which the annual gold medal given by the ſociety of arts and ſciences, was preſented to him.

Extract of a Letter from Durham, March, 26.

"Laſt week a terrible accident happened at a colliery near Fatfield, in this county. The Pits were eighty fathom deep; and on Friday morning laſt, when all the hands were below at work, it went off with a great exploſion, by which 39 perſons loſt their lives. Moſt of their bodies are got up, but in ſuch a mangled manner as would ſhock one: They have an uncommon ſtench, and ſome of their bones were cruſhed as if pounded in a mortar, yet had the ſkin not broke in any place. The owners are now giving 20l. premium per man; and ſo great is the neceſſity of the poor, and the tempting bait, that they are already nearly ſupplied. It's remarkable that the ſame colliery blew up between thirty and 40 years ago; by which about eighty perſons were killed."

Dublin, March 21. A monſtrous ſea animal was taken alive, after the late ſtorm at the new light-houſe. It is a parabolic figure, the head an exact conoid, the breathing place is at the top of the ſcull; the whole length about thirteen feet, and ſeven in girth of the body; its great mouth, teeth and jaws ſeem to be of the ſhark or ſea wolf kind. It is remarkable (about the ſame place) a day or two before this monſter was taken, a dead body was thrown up, much deſtroyed, probably by this animal, whoſe belly was exceeding full.

Extract of a Letter from Savannah la Mer in Jamaica, *dated* Dec. 10, 1766.

"No doubt you will have heard of the dangerous inſurrection among the negroes; (See p. 145.) it was in a ſhort time happily cruſhed and we are all now at peace, but I aſſure you it was very alarming; for theſe deſperate wretches, in their fury, ſpared neither age nor ſex, nor even negro children; nor were they ſatisfied with killing the people, but they cut and mangled their bodies after a moſt ſhocking manner. It is impoſſible to deſcribe what I myſelf was an eye-witneſs to. The whole was over in about an hour's time. Such of them as fell into our hands, were burnt alive on a ſlow fire, beginning at their feet, and burning upwards. It would have ſurprized you to ſee with what reſolution and firmneſs they bore the torture, ſmiling with an air of diſdain at their executioners, and thoſe about them. When they found themſelves going, they called out to thoſe who had ſuffered in the ſame cauſe, and to their fathers and mothers (who had been long dead) that they would be with them ſoon."

The collection at the anniverſary feaſt of the London hoſpital, amounted to 1336l.

[*The Remainder of the Chronologer, Liſts, &c. in our next.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE religious conteſt in Poland ſtill continues to be confined to paper: The diſſidents, or confederated diſſenters, have publiſhed their act of confederation at Sand-

manifeſto, and the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia have publiſhed declarations for juſtifying their conduct, in which they give their reaſons for ſupporting the confederacies of the diſſidents: To theſe the Roman catholick party in Poland have publiſhed an anſwer, and the diſſidents have juſt publiſhed a reply: Both ſides pretend to be founded upon the conſtitution and laws of the republic, and upon treaties that have been formerly agreed to: in the mean time the Ruſſians have taken the moſt effectual method of having the queſtion determined in their favour, as will appear from our laſt accounts from thoſe parts, as follows:

Peterſburgh, April 7. The court has ſent orders to our miniſter at the Porte to lay before the grand viſier the empreſs's motives for cauſing a party of her troops to enter Poland.

Warſaw, April 11. The marſhal of the crown has ſent orders to the inhabitants to remain quiet, and gave notice that whoſoever ſhall dare to diſturb the public tranquility, will be ſeverely puniſhed. A ſecret council was held at court a few days ago, in which it was reſolved to call a numerous meeting of ſenators on the 25th of next month, and letters of convocation were immediately diſpatched to them for that purpoſe.

The Ruſſian troops are advancing into the provinces, and diſperſe themſelves on every ſide. A party of them is arrived at Branſk, within twenty miles of this capital. As to the Greeks and Diſſidents, we don't learn that they have yet done any thing ſince they aſſociated: The acts of the confederacy are already made public at Thorn. It is reckoned that there are 258 gentlemen in the firſt, and 309 in the ſecond.

The prince-biſhop of Cracow, who is famous for his oppoſition to the demands of the Diſſidents, is expected here in a few days, notwithſtanding his ill ſtate of health.

The 21ſt of laſt month, the ſecretaries of the principal towns of Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick, each ſent a proteſt to the Grod, againſt the manifeſto of the Great Remembrancer of the crown who calls in queſtion their right to coin money.

Warſaw, April 25. It is reckoned that there are at preſent 30000 Ruſſians in Poland; to wit, 5 or 6 00 at Wilna in Lithuania, under the command of General Numers, and as many under Generals Dunthen and Apraxin; five thouſand headed by general Soltikoff, and ſeven regiments, of two thouſand men each, under M. Kretzelnikoff. Theſe troops inveſt Poland, reaching from Wilna, by Podlachia, Mazovia, Poliſh Pruſſia, and Great Poland, to Cracow; and from the palatinate of Kiovia, by Volhinia, the palatinate of Ruſſia, the territory of Przemiſt, to the environs of Sendomir, which border on the palatinate of Cracow.

Paris, May 11. The day before yeſterday the parliament, all the chambers aſſembled, made an arret, in conſequence of the opinion of the king's council, which declares the ſociety of Jeſuits an enemy to ſovereigns, and to the public tranquility of ſtates. In conſequence whereof, that ſupreme court orders thoſe among them, who, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1761, were members of the ſaid ſociety, and who, taking the benefit of the indulgence granted them by the edict of November 1764, have remained in the kingdom, to depart from hence, at the expiration of fifteen days, including that of the publication of the preſent arret, under pain of criminal proſecution, except thoſe who have taken the oath preſcribed by this tribunal. By the ſame arret all thoſe who are thus to quit the ſtates of the kingdom, are forbidden to return hither under any pretence whatever. His majeſty's ſubjects of every rank and condition are forbidden to afford an aſylum to the Jeſuits, or keep up the leaſt correſpondence with them. Archbiſhops and biſhops, and all heads of communities, of ſchools, and other eſtabliſhments, are enjoined not to employ any of that ſociety for the inſtruction of youth. Moreover his majeſty will be implored to uſe his good offices with the pope and other catholic princes, to engage them to aboliſh a ſociety ſo dangerous to chriſtianity and ſovereign power. Laſtly, his majeſty will be eqnally implored to make the tenor of this arret a fundamental law of the ſtate.

Cadiz, April 21. Several tranſports are hired to carry a number of jeſuits from hence to Civita Vecchia: They are to ſail very ſoon under convoy of the Spaniſh ſhip of war Princeſſa.

Paris, May 8. Letters from Rome, of the 15th ult. ſay that an extraordinary courier, who had been diſpatched by the Nuncio at Madrid, having brought advice, that the jeſuits had been proſcribed the dominions of his catholic majeſty, the news had much ſurprized the public, particulurly the Jeſuits and their adherents; that at firſt the pope heſitated, whether it was proper to receive them into his territory, at a time when ſo conſiderable an increaſe of inhabitants would occaſion freſh inconveniences on account of the preſent want of proviſions; but that, at laſt, after much reflection, he had given orders to receive the baniſhed fathers, and lodge them where there was room.

Genoa, May 9. On the 5th inſtant the republic received letters from Senator Pinelli, with advice, that on the 3d inſtant, before day-light, he landed 150 volunteers

on

on the iſland of Capraja, who marched three hours, and ſurprized a picquet guard of the Corſicans of 16 men, without being diſcovered: The ill-timed zeal and heat of an officer, with a few of the volunteers, to purſue five Corſicans they ſaw at a little diſtance was the occaſion of their being diſcovered, and giving the alarm to the whole body of Corſicans, who immediately aſſembled their forces, and marched againſt the volunteers. By ſome fatality, the ſignal made from the boats, after the volunteers were landed, was not ſeen by the veſſels that had the other troops on board, who were to ſupporrt thoſe already landed, and thoſe veſſels by the current were driven ſome miles diſtant from the iſland, ſo that the corps of volunteers was by this fatality abandoned, and, being overpowered by numbers, only nineteen of the whole corps with great difficulty got back to the boats. Two captains, one lieutenant, one enſign, and forty-one rank and file, were killed; four captains one lieutenant, ſix enſigns, one cadet, one ſerjeant, and ſeventy-two rank and file, were taken priſoners by the Corſicans, many of them wounded.

From Venice we hear that their ſenate have been informed by their conſul at Algiers, that he has concluded a truce with the Dey for four months, in order, if poſſible, to conclude a formal peace before the expiration of that term: But the conditions which the Dey requires are ſo diſadvantageous to the republic, that there is no likelihood of their being accepted. He demands, 1ſt, That the like preſents be ſent to him as were given to his predeceſſor when the peace was concluded, and which conſiſted of the ſum of 5000 zequins, a ſaddle laced with gold, and enriched with jewels, and a great quantity of very rich ſtuffs. 2dly, he demands, that inſtead of 10000 zequins, which the republic had engaged to pay annually, they pay him for the future 12500. 3dly, That they ſend him, without delay, all the preſents which he demanded of the republic at the time of his advancement to the dignity with which he is inveſted And 4thly and laſtly, he makes the following very extraordinary demand; viz. That his corſairs may have the liberty of cruizing in the Gulph of Venice, to purſue there and attack the ſhips of thoſe nations with whom he has no treaty; and that if any of thoſe corſairs ſhould happen to be taken, the republic ſhall be obliged to repair the loſs in ready money.

Vienna, May 9. The repairs of the Hungarian fortifications go on with vigour. A complete fortreſs is raiſing at Arrath, and is in great forwardneſs.

And from the ſame country we hear, that ſome huntſmen from Frauwexmark, in the province of Horenſer, who were out a bear hunting, being in purſuit of a very large one, he buried himſelf very deep. On digging the ground in order to unkennel him, there were found in the ſnow, marks of human footſteps: Upon following theſe they found, to their great aſtoniſhment, a wild woman, about 16 or 18 years old, quite naked, clumſy, ſtrong, and black. She was taken up by main ſtrength, and with great reluctance, ſhe looking on every one with much indignation and reſentment. She is put into an hoſpital, is cloathed, and taken care of. She will eat nothing but raw fleſh, and wild roots. No perſon has heard her ſpeak, and it is thought ſhe is dumb.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* May, 1767.

DIVINITY. SERMONS.

THE Root of Proteſtant Errors examined, pr. 1s. Johnſon.

A Defence of Strictures on Dr. Lowth, pr. 1s. Almon.

View of the Trinity in the Glaſs of Divine Revelation, pr. 1s. Nicoll.

Buncombe's Sermon, at Ottery, Devon, pr. 6d. Buckland.

Sellon's, for the Benefit of the Magdalen Charity, pr. 6d. Flexney.

Harris's, on the Death of Mrs. Buttall, pr. 6d. Cadell.

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Twenty. By John Newton, Curate of Olney, pr. 5s. Johnſon.

Cooper's, on the Errors of popery, pr. 1s. Becket.

PHYSIC.

CHANDLER's Inveſtigation of the preſent Method of Inoculation. Wilkie.

Stern's medical Advice, pr. 1s. Almon.

Dimſdale's preſent Method of Inoculation, pr. 2s. 6d. Owen. (See p. 251.)

Armſtrong's Eſſay on the diſeaſes moſt fatal to infants, pr. 2s. 6d. Cadell. [This eſſay, with the rules for nurſing ſubjoined, is a ſenſible, and an uſeful piece, conveying with the utmoſt plainneſs what is promiſed in the the title page, and we wiſh thoſe concerned in the management of infants would, throwing aſide old-wives prejudices, read and ſtudy it diligently.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Cries of Blood, or Juryman's Monitor, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

Two intereſting papers on the protection and advancement of America, pr. 2s. Almon.

Hanway's Letters on the importance of the riſing generation of the labouring part of the people, 2. vols. pr. 7s. Cadell. [The public ſpirited and humane labours of this friend to mankind and his country have been frequently applauded in the courſe of our work, and extracts from many of his valuable performances been given to our readers. The preſent appears to be dictated by the moſt

moſt amiable philanthropy and the warmeſt patriotiſm, and we wiſh it may have a ſalutary effect on all thoſe concerned, and anſwer every purpoſe aimed at by the writer, in which caſe millions may *live* to bleſs his name.

Hill's Familiar Letters, pr. 4s. Johnſton.
(See p. 231.)

Military Inſtitution of Vegetius, pr. 5s. Griffin.

Hiſtorical Eſſays upon Paris, from the French of Saintfoix, 3 vols. pr. 9s. Burnett.

[Theſe eſſays will afford the reader much entertainment and inſtruction: They are wrote with an air of freedom, and the remarks are acute and many of them new. The anecdotes upon the edifices in Paris cannot fail of pleaſing even thoſe who never viewed that capital. When M. Saintfoix treats of the wars between France and England, we ſee in him, in general, the vain and partial Frenchman, as is eaſily proved. As a ſpecimen we ſhall give our readers the following paſſages from the ſecond volume.

"In 1471, Lewis XI. being deſirous of ornamenting his library with a copy of Doctor Raſis's works *, he borrowed the original from the faculty of Phyſicians at Paris, and gave them in ſecurity for this manuſcript ninety ſix ounces of ſilver, twenty pounds ſterling, and a merchant's promiſſory note for one hundred crowns. It appears extremely odd that a ſovereign prince ſhould not only give pledges, but alſo city ſecurity, for a book, which he borrowed within his own dominions. But from this and other incidents we learn, how very difficult it was to come at books, and how dear they were for many years after the art of Printing was invented. That valuable art was found out at Straſburgh or Mentz in 1440, and there were ſome Printers ſettled at Paris ſo early as 1470. In that very year one of the firſt books that ever was printed, was dedicated to Lewis, XIth. and next year, that is in 1471, the ſame monarch borrowed a book, in order to obtain a manuſcript copy of it. We are told, but with what truth I cannot ſay, that 20,000 perſons then maintained themſelves in France by the ſale of books which they copied; and that for this reaſon printing was then a very unpopular employment."

"Was there ever ſeen a ſpecimen of ignorance and impropriety equal to that of the celebrated Lewis Cigoli. This painter, in a picture of the circumciſion of the holy child Jeſus, drew the high prieſt Simeon with ſpectacles on his noſe, upon a ſuppoſition, that, in reſpect of his great age, that aid would be neceſſary in order to enable him to perform the operation he was then engaged in. It is however certain that the ancients new nothing of the uſe of ſpectacles with reſpect to aſſiſting the eyes: and that, of conſequence, they had none. *Salvino Degli Armati*, a Florentine, invented that improvement of the ſight, about the end of the 13th, or the beginning of the 14th, century. Some new diſcoveries are rather hurtful than beneficial to mankind; by this they endeavour to ſtrengthen our eyes, but in fact they are weakened by it. Many who would have read without them till their age had been of an extraordinary length, by accuſtoming themſelves to ſpectacles, contract ſuch a habit, that they can never more read without glaſſes."

"Religious wars are never mentioned, either among the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians, Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Germans, or in the hiſtories of any ancient nations. Such a ſoleciſm in Ethics was reſerved for chriſtianity. But how is it poſſible that ſuch inhumanity ſhould have taken its riſe among the profeſſors of a religion which ſo ſtrongly recommends benevolence and charity?

When Jeſus Chriſt was on a journey to Jeruſalem †, he ſent meſſengers before him to take lodgings for him and his diſciples in a Samaritan town. The inhabitants not only refuſed to receive, but alſo inſulted him. "Will you allow us, Sir, (ſaid his diſciples, to command fire from heaven whereby to deſtroy theſe wicked wretches? Our Lord, with warmth replied, *By what ſpirit are ye animated? The ſon of man came not to ſlay but to preſerve mankind.* He then went forwards to another town and lodged there.

During the wars with the Albigenſes ‡, the army of the church, then called the croiſade, laid ſiege to Beziers, where there were many heretics, but more catholics. As the beſiegers marched on to ſcale the walls, their officers enquired of the pope's legate what muſt be done, when there was no poſſibility of diſtinguiſhing catholics from heretics. "Kill them all, (ſaid the legate,) God will know his own." In conſequence of this cruel direction, all the inhabitants of this unhappy town, amounting to above ſixty thouſand perſons, were put to the ſword, without diſtinction of age or ſex."

Jefferys's Study of Geography improved, pr. 2s. 6d. Jefferys.

An eſſay on original Genius, pr. 5s. Dilly.

[In this performance, are many excellent obſervations, and the ſtile is agreeable; yet we do not perceive the author is *an original genius*, nor that his *ipſe dixit* is to be taken in all the characters he draws. However we make no doubt but the peruſal will afford a pleaſing entertainment to the readers. In

* *Additions to the Memoirs of Comines, vol. iv. p.* 39.
† *Luke xi.* 11. ‡ *Hiſtory of Languedoc.*

his laſt ſection the author endeavours to prove, "that original poetic genius will, in general, be diſplayed in its utmoſt vigour, in the early and uncultivated periods of ſociety, which are peculiarly favourable to it; and that it will ſeldom appear in a very high degree, in cultivated life," which we think he has effected, and at the cloſe makes the following remark: "Though the progreſs of literature, criticiſm and civilization, have contributed to unfold the powers and extend the empire of reaſon; have taught men to think more juſtly, as well as to expreſs their ſentiments with more preciſion; have had the happieſt influence on the arts and ſciences in general (ſince by communicating the diſcoveries, inventions, and obſervations of preceding ages, they have facilitated the way to future inventions and diſcoveries, and have been highly conducive to their improvement) yet the art of original poetry, to an excellence in which the wild exuberance and plaſtic force of genius are the only requiſites, hath ſuffered inſtead of having gained, from the influence of the abovementioned cauſes; and will, for the moſt part, be diſplayed in its utmoſt perfection in the early and uncultivated periods of ſocial life."

Wilkes's Letter to the duke of Grafton, pr. 1s. Almon.

Critical Reflections on the Character and Actions of Alexander the Great, by Frederick-Auguſtus, prince of Brunſwick, pr. 2s. 6d. Becket. [The princely author of theſe reflections has diſplayed therein the moſt commendable goodneſs of heart, and certainly employed himſelf in a much more praiſeworthy manner than princes, even in theſe enlightened days generally do. We agree with the tranſlator, that it ſhould be the Vade Mecum of thoſe young gentlemen who read the hiſtory of Alexander in the courſe of their claſſical ſtudies. We ſhall give a ſpecimen of the prince's excellent manner of thinking. After drawing the character of Alexander, he proceeds, "He was always obſerved to ſhed tears when his father had made a conqueſt or gained a victory. "Ah! "unfortunate wretch that I am," (would he ſay to his youthful companions) "if my father continues to be thus ſucceſsful, I myſelf ſhall find nothing to conquer!" This ſentiment, with which our hero was ſo warmly affected, is at once deſerving of our commendation and our cenſure. It was very commendable in Alexander, when he had ſcarcely outgrown his infancy, to be ſo deſirous of diſtinguiſhing himſelf from his cotemporary princes, who uſed to paſs away their days in luxury and effeminate ſoftneſs, after the example of the kings of Perſia.

But was it not likewiſe a great miſtake to imagine, that the only method for a king to diſtinguiſh himſelf, is to extirpate a part of the human ſpecies, to make thouſands miſerable, and to ſhed the innocent blood of whole nations? With what abundant reaſon might the race of men bewail their fate, if all thoſe who are placed upon the throne ſhould think in the ſame manner! The whole world would preſently be depopulated! A ſovereign who hath the ſlendereſt feelings of humanity will always regard war as a misfortune. He may render himſelf reſpectable, and acquire a ſufficient ſhare of glory by governing his ſubjects with diſcretion and equity, and conforming his actions to the laws of nature and reaſon. It is only when a war is unavoidable, that he ſhould think it glorious to diſtinguiſh himſelf by military atchievements. In that caſe he doth nothing but obey the dictates of his duty.

Kimber's Peerage of Scotland, pr. 3s. Lownds.

Addreſs to the People of England on the Manners of the Times, pr. 9d. Newbery.

Dr. Williamſon's Narrative of the Caſe of a late Commoner, pr. 6d. Almon.

Supplement to Ferguſon's Lectures on Mechanics, &c. pr. 4s. Cadell.

Harlequin; a Defence of groteſque comic performances, pr. 2s. 6d. Nicoll.

Magnant's Engliſh and French Idioms. Parker.

Wright's complete Bird-Fancier, pr. 1s Cooke.

Conſiderations on the Expediency of raiſing, at this time of general Dearth, the Wages of Servants particularly Clerks in Public offices, pr. 1s. Nicoll. [This plea, in behalf of clerks in public offices, carries in it an appearance of juſtice as well as of humanity: Indeed, we muſt think with the writer, that thoſe whom it concerns ſhould, and we hope they will, conſider their unhappy caſe in this dear time, and even ſcarcity of proviſions, and give them the deſired relief.

POETICAL.

PIECES choiſes des Meilleurs Auteurs Francois, 6 vols. pr. 1l. 4s. Cadell.

An Ode to Virtue, pr. 1s, Nicoll.

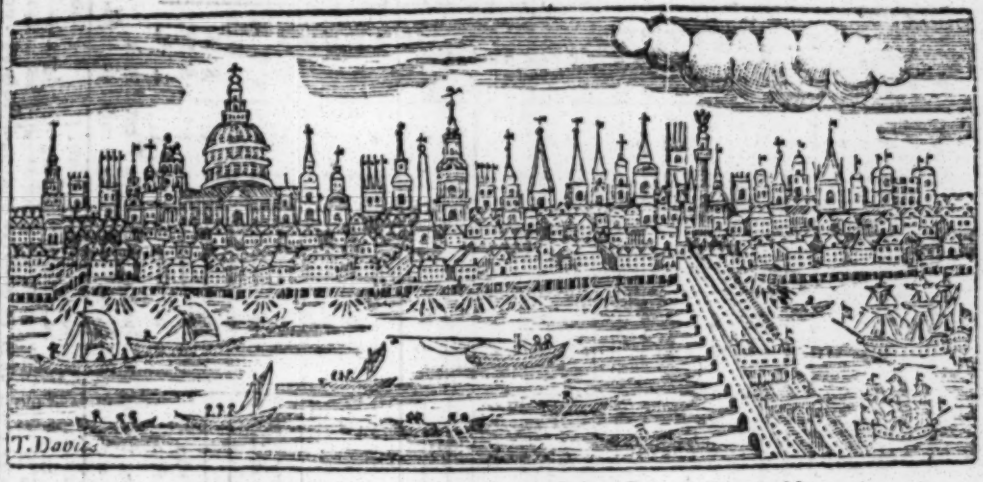
Genius, a poetical Epiſtle, pr. 1s. Newbery.

The London Songſter, pr. 2s. Nicoll.

Fawkes's Tranſlation of Theocritus, pr. 6s. Dodſley.

Woman of Faſhion, &c. 2 vols. pr. 6s. Wilkie. [There ſeems to be a virtuous tendency in this Novel, and the variety of characters, ſome of them not badly exhibited, together with the amazing turns of fortune, will ſerve to entertain the leiſure hours of thoſe devoted to this ſpecies of reading. The cataſtrophe however is ſtrangely huddled up; but we ſuppoſe the author had reduced himſelf to ſo narrow a compaſs of pages before he reached the concluſion, that he could not expatiate further.]

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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28	145	249	104	86 ¼	87 ¼	87 ½	88 ⅛		93 ⅞	100	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	9	27 ¼	12 6 0	N. N. W.	rain
29	145	243 ½			87 ⅛		88			100 ⅞	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	8 0	27 ⅛	12 6	S.	rain
30	145	245			87 ⅛		88			101	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	7 0	27 ¼	12 3	S. W.	rain
31	Sunday															S. W.	rain
1	145 ¼	244 ½	105		88	87 ¼	88 ⅛		95 ⅞	100 ⅞			8 0	2 ⅛	12 3	S.	fair
2	144 ⅜	243	105		87 ⅛	87 ⅛	88 ⅛		95 ⅛	100 ⅞			7 0	27 ¼	12 3	E.	rain
3	143 ½	245	104 ¾	86 ½	87 ⅛	87 ⅛	88 ⅛		93 ⅞	100 ⅞	99	99 ⅞	8 0	27 ⅛	12 3	S.	fair
4	143 ¼	246 ½	105	86 ¼	87 ⅛	87 ⅛	88 ⅛		94	100 ⅞	99	99 ⅞	8 0	27 ¼	12 3	S. W.	fair
5		245 ¾			88	87 ⅛	88 ⅛			100 ⅞	99 ⅝	99 ⅞	6 0	27 ¼	12 2 6	S. W	rain
6		246			88	87 ¼	88 ⅛			100 ⅞	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	7 0	27 ⅛	12 2 6	S. b. E.	cold
7	Sunday															S. S. E.	fine
8																E. N. E.	cold
9																N. E.	cold
10	145	247		86 ⅞	87 ¼	87 ¼	88 ⅛		93 ⅞	100 ⅞	99 ⅞	99 ½	5 0	27 ⅛	12 3	N.	cold
11	145	245		87	87 ⅛	87 ⅛	88		94	101	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	5 0	27 ¼	12 3	N. N. E.	rain
12	145	245		87	87 ⅛	87 ⅛	88 ⅛	94 ½	94	101	99 ⅞		3 0	27 ⅛	12 3 6	N. N. E.	rain
13	145	245		87 ⅛	88	87 ¼	88 ⅛	94 ½	94	101 ⅛	99		4 0	27 ¼	12 3 6	N. N. E.	rain
14	Sunday															N. N. E.	fine
15	144 ⅛	245 ¾	105 ⅛	86 ⅞	87 ⅛	87 ¼	88 ⅛	94 ⅛	94	101 ⅛	99 ⅞		4 0	27 ⅛	12 4	N.	cold
16	144 ¼	245 ¾	105 ⅛	87	88	87 ⅛	88 ⅛	94 ⅛	94	101 ⅛	99 ⅞		5 0	27 ¼	12 4	N. b. E.	rain
17	144 ⅜	244	105 ½	86 ⅞	87 ¼	87 ⅛		94 ¼	94	100 ⅞	99 ⅞				12 4	S. W.	fine
18	144 ½	244 ½	106	87	87 ⅛	87 ⅛		94 ¼	94	101	99 ⅞				12 4	S. W.	fine
19	144 ½	Shut		87 ⅛	87 ⅛	87 ⅛		94 ¼	Shut	100 ⅞	99 ⅞	99 ⅞	6 0		2 3 6	S. W.	fine
20	144 ½			87 ⅛	88	87 ⅛				101	99		7 0		12 3 6	S. W.	fine
21	Sunday															N. E.	fine
22	145		106	87 ⅛	88 ¼	87 ⅛				101 ⅛	99 ⅞		6 0		12 3	S. W.	fine
23	145		106	87 ⅛	88 ¼	87 ⅛				101 ⅛	99 ⅞		7 0		12 3	S S. E.	fine
24	145		106	87		87 ⅛				101 ⅛	99 ⅞		7 0		12 3	S. W.	fine
25	145 ¼		106	87 ⅛		87 ⅛				101 ⅛	99 ⅞		7 0		12 3	S. W.	fine
26	145		Shut			87 ⅛				101	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	6 0		12 3	S W.	fine
27	145 ¼					87 ⅛				101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	7 0		12 3	S. W.	fine

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1767.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

AS threatrical ſubjects engage a principal part of the public converſation in this country, and as the theatre under proper regulations is certainly capable of giving very great aſſiſtance to the cauſe of good ſenſe and morality; the authors of the LONDON MAGAZINE to render themſelves more worthy of the encouragement with which they have been ſo long diſtinguiſhed by their numerous purchaſers, intend to devote a particular portion of their work for the future to the buſineſs of the ſtage, and purpoſe to embelliſh their dramatic examinations from time to time with maſterly prints of the principal performers in ſome of their moſt celebrated characters——The authors will not by plauſible aſſurances of the care and impartiality with which they intend to execute this deſign endeavour to prepoſſeſs the reader in their favour—if the execution is not entitled to praiſe upon its own account, an egotiſm of this nature will render it doubly contemptible, and be much more likely to aggravate the general indignation than to obtain the general excuſe—But though the authors of the London Magazine decline by the cuſtomary arts of promiſe and parade to raiſe the expectation of the public to a degree which they are not able to ſatisfy, it is neceſſary for them to ſay a little about the plan upon which they intend to conduct the preſent undertaking——In the firſt place, they purpoſe to give a ſummary view of the Britiſh ſtage, from its firſt inſtitution to the preſent time; by which means thoſe who want either leiſure or inclination to peruſe the numerous volumes which have been written on the ſubject, will at a ſingle glance be able to collect the eſſence of all, and become inſtantly acquainted with the various progreſſions by which the dramatic muſe has arrived to the ſummit of that reputation which ſhe now poſſeſſes in this kingdom.

In the ſecond place, the authors deſign to examine the merit of the moſt celebrated poets who have written for the ſtage, that the reader, by having a fair critique conſtantly before him, may be enabled to form his taſte, and know how to diſtinguiſh the flights of genius from the ravings of bombaſt, and the genuine face of nature from the flaring daubs of affectation. This part of their work they flatter themſelves will be highly uſeful, as a variety of pieces are now univerſally admired, which want but a moment's conſideration to be as univerſally condemned; and are frequently exhibited in our theatres, out of a ridiculous reverence to the taſte of our fathers, though their tendency to prejudice the cauſe of virtue renders them juſtly deteſtable to ourſelves.

And in the laſt place the authors purpoſe to make a monthly examination into the merits of the principal performers at the ſeveral theatres; and to give ſuch occaſional memoirs both of poets and actors, as they think either neceſſary to illuſtrate their obſervations or likely to pleaſe the curioſity of their readers——Having given this outline of their plan they now proceed to the firſt object of their conſideration, the riſe and eſtabliſhment of theatrical entertainments in this kingdom.

Though it is generally ſuppoſed that the dramatic muſe was not ſo early in her viſit to us as to ſome of our neighbours; nevertheleſs we learn, from William Fitz-Stephen a monk of Canterbury who wrote in Henry the Se-

cond's reign, that ſhe was no ſtranger to us at the conqueſt; for he tells us in his *Deſcriptio nobiliſſimæ civitatis Londiniæ*, "that inſtead of the common interludes belonging to the theatre, London had plays on a more holy ſubject: repreſentations of thoſe miracles which the holy confeſſors wrought, wherein the glorious conſtancy of the martyrs did appear"—This acknowledgment of the good old monk in favour of the London players, ought to be conſidered as a particular compliment, for it ſeems the ſtage ſcarcely began to raiſe its head in England before it countenanced the groſſeſt debaucheries, and ſo far drew the reſentment of government upon it, that, in the reign of Edward the third, "a company of men called *vagrants*" (as the performers were ſtiled) was ordered by act of parliament to be whipt out of London, becauſe they repreſented a number of pieces highly prejudicial to the morals of the inhabitants—The ſeverity with which the actors were treated, 'tis but too likely, had no great effect in correcting their repreſentations, for another rigid act was made againſt them in Henry the Fourth's time, ſtiling them vagabonds, and prohibiting them from ſtrolling into Wales, where they had, we may ſuppoſe, excited a reliſh for their performances—In 1378, indeed, we find ſome traces of a theatre ſupported by authority, for in that year the ſcholars of Saint Paul's ſchool preſented a petition to Richard the Second, praying his majeſty "to prevent ſome unexpert people from preſenting the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, to the great prejudice of the ſaid clergy, who have been at a great expence in order to repreſent it publicly at Chriſtmas." And, notwithſtanding the act againſt the common players even in Henry the Fourth's time, the Pariſh Clerks of London, in 1409, he tenth year of that prince's reign, acted at Clerkenwell (which took its name from their performing there) a play, for eight days ſucceſſively, concerning the creation of the world; and the principal nobility in the kingdom were in the liſt of their auditors. Theſe religious exhibitions made it again faſhionable to throw the various paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament into a dramatic form, and at the reformation it was ſo cuſtomary for both religions to ſupport their favourite points upon the ſtage, that in an act of Henry the 8th to promote the true one, there is a particular clauſe, forbidding all players from ſinging any ſongs, or performing any, interludes, repugnant to the eſtabliſhed belief of the kingdom.—Religious repreſentations however were not peculiar to the Engliſh theatre—all the ſtages on the continent gave into the cuſtom as well as the people of this country, and 'tis not above half a century, ſince the paſſion of our bleſſed Lord was exhibited at Vienna, in which there was a terreſtrial paradiſe; the creation of Adam and Eve; their fall; the death of Abel; Moſes in the deſart; the travels of Mary, Joſeph and the child Jeſus into Egypt; and to render the matter more extraordinary the child was perſonated by a little infant and fed with ſpoon-meat before the ſpectators—After this, Chriſt, now become an adult, is ſeen diſputing with the doctors in the temple; then praying in the garden; a little after he is ſeized, crucified and buried, which cloſes the performance—the play conſiſts of five acts; but the archbiſhop of Vienna had ſenſe enough to ſuppreſs it, highly nevertheleſs to the mortification of the people, who were greatly delighted with the grandeur and variety of the repreſentation.

The reign of Henry the Eighth, which gave birth to the reformation, produced alſo the firſt thing in our language, which appeared any way like a comedy—this was Gammer Gurton's needle, written by John Heywood, jeſter to Henry, which, though extremely coarſe, has yet a conſiderable degree of humour—Mr. Henry Parker, ſon to Sir William Parker, wrote ſeveral tragedies and comedies during Henry the Eighth's time; and John Hoker, brought out his Piſcator, or Fiſherman caught.—The next dramatic writer of any note was Mr. Richard Edwards, one of the gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, who wrote two comedies, in one of which, Palæmon and Arcite, the cry of a pack of hounds was ſo admirably imitated, as to give great ſatisfaction to her majeſty and the whole court; and after Mr. Edwards, Lord Buckhurſt and Mr.

Mr. Thomas Norton gave the world their celebrated Ferrex and Porrex, which afterwards appeared under the title of Gorboduc.

From this time the dramatic muſe grew every day more and more ſtrengthened in her intereſt, and from the year 1570 to 1629, there were no leſs than ſeventeen playhouſes erected in London; Queen Elizabeth at Sir Francis Walſingham's requeſt, allowing handſome ſalaries to twelve players; and moſt of the principal nobility ſupporting a company of comedians for their own private entertainment.--- But the period was now at hand, in which the ſtage was to receive its greateſt ornament; and the world the greateſt genius that ever exiſted.— Shakeſpear, in the year 1596, being then thirty-three years of age, brought out his Romeo and Juliet, which was the next year followed by his Richard the Second.--- From this time the theatre began to flouriſh with vigour, and James the Firſt continuing the protection which Queen Elizabeth had granted to the comedians, dramatic exhibitions became frequently performed at court, and the fine genius of Inigo Jones was even employed to furniſh out the neceſſary decorations.--- The civil wars, however, which overturned the conſtitution, overturned the theatre; and from the commencement of thoſe unhappy diſſenſions till the reſtoration, the entertainments of the ſtage were prohibited by the prevailing party, as antichriſtian and diabolical; but on the reſtoration, Charles the Second granted two patents, one to Sir William Davenant, and the other to Mr. Killigrew, who engaged ſome capital performers, and genius reviving with a double energy from the late oppreſſion which it ſuffered, the public were continually entertained with new productions; unhappily indeed, though the ſtage became more and more admired during the reign of the ſecond Charles, it became more and more licentious; to avoid the imputation of puritaniſm it was almoſt neceſſary for a man to be profligate; and the writers deſirous of joining with the humour of the times, many of the firſt rate abilities, employed their pens to give thoſe crimes a faſcinating appearance, which they ought to have painted in colours the moſt deteſtable. To increaſe the misfortune, the pieces thus written, without any regard to decency or ſhame, were acted by ſuch excellent performers as Betterton, Kynaſton, Dogget, Nokes, Sandford, Mountford, Mohun, and Hart, with Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegirdle, and other great actreſſes, ſo that the poiſon became irreſiſtible, and we grew utterly regardleſs of conſequences, while it was adminiſtered ſo exquiſitely.—On the acceſſion of George the firſt, when a patent was granted to Sir Richard Steele, with Meſſ. Wilkes, Cibber, and Booth, the rank productions of genius became a little unfaſhionable. — People began to ſee that there was no great ſenſe in obſcenity; and that the freedoms taken with religion as well as decency, were every whit as ridiculous as they were criminal; from that time the ſtage has improved continually in morality, whatever it has loſt in wit, and amply compenſated for brilliancy of expreſſion by propriety of ſentiment. Sir Richard Steele dying in 1729, and the three other patentees diſpoſing of their property, the management fell at length into the hands of Mr. Fleetwood, whoſe miſconduct had almoſt proved fatal to the ſtage, when the embaraſſment of his private affairs obliging him to ſell his intereſt in the theatre, the patent was bought by two bankers, Meſſ. Green and Amber, who admitted Mr. Lacey, one of the preſent managers of Drury-lane houſe, into a third ſhare, and inveſted him with the whole power of conducting the buſineſs. The bankers failing ſome time after, Mr. Lacey purchaſed their ſhares, and obtained a new patent, the old one being on the eve of expiration—and to a joint ſhare of this patent he admitted Mr. Garrick, whoſe great abilities as an actor, and whoſe nice attention as a manager, to every thing that can ſupport the cauſe of good ſenſe and morality, have given the Britiſh theatre an evident ſuperiority over all the theatres in Europe. Another patent has for many years continued in Mr. Rich's family, under which Covent Garden houſe exhibits; and a third patent (for the ſummer ſeaſon only) has been lately granted to the Ariſtophanes of the age, Mr. Foote, who has long been deſervedly a favourite of the public. Under theſe patents the Britiſh ſtage is

now

now anſwering the original end of its inſtitution; and growing every day more able to aſſiſt the great purpoſes of genius and virtue. --- For the honour of the preſent times, no performances are tolerated whoſe ends are not evidently moral, and the whole public find infinitely more delight now, in ſhedding a benevolent tear of ſenſibility, in their very comedies, than in the unmeaning roar of laughter, which was formerly circulated to the prejudice of their principles, and the diſgrace of their underſtandings. --- Mr. Foote, ſince his opening this ſummer, has played little beſides thoſe humourous pieces of his own, which are already ſo perfectly known to our readers. --- He has engaged a comic actreſs indeed, a Mrs. Jefferies, to perform at his houſe, who bids fair to be an acquiſition to the ſtage, if ſhe will contrive to be perfect in her parts: --- She has voice, perſon, eaſe, and vivacity; but the continual occaſion which ſhe has for the prompter, is extremely diſguſting to an audience of taſte, and throws a very great ſhade over her own abilities. Mr. Foote himſelf, notwithſtanding his late misfortune, poſſeſſes as much ſpirits, and gives as much ſatisfaction, as ever. --- The improvements he has made in his houſe are prodigious; and in a very humourous prologue in proſe, which conſiſts of an entire act, he looks upon the public as anſwerable for the demand of his workmen --- on which we have only to obſerve, that if his ſucceſs is any way proportioned to the entertainment he furniſhes, thoſe demands muſt be very ſpeedily diſcharged.

On the 22d Mr. Barry and Mrs. Dancer made their appearance in Romeo and Juliet, at Mr. Foote's theatre, but the houſe was far from being full, and the applauſe which they received, far from being extravagant.--- Barry, nevertheleſs, played very well, and Mrs. Dancer was not without conſiderable merit in many parts of her character --- but though her form is pleaſing, it is not animated; and her face is deſtitute of a ſtrong expreſſion, though it is more than agreeable --- her voice too is clear and harmonious, but ſhe has contracted a good deal of the Iriſh accent ſince her reſidence in Dublin, which renders her pronunciation frequently diſguſting.---In our next we ſhall conſider her, as well as Mr. Barry and his ſon, who is alſo engaged at Mr. Foote's, with a critical eye, in ſome particular characters ---for the preſent we muſt cloſe our theatrical paper here, to make room for other eſſential articles.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERMIT me to aſk your learned readers why commentators have ſo unanimouſly agreed to underſtand by the word [ὀργης] the WRATH of ALMIGHTY GOD in that known text, Eph. II. 3. *And were by nature children of wrath?* The ſame commentators tell us, that by *children of diſobedience* in the preceding verſe is meant, *men addicted to diſobedience*: If ſo, why are we not to underſtand by *children of wrath*, *men addicted to wrath?* The apoſtle reminds the Epheſians, that before their converſion to chriſtianity they *were dead in treſpaſſes and ſins—having their converſation in the luſts of the fleſh, fulfilling the deſires of the fleſh and the mind*; and were τεκνα φυσει ὀργης; By which (whatever be the meaning of the word φυσει, about which interpreters differ) why may we not ſuppoſe he means—of a wrathful, revengeful diſpoſition and behaviour? Does not this ſenſe of the words ſeem to be countenanced by a parallel text? Tit. iii. 3. *We ourſelves alſo were ſometimes fooliſh, diſobedient, deceived, ſerving divers luſts and pleaſures, living in malice and envy, hateful and hating one another.* Not only inſlaved to the vitious appetites of ſenſe, but under the tyranny of fierce and furious paſſions, ſpiteful and bent upon doing miſchief; in a word ſons of violence and wrath, malice and wickedneſs. Nor is the ſimilar uſe of this phraſe uncommon. I will only mention, Pſ. lxxx. 22.—*Nor the ſon of wickedneſs afflict him.*

The above was written long ſince, but not publiſhed as I intended, becauſe I found to my great ſurprize (ſeveral months after the thought occurred to me) the ſame criticiſm in the Library for Dec. 1761. Till the ſight of that I imagined my notion ſingular, and *intirely new*, as the mentioned Library repreſents it. Notwithſtanding which no public notice (that I can find) has been taken of it. This perhaps might have been, if it had been inſerted in a collection which falls into more hands than *that* did. I have indeed propoſed it to the conſideration of my learned friends who generally adopt it; conſidering which, and how great uſe has been made of the text, to ſupport a certain doctrine, (I may add, and what an injurious reflection on the divine perfections, the common notion ſeems to carry in it) 'tis ſtrange to aſtoniſhment that the thought never entered the mind of any interpreter to this day!—your inſerting this will oblige, Your, &c.

An Account of all the PUBLIC DEBTS, *at the Receipt of his majeſty's* EXCHEQUER, *ſtanding out* January 5, 1767, (*being* Old Chriſtmas-Day) *with the annual Intereſt or other Charges payable for the ſame.*

		Principal debt.	Annual intereſt, or other charges payable for the ſame.
EXCHEQUER.		*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-ſea company — —		1,836,275 17 10 ½	136,453 12 8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed —		18,100 — —	7,567 — —
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths —		72,805 14 10 ½	8,861 12 —
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills		2,200 — —	— — —
Annuities for lives with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, granted by an act 5 Geo. III. being the original ſum contributed — — —		18,000 — —	540 — —
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deduction of 6 d. *per* pound on penſions, nor the 1,800,000 l. borrowed, *anno* 1766, charged on the ſupplies, *anno* 1767.			
EAST-INDIA Company.			
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. 3 and two other acts 6 and 9 Ann, at 3 *per cent. per annum.*		3,200,000 — —	97,285 14 4
Annuities at 3 *per cent. per ann.* 1744 charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines ſpirits, and ſtrong waters — —		1,000,000 — —	30,401 15 8
BANK of ENGLAND.			
On their original fund at 3 *per cent.* from the 1ſt Auguſt 1743 — — —		3,200,000 — —	100,000 — —
For cancelling exchequer bills 9 George I. —		500,000 — —	15,000 — —
Purchaſed of the South-ſea company —		4,000,000 — —	121,898 3 5 ½
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſurplus of the funds, for lottery 1714 — —		1,250,000 — —	37,500 — —
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on coals, ſince Lady-day, 1719 —		1,750,000 — —	52,500 — —
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* 1746 charged on the duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, ſince Lady-day, 1746 — —		986,800 — —	29,604 — —
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 Geo. II. & 4 & 6 Geo. III.	34,627,824 5 1 ½		
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II. and duty on houſes and windows by the act 6 George III —	500,000 — —	35,127,824 5 1 ½	1,072,583 5 8
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by the act 25 George II	17,701,323 16 4		
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the act 5 George III	1,482,000 — —	19,183,323 16 4	585,456 14 0
Ditto at 3 ½ *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the act 29 George II —		1,500,000 — —	53,343 15 0

	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Ditto at 3 ½ *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, by act 31 George II. and duty on windows by the act 6 George III. —	4,500,000 — —	160,031 5 —
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by the acts of the 2d of George III	20,240,000 — —	820,985 — —
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* charged on the additional duties on wines, by the act 3 Geo. III.	3,500,000 — —	141,963 15 —
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* reſidue of 3,483,553 l. 1s. 1d. charged on the ſinking fund in lieu of navy bills, &c. reſubſcribed after paying off 50 l. *per cent.* of that capital purſuant to the acts 5 & 6 Geo. III	1,741,776 10 11	70,650 16 2
Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 17,314 l. 15s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 34465 l. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. for 3 l. *per cent.* annuities, *anno* 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 31,558l. 15s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. for 3 *per cent.* annuities, *anno* 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,053 l. 10s 3 d. and the contributors to 12,000,000 l. for the ſervice of the year 1762, were intitled to an annuity for 98 years of 1 *per cent. per annum*, which with the charges of management to the Bank of Eng. amount to the ſum of 121,687l. 10s. which annuities for 99 years and 98 years were conſolidated by the act 4 George III. all which annuities are an increaſe of the annual intereſt but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the ſame.		335,079 10 3
SOUTH-SEA Company.		
On their capital ſtock and annuities 9 George I.	25,025,309 13 11½	765,326 3 1½
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* anno 1751, charged on the ſinking fund —	2,100,000 — —	64,181 5 —
	130,842,412 19 1½	4,707,223 7 4

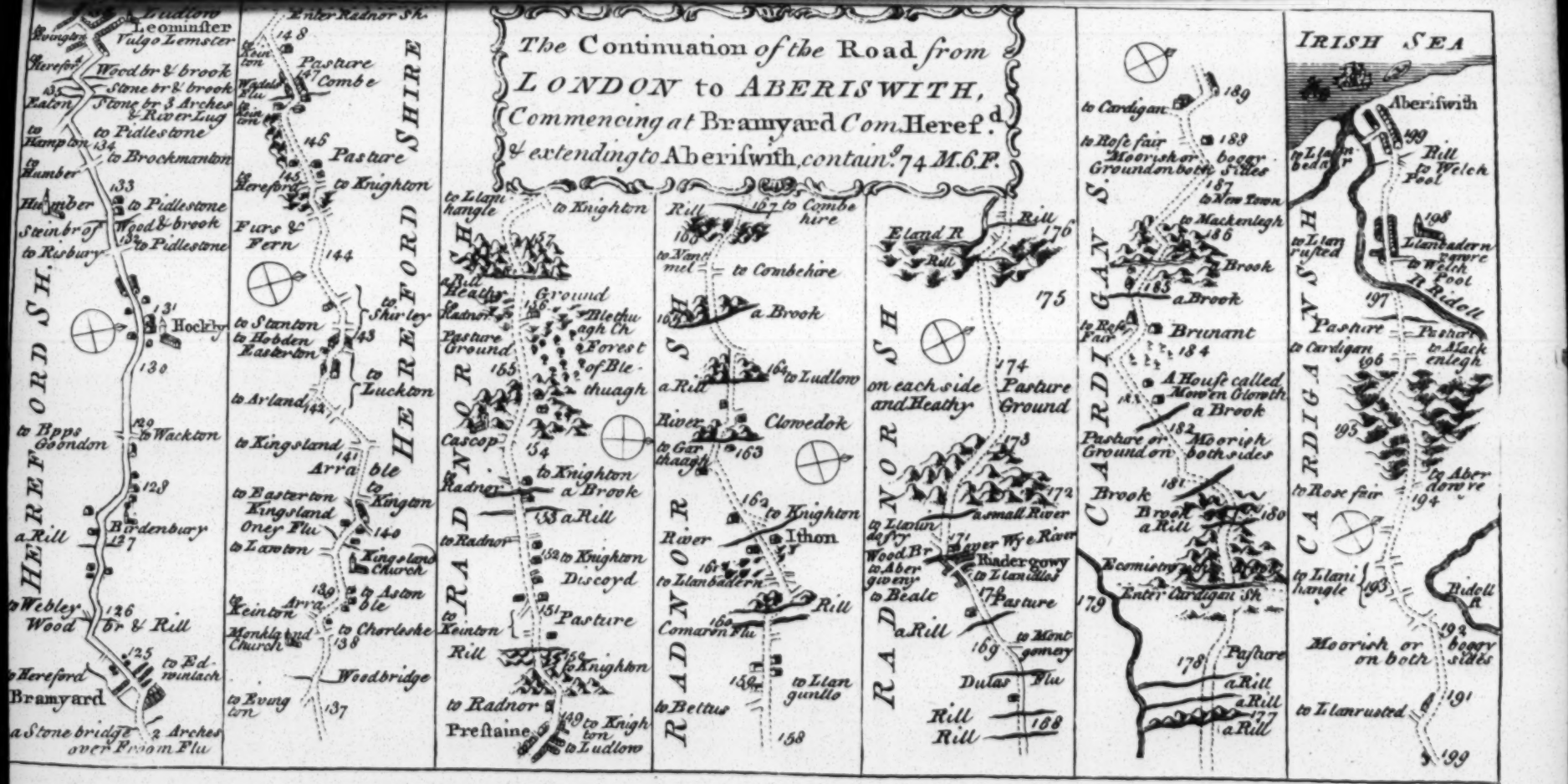
WE have gratified our readers, this month, with an elegant view of the Right Hon. Earl of Radnor's houſe at Twickenham, in Middleſex, a ſeat admirable in its ſtructure, beſpeaking the dignity of the noble owner, and which has a fine proſpect of the river Thames and the adjacent country.

ALSO, with the third part of the map of the road from London to Aberiſtwith, commencing at Bramyard in Herefordſhire, and extending to that town.

ERRATA.

p. 228. *col.* 1 *l.* 4. *from bottom, dele* ſo.
col. 2 *l.* 7. *from the top for* three articles *read* third article.
l. 30. *for* ſpurious *read* curious.
l. 9 *from bottom for* reaſon *read* reaſoning.
l. laſt but one for then *read* than.

The


The Continuation of the Road from
LONDON to ABERISWITH,
Commencing at Bramyard Com. Heref.d
& extending to Aberiswith, contain.g 74 M.B.P.
HEREFORD SH.
HEREFORD SHIRE
RADNOR SH.
RADNOR SH
CARDIGAN SH.
CARDIGAN SH
IRISH SEA
Ludlow
Leominster
Vulgo Lemster
Bramyard
Hereford
Hampton
Humber
Risbury
Hopton
Hockby
Wackton
Apps Goondon
Birdenbury
Webley Wood
Edwinstack
Pidlestone
Brockmanton
Knighton
Shirley
Luchton
Kingston
Aston
Woodbridge
Arrable
Pasture
Combe
Fern
Furs
Ground
Forest of Blethuagh
Discoyd
Ithon
Clowedok
Cascop
Prestaine
Rill
Brook
Eland R
Pasture Ground
Moorish both sides
Brunant
Aberiswith
Welch Pool
Llanbadern
Aberdovey
Ridell R
Llanrusted
Llanbedr
Llanfihangle
Rose fair
Cardigan
Newtown
Mackenleigh
Enter Radnor Sh.
Enter Cardigan Sh.
Stone bridge over Froom Flu
2 Arches over River Lug

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the Political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors. Continued from our laſt p.* 220.

PRESENTLY after this petition was read, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the merchants, artificers, and manufacturers in cutlery wares, and other inhabitants of the town and pariſh of Sheffield, whoſe names were ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the inhabitants of the ſaid town and pariſh, complaining of the high price of bread corn; and alledging their having great reaſon to fear, that as great exports had been, and ſtill continued to be made of wheat, encouraged by a bounty allowed on exportation, the price of wheat would ſtill be advanced; and therefore praying, as before. And

Alſo a petition of the annual committee of the general convention of the royal boroughs of Scotland, complaining of the high price of corn; and alledging that the petitioners apprehended, that the immediate ſtopping of any further exportation of grain or flour out of Britain, for a limited time, was abſolutely neceſſary, and would have a great tendency to reduce the preſent high prices of grain, or at leaſt to prevent any further advance on them; and that if the importation of oats and oatmeal, and Indian corn, duty free, for a limited time, were alſo allowed, it would be a great relief to the lower claſs of people in that part of the united kingdom, and particularly on the weſt coaſt of it, where the want is greateſt; and therefore praying as before.

All theſe petitions were ſeverally referred to the ſaid committee; as was likewiſe on the 20th a petition from the mayor, &c. of Norwich, ſetting forth and praying as before; and on that day the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, whoſe reſolutions, being next day reported by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, their chairman, were agreed to by the houſe, and were as followeth: 1ſt. That the exportation of corn and grain, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, be prohibited for a limited time. 2d. That the importation of corn and grain from his majeſty's colonies in America, into this kingdom, be allowed, duty free, for a limited time. Upon this it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in purſuant to theſe reſolutions, and Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Sir George Armitage, Mr. Oſwald, Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Harbord, Mr. Thrale, Mr. Nugent, Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Coutts, Mr. Edmonſtone, and Admiral Holborne, do prepare, and bring in the ſame.

On the ſame day the houſe reſolved itſelf again into the ſaid committee, and came to another reſolution, which was ordered to be reported the next day, being the 22d. On that day there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition from the magiſtrates of Kidderminſter, and alſo a petition from the ſubſcribing inhabitants of the town and pariſh of Halifax, repreſenting the diſtreſs of the poor, occaſioned by the high price of corn, and praying as before; both which were referred to the ſaid committee; and then the reſolution they had agreed to being reported, was agreed to, and was as followeth. 3d. That liberty be given to import oats into this kingdom for a limited time, duty free; purſuant to which a bill was ordered to be brought in; and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Ridley, with ſeveral of the laſt named gentlemen, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; after which the order of the day being read, the act 1 W. and M. ſeſſion 1, chap. 12, was, upon motion, read, and an inſtruction ordered to the committee, to conſider of the ſaid act; after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, and upon Mr. Speaker's reſuming the chair the houſe adjourned till next morning.

In purſuance of the aforeſaid three reſolutions Sir Joſeph Mawbey, on the 23d of the ſaid month of January preſented to the houſe, 1ſt, A bill to prohibit the exportation of grain, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, for a time to be limited. 2d. A bill

for allowing the importation of corn and grain from his majeſty's colonies in America, into this kingdom for a time to be limited, free of duty. And 3dly, A bill for allowing the importation of oats into this kingdom, for a time to be limited, duty free.

Theſe three bills were then ſeverally read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which they ſeverally were the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, for the Monday following; on which day, being the 27th, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the magiſtrates of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſetting forth the high price of all ſorts of grain in that town, and the counties adjoining, and that if continued to be exported, the price thereof would be ſtill enhanced; and therefore praying as before: this petition was referred to the committee upon the firſt of theſe three bills; into which the houſe on that day reſolved itſelf, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and after Mr. Speaker had reſumed the chair, they ordered the report to be received the next morning. On the ſame day the ſecond of theſe bills was likewiſe with amendments committed, as alſo the third, after the committee's having been by inſtruction impowered to extend the proviſions thereof to oatmeal; and the report of each was reſpectively ordered to be received the next morning. On the 28th, the report of the firſt was accordingly received, and ſeveral of the amendments agreed to, but a debate ariſing upon another, the bill was ordered to be recommitted to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning; and as to the other two the report of the third was put off till next morning, and that of the ſecond until the 3d of February. The two firſt of theſe three orders were next morning put off till the 31ſt; on which day the report of the third bill was received, and the bill recommitted to a committee of the whole houſe, for the 3d of February, whereupon the order for recommitting the firſt of the three bills was likewiſe put off to the ſame day.

The ſaid three bills being now all among the orders of this day, the orders relating to the ſecond and third were put off until the 5th, and after reading that relating to the firſt, the above-mentioned London petition was, upon motion, read, after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the bill, made ſeveral other amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 5th of February, which it accordingly was, and the bill ordered to be ingroſſed; after which the report of the ſecond bill was received, the amendments agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be ingroſſed; and, laſtly, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the third, made ſeveral other amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 7th, which it accordingly was, the amendments agreed to, and the bill with the amendments ordered to be ingroſſed: by this time the two other bills having been ingroſſed, the firſt was read a third time, and a motion made for its being paſſed, whereupon enſued a debate, and a motion was made for adjourning the debate till that day three weeks; but the queſtion being carried in the negative, the bill was paſſed; after which the other bill was read a third time, and paſſed; and Sir Joſeph Mawbey was ordered to carry both to the lords, and deſire their concurrence: and on the 10th of February, the laſt of the ſaid three bills; being now intitled, An act for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, &c. was read a third time and paſſed without the leaſt oppoſition in any part of its progreſs, and Mr. Couts was ordered to carry it to the lords, and deſire their concurrence.

In the houſe of lords theſe three neceſſary bills met with the diſpatch they deſerved; for after paſſing thro' the uſual forms, they were all agreed to without amendment, of which their lordſhips acquainted the houſe of commons by meſſage on the 18th of the ſame month; and ſuch was his majeſty's concern for the relief of the poor and diſtreſſed part of his people, that he came the very next day to the houſe of peers, and gave them the royal aſſent. This quick diſpatch was the more neceſſary, as there had been a very great exportation of corn ever ſince the beginning of this ſeſſion, occaſioned by a ſort of famine in ſeveral of the ſouthern parts of Europe; and as might have been expected, this exportation had increaſed ſince the preſenting of the London petition; for as the very beſt ſort of our wheat had not in

that time advanced to above 48s. *per* quarter, it continued by means of the bounty to be exported to very great advantage, and conſequently it was the intereſt of the rich ſtockholders, as well as the poor of this nation to have a ſtop put to the exportation; therefore I am ſurprized, that ſome of thoſe who were then in the adminiſtration, did not at the beginning of this ſeſſion, or at leaſt upon the preſenting of this petition, move for an addreſs to the king to prohibit by proclamation the exportation of corn, &c. in any ſhip not then actually cleared out at the cuſtom-houſe, or of malt not then made and declared, or of barley not then ſteeped and entered, for exportation, as uſual in ſuch caſes; for though, according to the modern doctrine, the king cannot, in a caſe of the moſt urgent neceſſity, ſuſpend the effect of any law by proclamation, yet ſurely he may do ſo, in conſequence of an addreſs from both houſes of parliament, as the paſſing of an act for the purpoſe muſt always require ſo many days, that the dreaded misfortune may actually fall upon the nation before ſuch an act can be paſſed; and if ſuch an addreſs had been propoſed, though it would probably have been oppoſed by the friends of exportation, under pretence of its being anti-conſtitutional, yet, I believe, they would have found themſelves as unable to carry the queſtion againſt the addreſs, as they appeared to be with reſpect to their queſtion for adjourning the debate upon the bill; for though ſome of our beſt wheat had perhaps been exported, yet the exportation had fallen, as it always will fall, chiefly upon that ſort of wheat by which our induſtrious and laborious poor ſubſiſt, and as all ſorts of meat had at the ſame time riſen to a high price, they were thereby reduced to ſuch diſtreſs, that in ſome parts of the kingdom they were become outrageous.

Now with regard to the ſubſtance of theſe three acts, as to the ſecond and third I need only take notice that by the ſecond it was enacted, that any of his majeſty's ſubjects might import into Great Britain in any veſſel navigated according to law, at any time before the 29th of September, 1766, any corn or grain (rice excepted) from any of our colonies in America, duty free; and as to the ſecond it enacted a free importation of oats and oatmeal into Great Britain by any of his majeſty's ſubjects, in any ſuch veſſel, for the ſame term, unleſs a ſhorter ſhould be fixed by any act to be paſſed in that ſeſſion. But as to that which I have called the firſt, I muſt be more particular, and therefore I ſhall give a ſhort abſtract of the ſeveral clauſes.

By the firſt clauſe it was enacted, that from the paſſing of this act, no perſon ſhall, at any time before the 26th of Auguſt, 1766, directly or indirectly, export from Great Britain or Ireland, or lay on board any veſſel, in order to be exported, or cauſe, or procure to be ſo done, any ſort of corn, grain, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, or ſtarch, on forfeiture of the ſaid commodities, and ſeveral other penalties. Clauſe 2. That any officer of the cuſtoms, or perſon lawfully authoriſed, by three commiſſioners of the treaſury, may ſeize all ſuch of the ſaid commodities, as they ſhall diſcover to be laid on board any veſſel at ſea, or in port, or in any navigable river, to the intent to be exported, &c. 3d. Provided, that this act ſhall not extend to prohibit the exportation of ſo much of the ſaid commodities as ſhall be neceſſary to be carried in any veſſel in her voyage, for the ſuſtenance of the ſhip's crew and paſſengers only; or for the victualling any of the king's ſhips of war, or other veſſels in his ſervice; or for his forces, forts, or garriſons. 4th. Nor the exportation of any of the ſaid commodities to be carried coaſt-wiſe, having a coaſt cocquet, giving ſecurity for the landing thereof, and returning a certificate of the ſame within ſix months. 5th. Nor the exportation of any of the ſaid commodities, from Great Britain to Ireland, or from Ireland to Great Britain, or from Great Britain or Ireland, to Gibraltar or Minorca, or unto any of his majeſty's iſlands or colonies in America, that have uſually been ſupplied with any of the ſaid commodities from Great Britain or Ireland, for the ſuſtentation of the inhabitants, or for the benefit of the Britiſh fiſhery in thoſe parts only; the exporter before ſhipping, declaring the iſland, colony, or dominion, for which the ſame are deſigned, and be-

coming bound with other ſufficient ſecurities, in treble the value thereof, that ſuch commodities ſhall not be landed or ſold in any other parts; and that a proper certificate of the due landing thereof ſhall be returned within the reſpective times herein after mentioned (the dangers of the ſea excepted); that no fee ſhall be demanded or received for ſuch certificate; that an officer giving a falſe certificate ſhall forfeit 200 l. and be rendered incapable of ſerving in the cuſtoms; that any perſon counterfeiting, raſing, or falſifying any ſuch certificate, or knowingly publiſhing ſuch, ſhall forfeit 200 l. and the certificate to be void; that the penalties be recoverable in the uſual manner, and divided between the crown and the proſecutor; and that the bonds, if not proſecuted within three years, ſhall be void. 6th. Nor the exportation of beans to the Britiſh forts, caſtles, and factories, in Africa, or for the uſe of the ſhips trading upon that coaſt; ſo as like ſecurity be given. 7th. Nor the exportation of any of the ſaid commodities to the Eaſt-India company's ſettlements, forts, or factories, for ſupport of the perſons reſiding there; ſo as like ſecurity be given. 8th. Nor to the exportation of any wheat, malt, or barley, from Southampton only, to Guernſey or Jerſey, for the only uſe of the inhabitants there; ſo as the like ſecurity be given; and ſo as the quantity at any time or times after the paſſing of this act, and before the ſaid 26th of Auguſt, ſo ſhipped, doth not exceed in the whole five thouſand quarters. 9th Enacted, that the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms ſhall give an account, in writing, to both houſes of parliament, at the beginning of next ſeſſion, of all corn, &c. that ſhall, before that time, be exported, by virtue of the liberties hereby given. 10th. Provided that this act ſhall not extend to prohibit the exportation of any malt declared or made for exportation, or barley ſteeped and entered at the Exciſe Office, to be made into malt for exportation, on or before the paſſing of this act. 11th. Nor the exportation of rice out of this kingdom. 12th. Enacted, that if his majeſty ſhall, before the ſaid 26th of Auguſt, judge it moſt for the benefit of this kingdom to permit the exportation of corn, &c. or any of them; it ſhall then be lawful for his majeſty, by proclamation or order in council, to permit the ſame to all, or any other place or places, and upon, or without ſecurity and certificate, as to him ſhall ſeem meet. And the 13th and laſt, fixes the time for returning the certificates, *viz.* from America, Africa, and the Eaſt-Indies, within eighteen calendar months; from Gibraltar or Minorca, within twelve ſuch months; from Guernſey or Jerſey, and from Great Britain to Ireland, or from Ireland to Great Britain, within ſix ſuch months, after the date of ſuch bonds reſpectively.

I have made this abſtract the more full, as the act will probably be a precedent for all future temporary acts of the ſame kind, without any difference except as to the dates; and from the tenth clauſe of this act it is evident, that upon all ſuch occaſions our parliament ought to begin with an addreſs to the king to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c. by proclamation; for they may then make any act, they afterwards paſs, begin to be in force from the day on which that proclamation was publiſhed, by making it an act for enforcing his majeſty's proclamation, and, if neceſſary, for prolonging the prohibition thereby introduced; whereas, otherwiſe they can never make their act begin to be in force before the day of its receiving the royal aſſent, and conſequently an order for bringing in a bill to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c. for a limited time, or for a committee to conſider of the price of corn, will always increaſe the exportation, and this increaſing exportation will continue until the bill be actually paſſed into a law, if it were for nothing elſe but to intitle the exporters to the bounty upon exportation, and to enforce the paſſing of another bill for giving them leave to bring it back duty free; for 5s. *per* quarter may probably amount to a profit of above 10 l. or 12 l. *per cent.* in ſix weeks, or two or three months time, which is a profit that any merchant would graſp at; and though in this of enforcing ſuch a bill, they did not now ſucceed till near a twelvemonth after, yet moſt merchants would, I believe, be pleaſed with a trade that would return them their

their money with a profit of above 10l. or 12l. *per cent.* in a twelvemonth's time.

As I have not the proper cuſtom-houſe account by me, and, indeed, I do not find it was called for, I cannot with certainty ſay, whether or no the exportation of any of theſe commodities increaſed between the 15th of January, when the houſe appointed a committee to conſider of the price of corn, and the 19th of February, when this bill was paſſed into a law, but it is highly probable, that ſuch of our corn-merchants and factors, as have a greater regard for their own immediate advantage, than they have for the happineſs of their country, or even for the lives of the moſt uſeful part of their fellow citizens, and of ſuch I am afraid we ſhall always have ſome: I ſay, it is highly probable, that ſuch merchants and factors, as well as ſuch malſters, would take the alarm as ſoon as they had read this order, and this London petition in our printed votes, and in conſequence thereof would get all their corn ſhips cleared out at the cuſtom-houſe, and all their corn and malt declared, or entered at the proper office, as malt made, or corn intended to be made into malt, for exportation, before any bill for prohibiting the exportation could be paſſed into a law. And ſuch of our merchants or malſters as had a ſettled correſpondence in Holland, where they have always many magazines erected and prepared for ſtowing and preſerving corn and malt, very probably exported large quantities of both, with a view to entitle themſelves to the bounty upon exportation, and in hopes of our being ſoon forced to paſs a bill for allowing the importation of corn duty free. Nay, ſome of our merchants perhaps, as ſoon as they ſaw the reſolution for allowing the importation of corn, duty free, from America, ſent corn thither before the bill was paſſed, in order to intitle themſelves to the bounty, and to bring it back duty free, as many of our ſhips ſail thither in ballaſt, becauſe the goods we bring home are more bulky than thoſe we ſend out, though the latter be by much the more valuable, and ſome of our ſhips are often diſappointed of a full lading for their return. And I am perſuaded, that our Guernſey and Jerſey merchants cleared out large quantities of our corn for thoſe iſlands, before the bill paſſed, becauſe by the exportation they were intitled to the bounty, and after the bill was paſſed, they could export it with advantage to the ſouthern parts of Europe, as the prohibition was not to extend to thoſe iſlands.

By theſe, or ſome of theſe methods, we have reaſon to believe, that all the corn that had been threſhed out before the 15th of January, was cleared out, or declared as intended to be made into malt, for exportation, before this bill was paſſed into a law; and as there had been a very great exportation ever ſince the 24th of Auguſt then laſt, when the bounty upon exportation began again to be * due, it is highly probable, that the greateſt part not only of our preceding crop of wheat, but alſo of that which had been imported from Holland duty free between the 25th of May and 24th of Auguſt, 1765 †, had been exported, and the bounty paid before this act paſſed into a law, which renders manifeſt the abſurdity we are led into by our obſtinate adherence to the act 1 W. and M. chap. 12. which introduced the bounty upon the exportation of the ſtaff of life, when ſold at 48 s. *per* quarter or under, though for twenty years before it had ſold at a medium for 46 s. 3 d. ½, and in that very year ſold at 1l. 10 s. ‡. A law we were then led into by Dutch cunning, and has hitherto been kept from being repealed by Britiſh avarice, and a law which in 1765 brought us into the abſurdity of enabling the Dutch merchants to ſend ten thouſand quarters of wheat to England in the beginning of the month of Auguſt of that year, and to ſend it back again before the end of that month, with a profit called by us a bounty, of 2500 l. which was probably the ſecond bounty of 2500 l. they had received upon that very quantity of wheat, as moſt of the wheat they then had, or now have, in their magazines, is wheat brought from England for which they have received the bounty.

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 284. † *See ditto, p.* 285.
‡ *See* Chronicon Precioſum, *chap.* 4. *p.* 103, 105.

But,

But, if it ſhould appear that the increaſe of exportation was not upon this occaſion the immediate conſequence of a committee's being appointed to conſider of the price of corn, yet I may at leaſt ſay, we have reaſon to apprehend that this may be the conſequence, eſpecially when ſuch a committee is appointed, whilſt the exporters are by the ſaid act of W. and M. intitled at any one of our ports to demand the bounty; for it cannot be expected that any bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn will ever paſs without being oppoſed and retarded as much as poſſible: Nay, if the price of wheat were to riſe as high as it did in 1597 * I believe ſome of our people would be ſo ſelfiſh as to oppoſe ſuch a bill; for avarice, like ambition, may be ſated, but can never be ſatisfied; from all which we muſt conclude, that it will always be of dangerous if not pernicious conſequence to begin an inquiry into the price of corn, much more to order a bill to be brought in for prohibiting the exportation thereof, before our ſovereign has prohibited the ſame by proclamation.

This ſhews the wiſdom of our old conſtitution, which left it in the power of the crown to prohibit, or to lay a general embargo upon the exportation of corn by proclamation, as ſoon as the circumſtances of our affairs, either abroad or at home, made it neceſſary. When the parliament is actually ſitting, it is certainly ſafeſt for our miniſters to iſſue ſuch a proclamation by the advice of, that is to ſay, by virtue of an addreſs from both houſes of parliament, not only becauſe the parliament is the king's higheſt and ſupreme council, but becauſe they are otherwiſe anſwerable for the advice they give, and may be puniſhed for it, if the parliament ſhould afterwards be of opinion, that there was then no neceſſity for iſſuing ſuch a proclamation: However, even when our parliament is ſitting, a ſudden emergency may happen, and the danger to be from thence apprehended may be ſo imminent, as not to leave time to apply to parliament for advice, in which caſe the crown may act without ſuch advice, even during a ſeſſion as well as during a receſs of parliament, for by our conſtitution the crown is inveſted with a power to take care upon any ſudden emergency, *ne quid detrimenti reſpublica capiat*, a power which was often given to the conſuls by the ſenate of Rome, in the moſt virtuous times of that republick, when they did not think the danger ſo great as to require the appointing of a dictator.

This power, call it prerogative, or by what other name you will, the crown is by our conſtitution, always was, and always muſt be inveſted with; but then it ought never to be exerted, except when there is an abſolute neceſſity for exerting it; and as often as it is exerted, an application ought to be made as ſoon as poſſible to parliament for their approbation, and for doing what further may be thought neceſſary for ſecuring the public ſafety. If the miniſters ſhould neglect adviſing ſuch an application, they would deſerve, and would probably be puniſhed by parliament as ſoon as it aſſembled; and this would likewiſe be their caſe, if both houſes of parliament ſhould be of opinion, that they had adviſed ſuch an exertion of power at a time when there was not the leaſt neceſſity for it. The allowing of ſuch a power's being veſted in the crown by our conſtitution can never therefore be of ſuch dangerous conſequence as that of admitting the crown's having a power to ſummon, or call a meeting of parliament upon ſuch a ſhort notice, that it would not be poſſible for one half of the members to arrive at the place appointed for their meeting †, as every one knows what a ſmall number of members conſtitute a houſe of parliament, and how few of them now think of attending upon the day appointed by the ſummons, or by the laſt prorogation, unleſs public notice be given, that they are on that day to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs; for by means of ſuch a power our conſtitution itſelf might now be diſſolved, and a ſole and abſolute power veſted in the crown by act of parliament, before one half of the members could attend the ſervice of the houſe they belonged to; and beſide this danger, the calling of ſuch a number of noblemen and gentlemen from the country, and obliging them to reſide in London, at an unuſual ſeaſon, muſt always be attended with a mul-

* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per buſhel, ſee ditto, p.* 160.

† *See our laſt vol. p.* 669.

a multitude of inconveniences both of a public and private nature; all of which may be prevented by admitting the crown's having ſuch a power as I have mentioned.

With reſpect to the prohibiting the exportation of corn for a ſhort time, or until a meeting of parliament can be conveniently called, I do not know that the power of the crown was ever queſtioned, or thought to be of dangerous conſequence before the union of the crowns; for ſuch a ſcarcity of corn may happen abroad, and ſuch extenſive commiſſions from thence may be received by our corn merchants and factors, that if they were all to be complied with, there would not be corn enough left in this kingdom for ſupplying our own people with bread at any price, until the new crop could be brought in, and of this our government may not have received any certain information, until after our parliament has been in April or May prorogued for two or three months: In this caſe ſhould our miniſters leave it in the option of our corn merchants and factors to inrich themſelves by ſtarving their fellow-ſubjects? Or ſhould they adviſe the king to prohibit by proclamation the exportation of corn, notwithſtanding its then ſelling at ſuch a price as would intitle the exporter to the bounty allowed by law, and conſequently much below the price at which corn is allowed to be imported by act 22 Charles II. chap. 13? To theſe queſtions every man who has any regard for his country will, I believe, anſwer, that our miniſters are in ſuch caſe in duty bound to adviſe their ſovereign to exert the power or prerogative I have mentioned, and by virtue thereof to prohibit by proclamation the exportation of corn, &c. for a ſhort time, and until a parliament can be conveniently aſſembled; therefore from common ſenſe as well as from the neceſſity of the thing itſelf we muſt conclude, that this prerogative is not affected or limited by any of thoſe late acts which permit or reward the exportation of corn when it does not exceed the prices therein reſpectively mentioned.

I have ſaid thoſe late acts, becauſe in antient times, though by Magna Charta itſelf a freedom of trade was provided for foreigners as well as for our own people, yet ſuch care was taken of our own people's ſubſiſtence here at home, that none of our corn could be exported without a licence from the crown; but at laſt Richard II. in the 17th year of his reign, at the requeſt of the commons granted a general licence, with a proviſo however, that he might by an order in council reſtrain the ſame when he thought it neceſſary; and in the 15th of Henry VI. an act was paſſed for permitting the tranſportation or the exportation of corn to friends without any licence, when wheat did not exceed 6s. 8d. *per* quarter, without any proviſo in the act but that of paying the duties; which act was in the 23d of the ſame reign made perpetual; conſequently there could be from henceforth no occaſion for any ſuch proviſo, becauſe if wheat exceeded that price it could not be exported, or even tranſported, as appears by the preamble of the laſt act, without a licence, and if ſold under that price there could be no occaſion for prohibiting the exportation or tranſportation. Accordingly from this time we find no act for permitting the tranſportation of corn until the 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, when an act was paſſed for prohibiting the exportation, and regulating the tranſportation of corn, under ſevere penalties, but permitting both when corn did not exceed the common prices following, *viz.* wheat 6s. 8d. rye 4s. barley 3s. *per* quarter; which act concludes with a proviſo, that it ſhall not be hurtful to the queen's juriſdiction of admiralty. But by the act 1 Eliz. chap. 11. the liberty of exporting corn ſeems to be confined to the uſual ports in Norfolk and Suffolk, and even from them, only when the prices did not exceed of wheat 6s. 8d. of malt or barley 5s. 4d. of oats or oatmeal 2s. of peaſe or beans 4s. and of rye 5s. *per* quarter; then by the act 5 Eliz. chap. 5. § 26. exportation out of ſuch ports as by proclamation ſhould be appointed, was allowed to all her majeſty's ſubjects in their own ſhips, ſo that the prices did not exceed of wheat 10s. of rye, peas, or beans 8s. and of barley or malt 6s. 8d. *per* quarter, which, if paid in gold, was but a little above the former prices, conſidering the different value of gold in tale; but again by the act 13 Eliz. chap. 13. there was to be no exportation of corn unleſs

unleſs allowed, after a proper inquiry, by the lord preſident and council in the North, by the lord preſident and council in Wales, the juſtices of aſſize in their ſeſſions, or by a majority of the juſtices of peace in their quarter ſeſſions, within their reſpective juriſdictions or counties, and that allowance confirmed or altered by her majeſty; but provided that the crown might *at all times* by proclamation prohibit, generally or particularly, any exportation of corn: And, laſtly, by the act 35 Eliz. chap. 7. §. 23. the permiſſion granted by the ſaid act 5 Eliz. is again granted, when corn did not exceed the following rates, *viz.* wheat, 20s. rye, peas, and beans 13s. 4d. and barley or malt 12s. *per* quarter; but by the thirty-ſecond clauſe of the ſame act it is provided, that the crown may, *at all times*, by proclamation prohibit the exportation of corn, generally or particularly, for ſuch time as ſhall be therein limited.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE diſtreſſes of the poor, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſums raiſed by law for their relief, is a ſubject which can never fail to excite the attention of the benevolent, and muſt even attract the notice of the ſelfiſh. No wonder therefore ſeveral treatiſes on this ſubject have been publiſhed, ſome to account for the *increaſe in the number of the poor*; others, to point out the *defects in the general proviſion itſelf and the management of it*; and others to *offer ſchemes for the remedy of theſe defects*. Amongſt theſe "Mr. Cooper's Treatiſe on Charity, Charitable Inſtitutions, and the poors laws," which contains an examination of *all* theſe particulars, the pamphlet intitled "The Cauſes of the number of the Poor," and "The Refutation of Dr. Burn's Propoſal," have certainly the beſt claim to the attention of the public, and indeed from theſe treatiſes, arguments are continually retailed by writers, who having no pretence to any originality of ſentiment, are perhaps for that very reaſon aſhamed to acknowledge their obligations. Of this ſpecies is the author of "An Enquiry into the Management of the Poor." Whoſe performance only contains obſervations which have been before made, or which are beneath a confutation. How far the author poſſeſſes the knowledge requiſite for the ſubject he has undertaken, let the reader judge for himſelf: "It is greatly to be lamented (ſays he) that the many ſchemes hitherto made uſe of ſhould never yet, when they came to be carried into *real practice*, have in any *tolerable degree* anſwered the expectations of the public; inſomuch that many wiſe and judicious men have been led to think that the inconveniences of the community as well as the wants and diſtreſſes of the poor, have upon the whole been rather increaſed than leſſened by every method that has hitherto been tried to remedy them." Did this author never hear of the Houſe of Induſtry at Nacton, and of others of the ſame kind, which have been built both in Suffolk and Norfolk? A ſcheme which is *theoretically* recommended in the firſt of the treatiſes we mentioned and *experimentally* in the laſt. If he has not, what are we to think of an author who advances ſuch a poſition without knowing what ſchemes have been tried? And, if he has, what muſt we think of an author, who dares advance a poſition which he muſt know to be directly contrary to truth? How deeply read he is in human nature let the reader judge by his propoſal: "That the determination of a pariſh meeting ſhould be generally final, and all appeals to juſtices of peace diſcouraged as much as poſſible: intimating, that more evil is likely to ariſe from the benevolence of juſtices, than from the ſelfiſhneſs and avarice of pariſh officers. How learned he is in the laws at preſent in being for the maintenance of the poor (the very firſt requiſite neceſſary for a writer on this ſubject) appears from his propoſals: "That the money raiſed for the relief of the poor ſhould remain under the ſole authority of a pariſh meeting or veſtry." That "each pariſh ſhould provide materials for the employment of the poor;" that "juſtices of peace ſhould have a power of puniſhing the idle poor;" that "licences for public houſes ſhould not be granted without the conſent of the inhabitants of the pariſh."

pariſh." For the enforcing which *novel* propoſals ſtatutes are now in being. But which (except the laſt) are never enforced only in a few large pariſhes, and never can, without a workhouſe, which moſt pariſhes are too ſmall to maintain. To point out every flagrant plagiariſm, every groſs miſtake, palpable abſurdity and inaccurate expreſſion in this performance *in the long run* and to go thorough ſtitch with the buſineſs (to uſe our authors polite language) would be almoſt as ſevere a trial of your patience, as to enjoin you to read aloud one of our author's periods.

The author tells his readers towards the cloſe of his pamphlet, that he ſhall moſt readily leave the whole with them to diſpoſe of in ſuch a manner as they ſhall think proper: To diſcern what that manner will be, no great ſagacity is required. I am,

your conſtant reader.

Specimen of Notes upon the Works of the late Mr. Churchill, *by Mr.* Wilkes.

And Innocence *with* Holland *ſleeps.*
Duelliſt, Book I.

THE obſervation of Lucius in the party-poem of Cato is here moſt happily exemplified:

"Sweet are the ſlumbers of the virtuous man."

Careleſs infancy does not cloſe the eye-lid more eaſily, nor in more full peace and ſerenity, than this *virtuous* lord.

This is the firſt time we meet with the name of H———in the poet's works. He had very duly and regularly paid his compliments to Mr. F—, and now we ſee that he does not quit his old acquaintance at the door of the houſe of lords. He boldly ventures in, but alas! he has the mortification of finding that fair poliſhed front, and modeſt brow, hid from his wiſhing eyes by an encircling coronet. A very remarkable circumſtance preceded this retreat into the houſe of peers. Mr. F— had been for many years, and during the whole laſt war, paymaſter of the forces. Soon after the peace of Paris, Sir John Philipps moved the houſe of commons, that a committee be appointed to take into conſideration the ſeveral eſtimates and accounts, preſented to the houſe, either in the preſent, or in any former ſeſſion of parliament, which relate to the application or expenditure of the public money, ſince the commencement of the late war. The houſe of commons come to this reſolution, on the 22d of February 1763. On the 16th of April following, Mr. F— was created L— H———, and in a very few days after retired to France.

THE poem of *night* was written in vindication of himſelf, and Mr. Lloyd, againſt the cenſures of ſome falſe friends, who affected to pay the higheſt compliments to their genius, but were moſt induſtrious in ſeizing every opportunity of condemning their conduct in private life. Theſe prudent perſons found a malicious pleaſure in propagating the ſtory of every unguarded hour, and in gratifying that rage after the little anecdotes of admired authors, upon which ſmall wits ſubſiſt. Such a proceeding ought, however, in all fairneſs, to be conſidered only as the low goſſipping of the literary world, juſt as ſcandal amuſes the circle of the gay and polite. The curioſity of the town was fed by theſe people from time to time, and every dull lecturer, within the bills of mortality comforted himſelf that he did not keep ſuch hours as Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd.

The poet does not bluſh to own that he often paſſed the *night* after the manner of the firſt men of antiquity. They knew how to redeem the flowing hours from death's half brother and fellow-tyrant, *ſleep*. They lamented the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of human life, but both only ſerved to give a keener reliſh to their pleaſures; and as the trueſt arguments not to let any portion of it paſs unenjoyed, they were perpetually celebrating the myſteries of the God of Love, who delights in the friendly gloom of *night*, or the rites of the genius of friendſhip, who often languiſhes under the impertinence of the inſipid viſitors of the *day*. The two Engliſh poets were worthy of the converſe of the moſt genial wits of Rome and Greece. They may, perhaps, have been cenſured by ſome wondrous grave moderns, but in a more claſſic age their happy ſallies would not have ill become the *noctes Attiæ*.

Mr. Robert Lloyd, to whom this poem is inſcribed, was educated with the author at Weſtminſter ſchool, and the ſtricteſt friendſhip always ſubſiſted between them. The talents of Mr. Lloyd were eclipſed by thoſe of our poet, *qui omnes extinxit ſtellas, exortus uti etherius ſol*, yet he never ſhewed the leaſt jealouſy or envy at the decided ſuperiority the publick gave his friend. Mr. Lloyd was mild in private life, of gentle manners, and very engaging in converſation. He was an excellent ſcholar, and an eaſy, natural poet. His peculiar excellence was the dreſſing up an old thought in a new, neat, and trim manner. He was contented to ſcamper round the foot of Parnaſſus on his little Welch poney, which ſeems never to have tired. He left the fury of the winged ſteed, and the daring heights of the ſacred mountain, to the ſublime genius of his friend. When the unhappy circumſtances of Mr. Lloyd at length had forced him to retire to the Fleet priſon, the friendſhip of Mr. Churchill was the almoſt ſingle remaining ſource of his comfort and ſupport. He received the regular bounty of a guinea every week, and the ſame generous friend likewiſe paid all the expences of a ſervant, who conſtantly attended him.

Extract from the Theatro Critico Univerſal, Para Deſenganno De Errores Communes, *the voluminous Work of the famous Spaniſh Benedictine Monk, Father* Feyjoo.

FATHER Feyjoo begins with ſaying, that the fact treated of in this chapter is ſo extraordinary, and ſo contrary to the regular courſe of things, that he would not have given it a place in this work, if he had not found that the truth of it was atteſted by almoſt all the inhabitants of a whole province, many of whom who were eye witneſſes, and perſons of great credit, are ſtill living.

The following are the principal circumſtances of the fact. Franciſco, the ſon of Franciſco de la Vega, and of Maria del Caſar, his wife, was born at a village called Lierganes, two leagues to the ſouth weſt of the city of Santandergin, in the archbiſhopric of Burgos. At the age of fifteen he was ſent to learn the trade of a carpenter at Bilboa, in which ſtation he remained two years, till on the eve of St. John's day, in 1674, having, in company with others, gone to bathe himſelf in the river, his companions loſt ſight of him, and, after waiting for him a long while, they ſuppoſed him to be drowned, and informed his maſter of it, who acquainted the young man's mother, who mourned for him as dead. In the year 1679, ſome fiſhermen in the bay of Cadiz ſaw ſomething ſwimming on the water, and diving at pleaſure, that reſembled a man. They endeavoured to catch it, but could not the firſt day. The next day they ſaw it again, and, by means of ſome pieces of bread which they threw into the ſea, and which it laid hold of and eat, they encloſed it in their nets, and drew it to the ſhore. Upon examination, the fiſhermen found their prize was a perfect man, as to appearance, and they carried him to the convent of Franciſcans in Cadiz, where the good fathers, ſuppoſing him to be poſſeſſed by ſome evil ſpirit, as he would return no anſwer to any of their queſtions, exorciſed him, but they could not get him to pronounce any one word, except Lierganes, the meaning of which word they could not gueſs, till hearing from a native of Aſturia that in his country there was a village of that name; and that Don Domingo de la Cantolla, ſecretary of the inquiſition at Madrid, was born there, Don Domingo was writ to, informing him of this affair, and deſiring him to write to Lierganes, to know whether a young man, whom they deſcribed as to his age and marks, had been miſſing from that place, and he had an anſwer, that a ſon of Franciſco de la Vega had diſappeared in the river of Bilboa five years before, but that his mother looked upon him as drowned. Don Domingo gave this information to the convent of Cadiz, and one of the fathers, whoſe name was John Roſcende, and who a little before came from Jeruſalem, had a great deſire to enquire into this extraordinary affair. Accordingly he ſet out from Cadiz in the ſame year 1679, with the man who had been caught in the net, with intention of going to Lierganes. When the father got within a quarter of a league of the village, he deſired his companion to

go

go before to ſhew him the way; which he did very exactly, going directly to his mother's houſe. The moment ſhe ſaw him ſhe knew him, and embraced him——crying out, this is my ſon Franciſco whom I loſt at Bilboa! Two of his brothers alſo (Thomas, a prieſt, and John, who ſtill was alive when Feyjoo wrote) embraced him; but he expreſſed no emotion, nor did he utter a word. Father Roſende left him with his mother, and he remained with her nine years in this ſtate of idiotiſm (having been rather remarkable for his capacity before he diſappeared at Bilboa), and the only words he ever ſpoke were, tabaco, pan, vino (tobacco, bread, wine). Sometimes he eat moſt voraciouſly, on other days he touched no food. He uſed frequently to be employed in carrying letters round the neighbourhood, which he did very punctually. Once it happened, that Don Pedro del Guero ſent him to Saint Andero with a letter for Don John de Olivarez, and becauſe the ferry-boat was not ready, he threw himſelf into the river, and ſwam croſs it about a league broad many ſeeing him land at St. Andero. He delivered his letter as directed; but Don John, who aſked him how the letter came to be wet, could get nothing from him. He carried the anſwer to Lierganes, with his uſual punctuality.—He lived in this manner about nine-years, and then diſappeared, no-body having ever found out what became of him."

Father Feyjoo gives us two letters to the above effect; one from the marquis of Valbuina, of St. Andero, to Don Joſeph de la Torre, miniſter of the royal council of Oviedo, and another from Don Gaſpar Melchor de la Riba Auguera, to Don Diego de la Gandara Valade. Don Gaſpar ſays, that he had ſeen Franciſco de la Vega frequently. Feyjoo ſays, that he had a third account, agreeing with the other two, from Don Pedro Dionyſio de Rubel Cava, a gentleman of conſequence of Solares, a place cloſe to Lierganes. And in the ſupplement to this diſcourſe, which we find in his ninth volume, from p. 280 to p. 283, he inſerts a letter which he had received (after he had publiſhed the above account) from the archbiſhop of Sarragoſſa, Don Thomas de Aguero, who aſſures him, that when he was a young man, he had frequently ſeen this man-fiſh (*hombre pez* is the archbiſhop's expreſſion) at his uncle Don Garcia de Aguero's houſe near Lierganes. But beſides this, Feyjoo alſo gives us, in the ſupplement of a letter from Don Joſeph Dias Guitran, an inhabitant of Cadiz, dated Dec. 22, 1738, in which he ſays, that Don Eſtavan Fanales, intendant of the marine, had told him, he had ſeen the man-fiſh frequently, and that a Franciſcan friar was ſtill alive, who aſſured him that he had been frequently in his cell.

The following Copy of a Letter was ſent by the Hon. Mr. Horace Walpole, *to* William Langley, *Eſq; Mayor of* Lynn, Norfolk.

Arlington-ſtreet, March 13, 1767.

SIR,

"THE declining ſtate of my health, and a wiſh of retiring from all public buſineſs, have, for ſome time, made me think of not offering my ſervice again to the town of Lynn, as one of their repreſentatives in parliament. I was even on the point, above eighteen months ago, of obtaining leave to have my ſeat vacated by one of thoſe temporary places often beſtowed for that purpoſe; but I thought it more reſpectful, and more conſonant to the great and ſingular obligations I have to the corporation and town of Lynn, to wait till I had executed their commands to the laſt hour of the commiſſion they had voluntarily intruſted to me.

Till then, Sir, I did not think of making this declaration, but hearing that diſſatisfaction and diſſentions have ariſen amongſt you, (of which I am ſo happy as to have been, in no ſhape the cauſe) that a warm conteſt is expected, and dreading to ſee in the uncorrupted town of Lynn what has ſpread too fatally in other places, and what, I fear, will end in the ruin of this conſtitution and the country, I think it my duty to endeavour to preſerve the integrity and peace of ſo great, ſo reſpectable, and ſo unblemiſhed a borough.

My father was re-choſen by the free voice of Lynn, when impriſoned and expelled by an arbitrary court and proſtitute p——; and from

affection to his name, not from the ſmalleſt merit in me, they unanimouſly demanded me for their member, while I was ſitting for Caſtle Riſing. Gratitude exacts what in any other light might ſeem vain-glorious in me to ſay, but it is to the laſting honour of the town of Lynn I declare, that I have repreſented them in two parliaments without offering or being aſked for the ſmalleſt gratification by any one of my conſtituents. May I be permitted, Sir, to flatter myſelf they are perſuaded their otherwiſe unworthy repreſentative has not diſgraced ſo free and unbiaſſed a choice?

I have ſat above five and twenty years in Parliament; and allow me to ſay, ſir, as I am in a manner giving up my accounts to my conſtituents, that my conduct in parliament has been as pure as my manner of coming thither. No man who is, or has been miniſter, can ſay that I have ever aſked or received a perſonal favour. *My votes have neither been dictated by favour nor influence, but by the principles on which the* revolution *was founded, the principles by which we enjoy the eſtabliſhment of the preſent* royal family, *the principles to which the town of* Lynn, *has ever adhered, and by which my father commenced and cloſed his venerable life.* The beſt and only honours I deſire, would be to find that my conduct has been acceptable and ſatisfactory to my conſtituents.

From your kindneſs, Sir, I muſt intreat to have this notification made in the moſt reſpectful and grateful manner to the corporation and town of Lynn. Nothing can exceed the obligations I have to them, but my ſenſibility of their favours: and be aſſured, Sir, that no terms can out-go the eſteem I have for ſo upright and untainted a borough, or the affection I feel for all their goodneſs to my family and to me. My trifling ſervices will be overpaid, if they graciouſly accept my intention of promoting their union and preſerving their virtue; *and though I may be forgotten, I never ſhall or can forget the obligations, they have conferred on,*

Sir, their and your,
Moſt devoted humble ſervant,
HORACE WALPOLE."

Tranſlation of a Letter from the King of Poland *to Madame* GEOFFRIN.

Warſaw, March 20, 1767.

My dear mama,

I Send you this by a meſſenger, that you may inform Mademoiſelle Clarion * from me, that ſhe muſt not think of coming to Warſaw this year. I cannot ſufficiently regret the loſs of that pleaſure I had promiſed myſelf in ſeeing and hearing her. Theſe are the reaſons which deprived me of it; when I perceived that the preſent diſputes ſeemed diſpoſed to produce trouble, I immediately intended to diſmiſs my company of comedians, but I was told that would too ſoon diſcover my ſentiments upon general affairs, and might agitate the public mind. I ceded to this repreſentation, and eſpecially when I heard that Mademoiſelle Clarion intended to come. At preſent I am told that the public, who are pleaſed with theſe diverſions, blame me, however, for throwing away ſo much money upon them at this critical time. It is certain, that the ſums expended on my theatre will not give me an army; and yet the diſmiſſion of them will be expenſive. It is no leſs certain, that I deprive myſelf of an amuſement which I love, and above all things of the pleaſure of ſeeing Mademoiſelle Clarion. But it does not ſignify, we muſt obey the public voice, when it is neceſſary to prove that we feel and partake of its troubles; each individual muſt ſacrifice himſelf in time of danger, and I moſt willingly give the example.

Adieu, mama, I embrace you a thouſand times. Make my excuſes to Mademoiſelle Clarion; and if a calm ſhould ſucceed the ſtorm, I hope her arrival at Warſaw will be a proof of it. She will be the dove that will bring us the olive branch.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

FROM rural tranquillity, I have been excited by invitation and curioſity to become a ſpectator of this buſy, but wild ſcene of great buſtle and high delight; and cannot help wondering at the great eagerneſs there appears in all the world to get together, from their ſeeming to conſider that

* *One of the moſt celebrated actreſſes of the age.*

that all happineſs conſiſts in being crowded. It is not the excellence of an entertainment in itſelf, or the agreeableneſs of an amuſement, which is in the leaſt degree attractive, but the number of people who are expected to be preſent. Unleſs it is to meet *all the world*, there is no place thought worth going to. Hence there are certain days in the week in which it is faſhionable, or unfaſhionable, to appear at the ſame places: and the inducements to go to them are always proportioned to the degrees of inconvenience that is expected to be experienced.

If I have propoſed going to a play that I thought would afford me entertainment on an unfaſhionable night, the ladies preſently would exclaim, *Lord! how can you think of going to ſuch a place? Why there will nobody be there. No, no, you, ſhall go with us to—for all the world will be there.* Thus, Sir, all ideas of delight ſeem now to be reduced to two, which are thoſe of *ſeeing and being ſeen, ſqueezing and being ſqueezed.* There is nothing more common than to hear a lady cry out, upon being aſked what entertainment ſhe had met with on the preceeding night, at a public place, *Oh! frightful! there was not a ſingle creature to be ſeen!* or another to ſay, on a like queſtion, *Delightful indeed! the company was ſo numerous, that one really could not move.* Nor is it of conſequence what the entertainment is, whether a few catches and glees, ſome ſilly fire-works, a cat's opera, two or three American ſavages, a tumbler, a dancing monkey, or a ſuperannuated actor, who ſupports his importance by the unfrequency of his appearance.

But it is the faſhion in gay-life for all the world to get together, whether to dance, game, gaze, chat, intrigue, or for any other purpoſe, though all ſuch enjoyments would be better enjoyed by people more at their eaſe. Nor can we rationally ſuppoſe any real happineſs does reſult from this faſhionable practice of getting into well-dreſt mobs; for no heart-felt delights are to be found in ſuch meetings, and little of ſuch chearfulneſs as ſociety ſhould produce, and which can be deſirable, becauſe contributive to health; but rather ſuch anxiety, diſguſt and fatigue, as ſerve to baniſh the natural roſey bloom from beauteous checks, and even deprive the very lillies in them of their vivid hue, deaden the fire of the lucid eye, and neceſſitate the too common applications of art, which are every way diſadvantageous, and do not unfrequently prove fatal. Though chearful happineſs and health are thus ſacrificed, from faſhion, in riotous rendezvous, to dulneſs, anxiety and fatigue, miſtaken, from the idleſt of all vanity, for pleaſure; yet while it is the faſhion to be fooliſh or mad in this way, neither the application of reaſon or ridicule will effect a cure of the malady. Benevolence might with equal efficacy be preſcribed to a miſer, moderation to a harpy, prudence to a ſtock-jobber, decorum to a profligate, or reflection to a fool.

A Ruſtic philoſopher.

Abſtract of an Act for allowing the free Importation of Rice, Sago Powder, and Vermicelli, into this Kingdom, from his Majeſty's Colonies in North-America, *for a limited Time.*

RICE is hereby allowed to be imported duty-free from North-America at any time between the 4th of May and 1ſt of December, 1767; and Sago Powder and Vermicelli at any time before the 1ſt of December, 1781.

Abſtract of an Act for explaining an Act made in the 29th Year of the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, *to prevent Extortion in Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and Bailiffs of Franchiſes or Liberties, in Caſes of Execution.*

BY 29 Eliz. it is among other things enacted, that it ſhall not be lawful for any ſheriff, under-ſheriff, bailiff of franchiſes or liberties, nor any of their officers to take, for the ſerving and executing of any extent or execution upon the body, lands, goods or chattels of any perſon whatſoever, more than 12d. for every 20s. where the ſum exceeded not 100 l. But, by this act, the ſaid recited act is not to extend to any poundage for taking the body of any perſon in execution, upon any proceſs at the ſuit of any ſheriff, or other officer or miniſter of the crown, upon any bail-bond entered into for the appearance of any perſon proſecuted; for any duties due or payable to his majeſty, his heirs

heirs, or ſucceſſors; or for any penalty inflicted by any act of parliament made or to be made, for the preventing the clandeſtine running or receiving any cuſtomable or prohibited goods; or in any caſe whatſoever, where the ſheriff or officer executing ſuch proceſs would not be intitled to poundage, if the proceedings were, or had been carried on directly in the name of the crown.

USEFUL HINTS.

IN this time of dearneſs of proviſions, when the poor are not able to purchaſe enough of them to ſupport life, every cheap method of making an healthy nouriſhment, cannot but be welcome to thoſe who are ſtarving for want of it; and though the following method of making cheap and nouriſhing broths may ſeem to poor people, at firſt ſight, rather as an inſult upon their wretchedneſs, than a real propoſal to relieve it, yet, if they will try it, they will certainly find the benefit of it. That the bones of beef, mutton, &c. will diſſolve by the help of a digeſter, and make a ſtrong and wholeſome broth, is moſt certain, as it hath been often tried. They do, indeed, make ſuch a ſtrong and excellent broth, that the cooks of moſt of the people of quality make uſe of them for that purpoſe. Nor is this method of making broth of bones a new invention; for my Lord Bacon ſays, vol. 3. p. 71, "And I conceived that a decoction of bones and ſinews, ſtamped and well ſtrained, would make a very nouriſhing broth." By the help of a digeſter bones will diſſolve; and which may be had of the braziers, and is kept in the kitchens of almoſt all perſons of quality, for the uſe of diſſolving bones and making broth of them. Poor people will not, therefore, think it any hardſhip to make broth of bones for the ſupport of life, when the rich do the ſame, even for the ſupport of their luxury. If to the bones of meat thus diſſolved in a digeſter, there is added ſome rice, or vermicelli, (both of which will be very cheap, as they are to be imported free of duty) it will make not only a nouriſhing, but a very excellent broth.

This method of making broth is not beneath the notice of any perſons whatſoever, let their circumſtances be what they will; becauſe bones will make a ſtronger broth than fleſh: for as the ſtrength of any beaſt lies chiefly in its bones, ſo the broth made from them will be ſtronger than that made from its fleſh.

To boil rice as a ſubſtitute for bread.—Take a pound of rice, waſh it in three waters, then put it in a veſſel with as much water as will cover it one inch above the rice. Let it boil a quarter of an hour; ſkim it, and cover your veſſel, and let it remain on a ſlow fire till all the water is dried up, and then it is fit for uſe. It is moſtly made uſe of cold, except to milk or butter; put ſalt as is agreeable.—An iron pot is the propereſt veſſel.

Another method of uſing it.—Take a pound of whole rice, put it into a ſaucepan with a gallon of water, with two or three whole onions (cut acroſs, but not through) a few whole peppercorns, and a breaſt, or part or a whole loin of mutton, cut in two or three pieces; ſet it over a ſlow fire, and when it boils ſkim it clean. Let it boil gently for about two hours, or till the water is exhauſted by the rice, by which time it will be boiled ſoft; turn it out into a diſh, ſprinkle it with ſalt, and it will be found cheap, agreeable, and wholeſome food.—The ſame method will anſwer as well with a piece of ſalt pork, firſt waſhing it clean; but pork and mutton, added together, makes a moſt excellent diſh.

Another method of uſing rice.—Take a quarter of a pound of rice and boil it tender, then put it into an earthen pan that will hold it, firſt rubbing the inſide of the pan with lard, and mix a little ſugar with it; then cut ſome thin ſlices of bread, and cover all the top with bread, and ſend it to the oven to be baked. This will dine four people.

Another—Take half a pound of rice, and boil it in a gallon or more of water, with two pounds of neck beef and ſome cheap greens. This will ſerve a family of ſix or ſeven people a whole day.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE compliment paid Mr. K—ling in your Magazine for March, p. 98, by your admirer D. B. upon his explaining his texts in a manner different from all former commentators, merits the like return from him, and for the like reaſon: Though a a reaſon which, I believe, would upon moſt readers have a quite contrary effect, and inſtead of lifting up an author, upon a ſuppoſed diſcovery of the true ſenſe and reading of a text, occaſion him to be rather diffident of his diſſent in judgment from great authorities, and to conceal from the public his private ſentiments. As to St. Paul's wiſh, if we believe him at the time of making it to be in his ſenſes, it is abſurd to ſuppoſe an interpretation as in Mr. K—ling's diſcourſes is given of it; an interpretation ſo contradictory to St. Paul's language and the tenor of his writings, that it is amazing ſo judicious a critic ſhould ſuffer it to appear abroad. Can we ſuppoſe the apoſtle ignorant, "that no man can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ranſom for him;" for it coſt more to redeem their ſouls, ſo that he muſt let that alone for ever, and does not St. Paul himſelf, touched with a ſenſe of his own inability and weakneſs, acknowledge, that in him dwelleth no good thing, and cry out, by reaſon of his own infirmities and want, "O wretched man that I am, who ſhall deliver me from the body of this death." The inference from hence is eaſy and natural. In the chapter preceding this tender wiſh, St. Paul, inſtead of being particularly affected with a deep and agonizing ſenſe of our Saviour's paſſion and ſufferings, as Mr. K—ling repreſents him, appears rather to be wholly intent upon the wonderful love of God in Chriſt Jeſus our Lord, through whom even the carnal part of man (of which he had before complained) ſhall, he ſays, be delivered from the bondage of corruption, into the glorious liberty of the ſons of God, and that through him who loved us we ſhall be more than conquerors over tribulation, or diſtreſs, or perſecution, or famine, or nakedneſs, or peril, or ſword. And then expreſſing great ſorrow and heavineſs of heart for the obſtinacy and obdurateneſs of the Jews ſaid, I could wiſh not an impoſſibility, nor abſolutely, but (if I may be allowed the ſame liberty with the learned author of inſerting words at will) *almoſt* wiſh that myſelf, that *I alone* were accurſed from *Chriſt*, was alienated from this love of Chriſt, for my brethren, my kinſmen according to the fleſh, that they all might come to the knowledge of God in Chriſt Jeſus, and be ſaved.

The explication of the text in Deut. given us by this excellent ſcholar, appears alſo laboured, and wreſted beyond its natural ſenſe, and I cannot conceive, even ſuppoſing a refuſal in Moſes of having the promiſe made to Abraham continued in his line, how it is a teſt of Moſes's humility which the author ſo greatly magnifies, and is ſo ſurprized that others have overlooked it. Was Abraham exalted in any earthly dignity upon the promiſe being made originally to him? Was it meant to promote him to honour, to ſet him up on high, and that he ſhould lord it over his brethren; or rather was it not a promiſe in expectance to relieve his mind during his abode upon earth, where he profeſſes himſelf a ſtranger and a pilgrim, and does it not relate to bleſſings of an heavenly and ſpiritual nature? And ſuppoſing God had deſtroyed thoſe rebellious Iſraelites, and preſerved Moſes alone to have continued the promiſe in his ſeed, ſuch an event muſt have given a great damp to his ſpirits, and in all probability have brought him down with ſorrow to the grave. The greateſt temporal diſtinction and eminence was already conferred upon Moſes, in being conſtituted under God the deliverer and ruler over his people, from which of courſe he muſt have fallen upon the total extirpation of thoſe over whom he was raiſed; ſo that it is far from being clear, that the wiſh in the 32d chapter has any reference to the words in the tenth verſe of the former chapter; or that Moſes meant any more by it, than rather than God ſhould totally deſtroy his choſen people, *he* would cauſe *him* to fall in the wilderneſs, and not permit him to enter into the promiſed land, that he would blot his name out of the number of thoſe that were written

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tep in the book in which was recorded the grant of the land of Canaan, a land flowing with all earthly bleſſings, ſo that by way of eminence it might properly be called a land of life, and the book which contained the grant and names of thoſe who were to inherit it, the book of life. But admitting Mr. K—ling's explication to be juſt, and that he hath diſcovered a knowledge in criticiſm ſuperior to all that have gone before him, why does your correſpondent put him upon the ſearch of that, which, with all his great abilities, he will be unable to find out. Was St. Paul upon earth, he perhaps might inform him, whether this firſt eſtate, which the angels kept not, was the firſt, ſecond, or third heaven: All beyond would be mere conjecture grounded upon no better foundation than that of the morning ſtar. To aſk *what* this firſt eſtate was might be pertinent, and from the obvious and plain anſwer uſeful inferences might be drawn. And this ſeems to be the meaning of the words. Suppoſe a perſon, through a natural diſpoſition, and the benefit of a careful education, to have preſerved his innocence, and not to have tranſgreſſed to any great degree till arrived to a ſtate of manhood. and then ſhould become a vile abandoned prodigal: Or that having been educated in the chriſtian faith, and in the former part of his life lived in due obedience to the principles and precepts of that religion, ſhould, of a ſudden, turn apoſtate, deny the faith, and diſavow the doctrines he had imbibed, would any one aſk where ſuch perſon was when this change was made from light to darkneſs, whether in London or in York, whether at Bath or at Briſtol? or rather would they not enquire, What was his eſtate? What his ſtation and manner of life before he became thus reprobate, wicked, and unbelieving? If, upon the whole, it can ſerve no good end to know where this firſt eſtate was, D. B. ſhould not deſire to be wiſer than he ought to be, but to follow Solomon's advice; "What is too high for thee thereafter enquire thou not." Let him exerciſe his faith in God's promiſes, and his labours in the works of God's commandments, and then let him conſider whether it be expedient for him or no to trouble himſelf, or others, with, or about impoſſible things.

J. B.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is uſual at ſea to divert a leviathan from overſetting a ſhip to fling over an empty caſk. This policy has been frequently adopted on land, of which claſs I have hitherto ſuppoſed the report of the gigantic Patagonians to be, eſpecially as I could not conceive from the wiſdom of our miniſters, and the great attention given by them to the repeated miſerable complaints of the people, that at this time of diſtreſs and ſcarcity of proviſions of all kinds, they would introduce a ſet of men (or rather monſters) for no other uſe than to prey upon the beaſts of the field, and devour the fruits of the earth; but as ſuch report gains credit, and upon looking round at all publick places of amuſement, I reflect upon the modern race of beings which there reſort, how much they are degenerated from the ſize and complexion of their anceſtors, I cannot help concluding, that there is a ſcheme formed to mend the preſent breed of fribbles, and that the intention of the proprietors is to import and employ theſe giants in the ſame manner they do the Arabian or Barbary coverers, and I make no doubt but we ſhall ſoon ſee them advertiſed in the ſtile of Mr. Heber, with a deſcription of the ſymmetry of their features, the proportion of their parts, the exact dimenſion of each limb, together with their power and juſt action; and that a Goliah or a Sampſon, a Gideon or an Oronoko of the modern human ſpecies will appear in as high form as thoſe of the brute diſtinguiſhed by the ſame names. That the offſpring of the one will be as much eſteemed as the blood of the other, and the fleſh of the former as valuable as the bone of the latter. The experiment at firſt ſight appears dangerous, but if the expediency of ſuch a meaſure, after the mature conſideration of the Royal Society, receives the ſanction of that learned body, the good derived upon the publick (we may ſuppoſe) will overbalance the miſchief which individuals may ſuſtain from ſuch a ſcheme.

Mr.

Mr. Wilkes's *Letter continued, from p.* 214.

THE laſt calumny, my lord, which I ſhall diſprove, reſpects the actions at law againſt Lord H——. It is ſaid that I have neglected, or purpoſely diſcontinued them, ſince my exile. The imputation is totally groundleſs. I was ſo ill at Paris in the beginning of the year 1764, that it was impoſſible for me then to return to England alive, but I gave the moſt expreſs orders that the law proceedings ſhould be carried on with vigour, and in fact there was not a moment's delay. When my wound began to heal in the ſpring, I was diſſuaded by all my friends from returning to a country, where the ſame adminiſtration, which had illegally ſeized my perſon plundered my houſe, corrupted the fidelity of my ſervants,

. . . . . .

had juſt obtained two verdicts againſt me, were ſtill in full power. I yielded to theſe reaſons, becauſe *propter eorum ſcelus, nihil mihi intra meos parietes tutum, nihil inſidiis vacuum viderem.* Lord ——— for near two years availed himſelf of every advantage which privilege and the chicane of law could furniſh. He never entered any appearance to a court of juſtice, and the common pleas had, as far as they could, puniſhed ſuch an open contempt, ſuch a daring proof that *adminiſtration* would not ſubmit to the *law of the land*, and had endeavoured to compel his lordſhip to appear. Towards the end of 1764, I was *outlawed*. The proceedings continued againſt his lordſhip till that hour. He then appeared, and his ſingle plea was, that as an *outlaw*, I could not hold any action. No other defence was made againſt the heinous charge of having in my perſon violated the rights of the people.

I felt this, my lord, as the moſt cruel ſtroke which fortune had given me. Juſtice had at length overtaken many of the inferior criminals, but my *out-lawry* prevented my puniſhing the great, the capital offender, when, after all his ſubterfuges, he was almoſt within my reach. I pleaſe myſelf however with the reflection that no miniſter has ſince dared to iſſue a General Warrant, nor to ſign an order for the *ſeizure of papers*. In the one the perſonal liberty of every ſubject is immediately concerned. On the other may depend not only his own ſafety and property, but what will come ſtill more home to a man of honour, the ſecurity, the happineſs of thoſe, with whom he is moſt intimately connected, their fortunes, their future views, perhaps ſecrets, the diſcovery of which would drive the coldeſt ſtoic to deſpair, their very exiſtence poſſibly, all that is important in the public walk of life, all that is dear and ſacred in friendſhip and in love. I was the laſt oppreſſed, but I was the firſt man, who had the courage to carry thro' a juſt reſiſtance to theſe acts of deſpotiſm. Now the opinions of our ſovereign courts of juſtice are known and eſtabliſhed. I rejoice that ſeveral others, who ſuffered before me, have ſince made their appeal to the laws, and obtained redreſs. I hope the iron rod of miniſterial oppreſſion is at length broken, and that I am the laſt victim of violence and cruelty. I ſhall not then regret all the ſacrifices I have made, and my mind ſhall feaſt itſelf with the recollection in the unjuſt exile I am doomed to ſuffer from my friends and my native land.

I will now, my lord, only add, however unfaſhionable ſuch a declaration may be, that conſiſtency ſhall never depart from my character; that to the laſt moment I will preſerve the ſame fixed and unconquerable hatred to the enemies of freedom and the conſtitution of our happy iſland; the ſame warm attachment to the friends and the cauſe of liberty; that I keep a ſteady and a longing eye on England; that my endeavours for the good and ſervice of my country, by every method left me, ſhall have a period only with my life; and that although I do not mean to lay any future claim to your grace's Favour, I will take care to ſecure your eſteem.

I am, my Lord,
Your Grace's moſt obedient,
And very humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES.

June, 1767.

Extracts from Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities.

"THE chapter of Rouen which conſiſts of the archbiſhops, a dean, fifty canons, and ten digni-

ties or prebendaries, have ever ſince the reign of Henry II. king of England and duke of Normandy, enjoyed the extraordinary annual privilege of pardoning, on Aſcenſion-day, any perſon confined within the juriſdiction of the city, for murder, together with his or her accomplices; and, if there happen to be no ſuch priſoner, then any other malefactor, however atrocious the crime he is charged with may be, provided it is not high treaſon againſt his ſovereign, and that he is a native of the place. The manner in which the chapter exert their privilege is this: During the three rogation-days, two of the canons, attended by the regiſter, and two chaplains dreſſed in their ſurplices viſit all the priſons within the city and ſuburbs, and having taken down in writing the examinations and confeſſions of the ſeveral malefactors, as to the crimes wherewith they reſpectively ſtand charged, deliver the ſame in to the chapter. On the morning of aſcenſion-day, the chapter having heard theſe ſeveral examinations and confeſſions read, proceed to the election of the perſon who is to be pardoned, and, the choice being made, tranſmit his name in writing, by one of the chaplains, to the parliament, which for that purpoſe aſſemble on that day at the palace. The parliament, having received the billet from the chapter, walk in proceſſion to the great chamber, whither the priſoner elect being brought before them in his fetters, and placed on a ſtool, he is informed of the choice fallen upon him, and that thereby he is intitled to the privilege of St. Romain. After this, the criminal is delivered over into the hands of the chaplain, who accompanied by fifty muſketeers, conducts him to an apartment where the chains are taken off from his legs, and bound round his arms; and then he is led to a place called the Old Tower, where, in a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. Romain, and built on the ſcite of the ancient palace of the Norman dukes, he waits the arrival of the proceſſion of St. Mary. As ſoon as theſe matters are notified to the chapter, the proceſſion ſets out from the cathedral; two of the canons, dreſſed in their albes, bearing the ſhrine in which the reliques of St. Romain are ſuppoſed to be preſerved. When the proceſſion is arrived at the Old Tower, the ſhrine is placed in the chapel, oppoſite to the criminal, who is kneeling, bare-headed, with the chains on his arms; and then the archbiſhop, or in his abſence one of the canons, having made him repeat the confeſſion, lays his hand upon his head, and ſays the prayers commonly uſed at the time of giving abſolution. After this the criminal, ſtill kneeling, lifts up the ſhrine three times amidſt the acclamations of the populace aſſembled to ſee the ceremony. The proceſſion then returns to the cathedral, followed by the criminal wearing a chaplet of flowers on his head, and carrying in his arms the ſhrine of St. Romain as far as the high altar, where having depoſited it, he ſalutes the chapter, and then proceeds, to the chapel of St. Romain, within the cathedral, and hears maſs ſaid by the chaplain of that fraternity. The maſs finiſhed, he is conducted by the ſame chaplain to ſome place without the juriſdiction of the city, where, after a moſt ſerious exhortation, given to him by a monk particularly appointed to that office, he is entertained with wine and other refreſhments, and then, attended by the ſame chaplain, returns to the cathedral, in ſome of the apartments belonging whereto, a ſupper and bed are that night provided for him, and the next morning he receives his plenary diſmiſſion."

After the doctor has given an account of Bayeux, he ſays:

"Here I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the famous hiſtorical piece of furniture, which with great exactneſs, though in barbarous needle-work, repreſents the hiſtories of Harold king of England, and William duke of Normandy, quite from the embaſſy of the former to duke William, at the command of Edward the Confeſſor, down to his overthrow and death, at the battle fought near Haſtings; in which, as appears by the Latin inſcription, Odo biſhop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror, fought, armed cap-a-pe, and behaved very manfully. The ground of this piece of work (which is extremely valuable, as preſerving the taſte of thoſe times in deſigns of this ſort) is a white linen cloth, or canvas, one foot eleven inches

ches in depth, and two hundred and twelve feet in length. The figures of men, horſes, &c. are in their proper colours, worked in the manner of ſamplers, in worſted, and of a ſtyle not unlike what we ſee upon China and Japan ware; thoſe of the men, more particularly, being without the leaſt ſymmetry or proportion.

There is a received tradition, that queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court, wove this tapeſtry with their own hands. It is annually hung up on St. John's day, and goes exactly round the nave of the church, where it continues eight days. At all other times, it is carefully kept locked up in a ſtrong wainſcot preſs, in a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the cathedral dedicated to Thomas à Becket, whoſe death is there repreſented in a very indifferent old picture.

In an old inventory of the goods of the cathedral of Bayeux, taken in the year 1476, this piece of needle-work is entered thus: *Une tente tres longue et etroite, de telle a broderie de ymages et eſerpteaulx faiſans repreſentations du conqueſt d'Angleterre; lequelle eſt tendue environ la nef de l'egliſe, le jour et par les octaves des reliques.*

The prieſts of this cathedral, to whom I addreſſed myſelf for a ſight of this remarkable piece of antiquity, knew nothing of it. The circumſtance only of its being annually hung up in their church, led them to underſtand what I wanted; no perſon there knowing that the object of my inquiry any ways related to William the Conqueror, whom they to this day call Duke William."

Extract from the Commentary on Baccaria's Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments.

On the Crime of Preaching, and of Anthony.

"A Calviniſt teacher, ſays our commentator, who, in certain provinces, preaches to his flock, if he be detected, is puniſhed with death; and thoſe who have given him a ſupper, or a bed, are ſent to the gallies for life. In other countries, if a Jeſuit be caught preaching, he is hanged. Is it to avenge God that this Jeſuit and this Calviniſt are put to death? Have both parties built upon the following evangelical law? "If he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican." But the evangeliſt does not order that this heathen and this publican ſhould be hanged. Or have they built on this paſſage in Deuteronomy, chap. xiii. "If among you a prophet ariſe; and that which he hath ſaid come to paſs; and he ſayeth unto you, let us follow ſtrange gods; and if thy brother, or thy ſon, or thy wife, or the friend of thy heart, ſay unto thee, come let us follow ſtrange gods; let them be ſtraightways killed, ſtrike thou firſt, and all the people after thee." But neither this Jeſuit nor this Calviniſt ſaid unto you, come let us follow ſtrange gods. The counſellor Dubourg, the monk Jehan Chauvin, named Calvin, the Spaniſh phyſician Servetus, the Calabrian Gentilis, all worſhipped the ſame God: And yet, the preſident Minard cauſed counſellor Dubourg to be burnt; and Dubourg's friends cauſed Minard to be aſſaſſinated; Jehan Calvin cauſed the phyſician to be roaſted, and had likewiſe the conſolation to be a principal means of bringing the Calabrian Gentilis to the block; and the ſucceſſors of Jehan Calvin burnt Anthony. Was it reaſon, or piety, or juſtice, that committed theſe murders?"

"The hiſtory of Anthony is one of the moſt ſingular which the annals of phrenſy hath preſerved. I read the following account in a very curious manuſcript: it is in part related by Jacob Spon. Anthony was born at Brieu in Lorrain, of catholic parents, and was educated by the Jeſuits at Pont-a-Mouſſon. The preacher Feri engaged him in the proteſtant religion at Metz. Having returned to Nancy he was proſecuted as a heretic, and, had he not been ſaved by a friend, would certainly have been hanged. He fled for refuge to Sedan, where, being taken for a papiſt, he narrowly eſcaped aſſaſſination. Seeing by what ſtrange fatality his life was not in ſafety either among papiſts or proteſtants, he went to Venice and turned Jew. He was poſitively perſuaded, even to the laſt moments of his life, that the religion of the Jews was the only true religion; for that if it was once true, it muſt always be ſo.

The Jews did not circumciſe him, for fear of offending the ſtate; but he was no leſs internally a Jew. He now went to Geneva, where concealing his faith, he became a preacher, was preſident of the college, and finally what is called a miniſter.

The perpetual combat in his breaſt between the religion of Calvin, which he was obliged to preach, and that of Moſes, which was the only religion he believed, produced a long illneſs. He became melancholy, and, at laſt quite mad, crying aloud, that he was a Jew. The miniſters of the goſpel came to viſit him, and endeavoured to bring him to himſelf; but he anſwered, "that he adored none but the God of Iſrael; that it was impoſſible for God to change; that God could never have given a law, and inſcribed it with his own hand, with an intention that it ſhould be aboliſhed." He ſpoke againſt Chriſtianity, and afterwards retracted all he had ſaid, and even wrote his confeſſion of faith, to eſcape puniſhment; but the unhappy perſuaſion of his heart would not permit him to ſign it. The council of the city aſſembled the clergy to conſult what was to be done with the unfortunate Anthony. The minority of theſe clergy were of opinion, that they ſhould have compaſſion on him, and rather endeavour to cure his diſeaſe than puniſh him. The majority determined that he ſhould be burnt, and he was burnt. This tranſaction is of the year 1632. A hundred years of reaſon and virtue are ſcarce ſufficient to expiate ſuch a deed."

Anecdote. From the ſame.

IN the archives of a little place called St. Claude, ſituated in a remote corner of the moſt mountainous part of the county of Burgundy, are preſerved the particulars of the ſentence, &c. of a poor gentleman, who was beheaded on the 28th of July, 1629. Being reduced to the utmoſt poverty, and urged by the moſt intolerable hunger, he eat, on a faſt day, a morſel of horſe-fleſh, which had been killed in a neighbouring field. The following is a copy of his ſentence.—— "Having ſeen all the papers of the proceſs, and heard the opinions of the doctors learned in the law, we declare the ſaid Claude Guillon to be truly attainted and convicted of having taken away part of the fleſh of a horſe, killed in the meadow of the town; of having the ſaid fleſh to be dreſſed, and of eating the ſame on Saturday the 31ſt of March, &c." Such deeds "are enough to make a man's hair briſtle with horror."

LETTER IV.

From a Father to a Daughter. *(See p. 198.)*

Aix-la-Chapelle.

My dear daughter,

MY laſt I cloſed at my arrival at this place, of which I will now proceed to give you ſome account. This town claims for its founder Charlemagne, who was in the eighth century king of France, emperor of Germany, &c. The legend of him is, that he was hunting in this country, and that his horſe poached his foot into the ground, and diſmounted the rider, but ſoon diſengaged himſelf, and from the hole made by his foot, iſſued the hot ſpring, which, they ſay, was the original of the hot baths here. The emperor liked the place, and here founded the great church, and a chapter which conſiſts of canons, &c. &c. to honour it himſelf became one, and ever ſince the emperor of Germany is always a canon of the great church of Aix-la-chapelle. After this it was no wonder he was made a ſaint of, and, next to the Virgin Mary, is become the tutelar deity of this city.

One would have thought my coming here was a pilgrimage to Charlemagne's ſhrine, for I arrived here the day before the celebration of the annual feſtival to his memory; on which occaſion the great church was illuminated with wax candles, all his relicks, ſuch as his head fixed in a ſilver caſe, his hand in the ſame manner, his crown, ſcepter, ſpurs, &c. &c. were all carried in grand proceſſion, and laid on the great altar, with muſick of all kinds, and the whole conducted with the utmoſt pomp; in ſhort, they expreſs ſo much devotion for Charlemagne, that they ſeem to have forgot his Creator, ſo blind, ſo abſurd, is ſuperſtitious zeal. The waters which ſupply the baths are extremely hot, I think

think warmer than thoſe of Bath in England. The ſpring is very large, and forms a rivulet, which ſmokes a good way, and turns a mill at the end; the taſte is the ſame as common water that has had an egg boiled in it; indeed at the ſpring it is almoſt warm enough to boil one, and is too hot to bathe in as it firſt comes out; it produces much ſulphur, which is the baſis of its medicinal virtues.

I am well lodged here with one of the moſt topping families of the place; one of the ſons is a canon of the great church, a dignity of great conſideration and honour in this town, and one of the daughters is a nun, in a convent under the protection of St. Mathias. On that ſaint's feſtival I, by the civility of the family, had the peculiar honour of being admitted into the nunnery, which could not be but in company of the father, mother, or brothers of the lady. We were introduced by the portereſs into the common room, where ſhe came into us and received us very politely, with an openneſs of countenance which is inconceivable. I fancy one of the arts of a convent is to aſſume this chearfulneſs, which beſpeaks a reſignation and contentment in a ſtate of life, which very probaby the authority of parents, or the threats and religious terrors raiſed and enforced by prieſts firſt exacted a ſubmiſſion to. The order the nunnery is inliſted under, is that of St. Francis, the dreſs mighty pretty; the gown and petticoat is of white woollen, with a kind of linnen ſhirt, with a collar plaited before, and tied round the middle: the head is ſhaved, and on it a lawn hood ſtarched very ſtiff, formed large round the face; on the top of the head is a black crape veil, pinned double, and hangs looſe behind, very genteel, it is a yard broad, and as long. From the parlour we were conducted to the chapel, were the abbeſs and elders ſat like the dean and canons in our cathedrals. On the floor without cuſhions or mats, the younger nuns kneel on cold marble, with all the appearance of devotion, with their books and beads.

The church was much decorated with candles, ſilver feſtoons to pillars, &c. A large figure, bigger than life, of St. Mathias was fixed over the high altar, in a velvet cloak, worked all over with gold and embroidery by the nuns; the altar, the various habits of the prieſts, were all of the ſame; on high, over St. Mathias, was a receſs where a prieſt was conſecrating the hoſt and performing his juggling: the muſick was really fine. The only diſagreeable thing was that on the exaltation of the hoſt, we were likewiſe obliged to kneel on the cold marble, as it is you know never right to interrupt or offend others in the exerciſe of their peculiar religion; in that point all have free will and choice for themſelves, and be the faith what it will, if the believers are ſincere in it, ſo as it is not diſſonant to the immutable laws of morality, they are entitled to all charity, all humanity.—To proceed with the nunnery, after ſervice we were reconducted to the common parlour, and at taking leave of the nun whom we viſited, ſhe, with the ſuperior's permiſſion, invited us to come and drink coffee with her another day, which I accordingly did; ſhe, attended by another ſiſter, ſhewed us the refectory (the room where they eat) it was vaulted and warmed at one end by a fire, at the other a ſtove. They ſet all at a table, and at meals the ſuperiors by turns mount a kind of pulpit, and read; at the door is a long ciſtern with water and towels to waſh before and after dinner; over the refectory is the room they work in; they ſet four and four at different places in the ſame room, ſome embroidering an apron for the Virgin Mary, others a pair of ſlippers for St. Urſula, another, a covering for the hoſt when carried to the ſick, and ſome working purſes and things to ſell, in order to ſupply their few wants of tea, ſugar, &c. Their hours are all ſtated; they riſe at four, throughout the year, breakfaſt at eight, dine at eleven, ſup at ſeven, and go to bed at eight; the intermediate times are ſpent in devotion, working, &c. They have a pretty large garden with high walls; the world and all its vanities are renounced by them, and their gold ring, which they all wear, a badge of their marriage with Jeſus Chriſt. After a chearful chat of an hour the duty of the nun obliged us to take our leave. Thus much for a convent, the foundation of which is ſo far from having the law of God, or Nature, on its

its ſide, that it is abſolutely repugnant to both, and in defiance of the firſt command of the Creator; and ſo, my dear daughter, no nunnery for you. Adieu.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR

YOUR reader and cuſtomer Hubert * falſely conſiders *the converſation occaſioned by the Confeſſional*, as being oppoſed to any improvement, or alteration, in the articles; when it is only ſo to the mad lengths that he and others go who are advocates for confuſion—are for bringing truth under every poſſible diſadvantage, and for annihilating all *decency* and *order*.

That there are ſome truths—ſome important, influencing, chriſtian truths—ſome neceſſary to the cauſe of virtue and morality, which may be *determined* to be contained and taught in ſcripture, without ſetting up the like claim of infallibility as is ſet up in the church of Rome, I can never doubt, whilſt I have the Bible in my hands. And it is as abſolutely *ſcepticiſm* to ſay there are none, as it is popiſh infallity to pretend to decide without appeal upon ALL. But if any will ſay, that none of *theſe* are ever oppoſed or controverted, he muſt be paſt ſhame; whilſt there are daily ſuch things preached, publiſhed, and propagated as there are. And to avail us of the meaſure of ſubſcription, to ſecure the acknowledgment of ſuch truths as theſe in a church, can never be doing evil that good may come, nor is it to be ſtigmatized as looking at all like it, or branded with the coarſe reflection he caſts upon it——Miſcalling things and giving them an ill name, is the whole ſtrength of his cauſe. As to his plea, that the remedy will not anſwer.———It muſt be owned indeed, that no articles can ſtop *ſome* men from entering the church (*to get a fat living* or perhaps archdeaconry) and abuſing it when they have done. But ſome of its enemies certainly will have more conſcience.—I cannot conceive ſo badly of mankind as to think that generally conſcience will have no influence upon them. I ſhould hope there are not ſo few honeſt men as his argument muſt ſuppoſe to make any articles entirely uſeleſs and to no purpoſe. They certainly will fail (and what will not?) of abſolutely holding men of no conſcience; but even of theſe the *greater* part will be aſhamed, and afraid of the conſequences, of openly broaching from the pulpit any ſuch material abuſes as would be deemed of importance enough to be taken notice of by their ſuperiors: though they may now and then venture a ſtab in the dark at the very conſtitution of the church, whoſe bread they eat, and riot in abuſes of it in a publication without a name. But it is a merry argument againſt ſubſcriptions——they will not prevent abuſes entirely—ſo e'en let us give every kind of abuſe full ſcope by taking them away. His laſt clauſe is only mere calumny, and abuſe to be deſpiſed, as it certainly can hurt only himſelf, who is capable of employing ſuch engines. He repreſents us as only wiſhing an outward compliance. ——— "Pleaſe yourſelves and you pleaſe us. Subſcribe any how. Think as you pleaſe in your own minds; but do not ſpeak aloud differently from the eſtabliſhed mode, nor give any diſturbance or alarm to the public—for when reformation begins, nobody knows where it will end."—I do aſſure you that he by no means herein ſpeaks my mind. I ſhould rather ſay—pleaſe yourſelves; if you think with us, ſubſcribe——if not, pray let it alone—for we would preſerve what we are convinced is the truth, and a juſt repreſentation of the ſenſe of ſcripture in important matters, unconfounded amongſt us.—— Not but that I would have you enjoy your own way of thinking and ſpeaking, as well as we enjoy ours—Reform till you pleaſe yourſelf, *if you can*; only do not be in a paſſion if they who think you take for reformation, which is quite the contrary, do not *join* you. ——If we were to do ſo with all, that fancy they can *reform* things and ſet up for doing it, nobody knows where it would end indeed, but very little of chriſtianity would be left that would not be reformed away. I do not deſire to preſcribe one jot to you in oppoſition to your own underſtanding—but then ſuffer me to enjoy mine, and the connexion I approve, undiſturbed; and turn me not over to the ſcene

* *See p.* 240.

ſcene and dialect of BABEL.—Let ſubſcription be adjuſted the moſt it can for the advantage of truth and charity—but not be wholly taken away to the introduction of diſorder and confuſion—Thus and only thus ſhould I ſpeak to him.

Yours, PHILELEUTHERUS.

P. S. As he is ſo much pleaſed with the Converſation I do not know but I may give him a ſecond.

Hiſtory of the reverend Mr. Hanbury's *Charitable foundations at* Church-Langton, *in* Leiceſterſhire, *Eſtabliſhed in* March 1767.

Παντας γαρ φιλεεσκε. Hom.

AMIDST the numerous plans, propoſals, and ſchemes offered to the public for relieving diſtreſs, encouraging merit, promoting virtue, exciting induſtry, and propagating religion, none has appeared in the preſent age more extenſive, benevolent, and diſintereſted than the charities projected, and now finally eſtabliſhed by the reverend Mr. Hanbury, which juſtly entitle him to the thanks, eſteem, and patronage of his cotemporaries, and muſt infallibly enſure him the prayers and veneration of poſterity.

Theſe charities, the public ſpirited founder informs us, owe their origin to his natural genius and inclination for planting and gardening. In the year 1751, he began to cultivate an acquaintance with the moſt noted ſeedſmen, nurſerymen, and gardeners, in order to obtain ſuch ſeeds, ſhrubs, &c. as were neceſſary to lay the foundation of an extenſive nurſery or plantation of trees. Finding, however, the collection he could form amongſt them and his own acquaintance was very inconſiderable, and no ways adequate to his intentions, he determined upon ſettling a coreſpondence abroad; by which means he procured ſuch a variety of ſeeds, particularly from North America, as enabled him to raiſe plantations, which, in the year 1758, were eſtimated, if ſold at low prices, at 10000l.

Having reſolved to appropriate the money ariſing from the ſale of theſe trees to the foundation of ſome public charities; in the abovementioned year he publiſhed propoſals exhibiting his plan, and ſolliciting the principal gentlemen in his neighbourhood to become truſtees for carrying it into execution.

In an age ſo diſtinguiſhed as the preſent for contributing to charities of all kinds; an age in which every individual ſeems ambitious of emulating his fellow-citizen in acts of generoſity and humanity; we are not a little ſurpriſed at the difficulties, diſappointments, and mortifications this worthy gentleman experienced in the proſecution of his deſign; and more eſpecially from thoſe by whom it was natural to expect the ſcheme would be encouraged, ſupported, and recommended. However, Mr. Hanbury's perſeverance overcame all obſtacles; and notwithſtanding the malice and virulent oppoſition of his enemies, he met with ſuch ſucceſs in the ſale of his trees, &c. that in the year 1765, he found himſelf reimburſed not only in all his expences attending the plantations, building an organ, putting up three news bells, and erecting a gallery in the church at Church-Langton, but had near 1500l. owing him.

To accelerate the completion of his plan, the benevolent founder had alſo projected the annual exhibition of Oratorio's at Church-Langton, and other places in the country, the profits of which were to be appropriated likewiſe to the benefit of the charities; but he found the ſucceſs ſo precarious, and the emoluments ſo inconſiderable, through the arts and intrigues of his enemies, among whom he numbers ſeveral of his truſtees, that he determined to lay aſide all farther thoughts of proſecuting that branch of his ſcheme.

After having mentioned that ſome of his original truſtees were moſt active in diſcouraging as well as ridiculing his ſcheme, it is almoſt needleſs to inform the reader that Mr. Hanbury, upon finding himſelf able, at the cloſe of the year 1765, to eſtabliſh the foundations he had formerly only propoſed, ſelected a new ſociety of ſuch gentlemen as he thought would ſupport and forward the execution of his deſign. The principal of theſe, he tells us, are his own pariſhioners, men of integrity and good character; the others conſiſt of thoſe who were firm and inflexible in the ſupport of his cauſe; and, with himſelf, were

Reſolv'd on conqueſt, or a glorious fall.

On the 14th of March in the preſent year, the deeds of truſt for the eſtabliſhment

eſtabliſhment of his charities, which were all drawn up by himſelf, and afterwards approved by counſel, were executed between him and the preſent truſtees, and enrolled in his majeſty's high court of chancery.

The ſubſtance of theſe deeds is as follows.

The firſt contains the foundation of a charity-ſchool and an organiſt at Church-Langton, and will take place as ſoon as that ſhare of his plantations, which are by this deed conveyed in truſt, are diſpoſed of.

The ſecond deed is the conveyance of 100l. to be put to intereſt, and the money kept accumulating till it ſhall bring in five guineas per annum clear money; which ſum is to be expended in the purchaſe of beef to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of the Langtons on St. Thomas's-day.

Deed the third contains the conveyance of 100l. to be kept at intereſt till it ſhall produce 100l. per annum net money; which ſum is to be annually conveyed in truſt to ſuch pariſh as the truſtees ſhall think proper, for the annually founding a beef-feaſt for the poor upon the plan of that at Langton.

The fourth is the conveyance of 100l. to be placed at intereſt till it brings in 1000l. per annum net money, which is alſo to be conveyed in truſt to any pariſh the truſtees ſhall think proper, for the annually founding a charity-ſchool for boys, and another for girls, under certain pious laws and regulations.

By deed 5, Mr. Hanbury conveys 100l. to be kept accumulating at intereſt till it produces 1000l. per ann. clear money, to be annually conveyed in truſt to any pariſh the truſtees ſhall ſelect, for beautifying the church, and erecting an organ; and afterwards to be a ſalary for the organiſt for ever.

The ſixth deed is the foundation of the library, and conſiſts of the conveyance of near 1000 choice and valuable books, as alſo the ſum of 200l. the intereſt of which is to be applied to its augmentation.—This charity takes place immediately; and Mr. Hanbury expreſſes his hope, that as the deſign of this inſtitution is to inſtruct the ignorant, encourage the virtuous, and confirm the learned, all authors will contribute to theſe ſalutary purpoſes, by preſenting their works to the foundation gratis.

Deed 7, which eſtabliſhes the foundation of a picture-gallery, is another inſtitution that immediately takes place. It is deſigned, the founder ſays, to excite piety and devotion from ſcripture hiſtory-pieces, and performances of the like tendency, as well as to pay a proper deference to merit, by preſerving one performance at leaſt of the preſent and future artiſts, pointing out their excellencies, and tranſmitting their names to poſterity with honour. Benefactors to the ſcheme, and (as a compliment to genius) authors have a right to preſerve their portraits here. Ten guineas a year only is appropriated to its annual ſalary; ſo that unleſs it meets with the patronage and aſſiſtance of our preſent and future race of painters, and it is hoped they will eagerly embrace this opportunity of diſplaying their public ſpirit, and immortalizing their names, its increaſe will be very ſlow.

In the eighth deed Mr. Hanbury has conveyed his manuſcripts, as well as the profits ariſing from the ſale of them when printed, to be employed in founding a printing-office, to print books of devotion, ſmall treatiſes, and extracts from the beſt chriſtian authors, to be diſtributed gratis amongſt the poor people for ever.

The ninth deed is the foundation of the hoſpital, and contains the conveyance of 100l. to be kept at accumulating intereſt, until the annual amount will be ſufficient to maintain ſixty poor widows, or ancient maids of good character: each of whom is to have two ſhillings and ſixpence a week, twenty hundred of coals a year, and a new gown of coarſe, grey, warm ſtuff every two years: they are to meet in prayer and religious exerciſe; and many other excellent rules are enjoined them.

Deed X. relates to the profeſſor of grammar, who is to teach an unlimited number of boys the Latin and Greek languages and rhetoric: ſeventy boys belonging to any of the Langton pariſhes have a right here to be inſtructed gratis; but all others are to pay two guineas a year each; proper uſhers, or aſſiſtants, are to be appointed

pointed him by the truſtees, and are to be proportioned to the number of boys there educated: the truſtees adjuſt the ſtipend of each uſher, and care is taken to prevent extortion by thoſe who may be appointed to take in boarders: ſeveral admirable laws are alſo enjoined with reſpect to the conduct of the profeſſor, the uſhers, and the boys. The profeſſor's ſtanding ſalary is 150l. a year, which will be augmented two guineas a year for each boy beyond the number of ſeventy belonging to the Langtons.

The eleventh deed relates to the profeſſor of muſic and the organiſt. The former is to read lectures in muſic, and teach ſuch boys as chuſe to learn ſacred compoſition, as alſo to play on the harpſichord, organ, or ſpinnet. The latter is to play the organ at Church-Langton during divine ſervice, and aſſiſt the profeſſor in teaching. For theſe offices the income of the profeſſor is 150l. per annum and the ſalary of the organiſt 100l. per annum.

By the twelfth deed is founded a profeſſorſhip of botany. This profeſſor is not only to teach botany, but every other part of natural hiſtory, to ſuch a ſhare of the youths as have a genius towards thoſe ſtudies: he is to begin with explaining the technical terms in botany; and to proceed through the different claſſes and orders of the ſcience, until he finiſhes in cryptogamia. He is then to inſtruct the pupils in the other parts of Natural Hiſtory. His ſalary is likewiſe fixed at 150l. a year.

The thirteenth deed eſtabliſhes the profeſſorſhip of mathematics. This profeſſor is to inſtruct the youths belonging to this foundation, as are poſſeſſed of a mathematical turn, in that abſtruſe and intricate ſcience, gratis. His ſalary (like all the others) is 150l. a year. He is to begin with algebra, and procced to geometry, plain and ſpherical. He is to go through the Principia of Sir Iſaac Newton, and to lay before his pupils every part of Natural philoſophy.

Deed XIV, eſtabliſhes the profeſſorſhip of antiquity. As the labours of this profeſſor will be very inconſiderable, compared with thoſe of the profeſſors of botany and mathematics, he is obliged to make collations for the hiſtory of a county, to belong to this foundation, for his ſucceſſor to work from; and when one county is finiſhed, he is to begin with another, that in time the hiſtory and antiquity of every county in England may be publiſhed. This profeſſor's ſalary is 150l. a year: beſides which, when a hiſtory of a county ſhall be finiſhed, it is to be printed at the printing-office, and the money ariſing from the ſale of the books put clear into the profeſſor's pocket, except an eighth part to the profeſſor of mathematics for his aſſiſting to make a map of the county, and another eighth part to the profeſſor of botany, for his trouble in ſearching for curious plants in the different lordſhips, and giving their proper names and titles, uſes in medicine, &c. to be publiſhed in the hiſtory.

The XVth deed relates to the profeſſor of poetry, who is to read poetical lectures publickly in the poetry ſchool, which all the youths belonging to theſe foundations have a right to attend. He is to have a ſtrict eye on thoſe who diſcover a taſte for poetry, to excite their emulation, and awaken their genius. He is obliged to publiſh annually, hymns and devout ſongs of praiſe to God, and is to ſatyrize, in the ſevereſt ſatire all thoſe who act meanly or baſely in their ſtation. He is to point out the beauties of painting to his pupils in the picture-gallery, and is to uſe all diligence to allure thoſe who ſhall attend his lectures into a love with thoſe congenial arts poetry and painting. His ſalary is, like the other profeſſors, 150l. per annum, clear money.

All theſe deeds for profeſſorſhips, are ſettled by the conveyance of 100l. in each deed from Mr. Hanbury, to be kept accumulating at intereſt till its annual income ſhall be equal to the ſalary of each profeſſor.

The XVIth is the final or explanatory deed.—1500l. is the money theſe foundations at preſent conſiſt of, beſides a ſhare of the founders plantations, a library of books, and his manuſcripts; things of great value, and from which much profit may ariſe. This money he directs to lie by at accumulating intereſt, as directed by the reſpective deeds for the intended purpoſes each deed requires; nevertheleſs,

thoſe deeds are to be ſubject to this, from which we ſhall extract the following ſummary view of all the founder's charities eſtabliſhed now and to be executed *in futuro*.

"The truſtees are directed to defer building of lodgings for the profeſſors, &c. when the income is ſufficient for their ſalaries, but to keep it accumulating jointly with every other of theſe foundations, until the whole fund, of what kind or nature ſoever, will be ſufficient to bring in 10000l. a year, clear money, as money is now valued at four per cent.—Neither ſhall they be allowed to keep it accumulating longer than it will be ſufficient to bring in 12000l. a year, clear money, as money is now valued at four per cent.———the limits of the income being to be between thoſe two ſums, i. e. it is not to be leſs than 10000l. a year, clear money, nor more than 12000l. a year, as money is now valued at four per cent. And as intereſt money may abate in value, the annual income is in proportion to be higher, and four per cent. is by theſe preſents, made the ſtandard of the proportion, to which it is for ever to refer.

The æra of this commencement being come, the annual income ſhall be firſt uſed in building a grand and ſtately church at Church-Langton; at the laying the foundation ſtone of which, 100l. for various reaſons, ſhall be paid to the rector of Church Langton, who will be viſitor of this ſociety, and this ſum ſhall be annually paid him by the truſtees for ever. In the church ſhall be proper ſtalls for the truſtees, profeſſors, &c. as grand an organ as can be made, and at leaſt a peal of twelve bells, with good chimes; chandeliers, ornaments, &c. ſhall be properly diſpoſed, and painted windows ſhall reflect a religious gloom. A grand ſervice of plate ſhall be for the communion-table, together with candleſticks, &c. The table and altar-piece ſhall be of the fineſt marble, and that moſt affecting of all pieces, our Bleſſed Saviour dragging his croſs, for this place, is much recommended; over all which ſhall be a reſurrection-piece, by the beſt maſter then flouriſhing. The church ſhall be truly gothic, and built as much cathedral-like as poſſible. And that the grandeur and dignity may be heightened, no leſs than three ſteeples, of different heights, ſhall be built; or if it be thought more proper, two ſteeples and a good tower may be had. The talleſt ſhall be not leſs than an hundred yards high, and every becoming dignity and ornament added, to affect the beholders, that looking upon it with a religious veneration, awe, and reverence, they may be forced to exclaim. "This hath God done! for they ſhall perceive it to be his work," and ſhall glorify him therein. No leſs than 100,000l. with the ſtricteſt œconomy, ſhall be obliged to be laid out on this fabrick, which, when once completed, the truſtees, who ſhall then be truſtees, with their viſitor, ſhall proceed to the building the picture room and library. The grandeur of theſe ſhall be of a piece with the whole of theſe foundations; and ſhall be large enough to anſwer in every reſpect the intentions of the founder. The name picture-gallery ſhall then be no longer continued; and this grand fabrick, for the depoſit of ſcripture-hiſtory pieces and good men, ſhall then take the name of, *The Temple of Religion and Virtue*. A noble muſeum ſhall then be built, large and commodious enough to contain the moſt extenſive collection in the different parts of Natural Hiſtory. And theſe three grand fabricks are by no means to be joined together, leſt a fire happening in one may, ſome time or other, be the deſtruction of all. But they are deſired to be near each other, and a ſmall ſpace only ſufficient to ſtop the rage of that element, ſhould it happen, left open. The founder by no means approves of domes for churches, though much uſed abroad, and we are ſtruck with a prodigious grand one at home; he looking upon ſtately Gothic ſteeples and towers in general to be more affecting. Nevertheleſs, one of a proportionate ſize amongſt other public buildings has a very good effect; and if one was to be contrived to belong either to the Library, Temple of Religion and Virtue, or Muſeum; or, if one ſupported by pillars, and elevated to a conſiderable height, was erected for ornament over the entrance of two of them, the one being

being to the right hand, the other to the left; the danger of flames being conveyed, in case of fire would be nothing; and a dome so properly elevated on pillars, would make a fine contrast with the gothic steeples, to the adjacent country. These being effected, proper lodgings for the different professors, public schools, hospital, grand printing-office, &c. are to be finished; and after the physic-garden is well stored with every requisite in its way, the respective officers and professors shall be all put in their places. The founder is desirous, if it can be well contrived, to make the whole of all these buildings form a square of two hundred yards each side; or, if they were not sufficient for this, it might be open to the south; the picture-room and museum, or library, or both, with a grand dome in the center, forming the furthest or north side, whilst the lodgings, for the different professors, public schools, printing-office, hospital, &c. may form the two wings of east and west.

These things being effected, and the officers all in their places, let us view the annual expences of this society, as enjoined by the different deeds, together with what is further laid on by these presents. And here we find a deed to give for the annually founding schools for ever, 1000l. Organs ditto, 1000l. Beef annually for ever, 100l. Grammar Professor, 150l. Professor of Music, 150l. Professor of Botany, 150l. Professor of Mathematics, 150l. Professor of Antiquity, 150l. Professor of poetry, 150l. And if to these we may suppose the printing office to amount to 250l. a year, the hospital, 485l. and an organist's salary to play the organ and assist the professor in teaching, 100l. makes in all, 3835l. being the annual expences attending the different deeds. Further than these, it is upon this trust and confidence, that the trustees parties hereto, and their successors, are enjoined procuring proper singing-men and choristers constantly to attend divine service: and if we suppose their salaries in all to amount to 400l. a year, and lay the expences of the library, including its officers, at 300l. a year; the temple of religion and and virtue, 300l. a year, the museum, 500l. a year, as the collection will then be but beginning to be made: if we suppose the physic-garden to take up 150l. or 200l. a year keeping in order; and that salaries for proper secretaries, officers, clerks, &c. amount to 300l. a year; to these add the 100l. a year to the visitor, and 12l. to defray the expences of four dinners for the trustees, at their quarterly meetings, 3l. each; and 12l. more to be annually expended by the committee under their direction at a general meeting: the whole annual expence will amount to 5909l. And as between 10 and 12000l. a year is the annual income of this foundation, a necessary share shall be first used in repairs and improvements of the buildings, and the rest appropriated to universal good, as it shall happen. A share, not exceeding 1000l. a year, shall be annually used in building and endowing an hospital or infirmary at Church Langton, for the use of this county, and that of the neighbouring little county of Rutland, upon the plan of the county hospital at Northampton; which said hospital or infirmary shall be built at Church-Langton, and no where else. Proper governors shall be appointed for it by the trustees, the professor of Botany shall be the gratis physician, and the annual payment of 1000l. shall be made until the hospital, by those accumulating sums, shall be able to support itself by its own revenue; and then, and not before, shall be opened, for the reception of the miserable and distressed; which being effected, the 1000l. shall be paid to the founding an infirmary in any other county the trustees shall think proper, in like manner; and after that another, and so on, until there be in every county in England that needs such an institution, an hospital or infirmary properly founded, which shall be able to support itself by its own income, without being liable to the caprice of subscribers, and the unavoidable evils attending all institutions that are supported that way. The parsonage-house at Church Langton, if it should not by that time be rebuilt, shall be rebuilt and fitted up for the rector of Church-Langton, on which shall be expended not less than 1000l. nor more than 1500l. Any additional sum may be made to the 1000l. annually to be paid as ordered

in the deed called "Organs for ever;" or to that as ordered in the deed called "ſchools for ever;" to accelerate their full eſtabliſhment, at the pleaſure of the truſtees. One hundred pounds ſhall be annually given to ten virtuous maids on their marriage, each to a young man of good ſobriety and chriſtian-like behaviour, and ſuch as have never had any thing ſcandalous laid to their charge, Such decayed tradeſmen, whoſe honeſty is not queſtioned but whoſe misfortunes have been brought on by a ſeries of ill luck, and heightened by the extortion of their creditors, &c. ſhall have ſomething towards putting themſelves into a capacity again of maintaining themſelves and families. The poor but honeſt priſoner, who ſhall be confined for a ſmall ſum, and diſcharging the fees of the priſon, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

Many ſchemes are now on foot for relieving orphans and widows of clergymen, and by the bleſſing of God are attended with wonderful ſucceſs; nevertheleſs, this charity is not become general; and to ſuch as are not within its influence, or have not been lucky enough to ſucceed in their petition, this of ours is deſigned to adminiſter comfort. No calamity befalling any by fire or water, ſtorm or tempeſt, but their affliction ſhall be alleviated, and a ſhare if not the whole of their misfortunes made up here.

The deſign of the whole of this foundation is univerſal charity: and here the diſtreſſed ſhall ever find relief. Here the poor man ſhall not want his cow, nor the little maid her ewe-lamb. The good, and induſtrious, and well meaning, ſhall ever find encouragement and aſſiſtance; and here money ſhall not be wanting to aſſiſt in carrying on proſecutions againſt rogues of all ſorts. Here virtue ſhall be ever rewarded, and vice ſhall never go unpuniſhed. And all theſe, jointly and ſeverally, are the intentions, wiſhes, and conſtant prayers of the founder, and is, what is made incumbent on the truſtees, in the courſe of their office, by virtue of theſe preſents, for ever to obſerve. And that all this may be more effectually done, to the encouragement of religion and virtue, a ſufficient number of gentlemen at proper diſtances ſhall be appointed to have the care of four or five or more, of their own neighbouring pariſhes; enquire into the merits of ſuch as may call for the help of this charity; and ſend an account of their caſe, or misfortunes, or the like, ſigned and ſealed in ſuch a manner as cannot be counterfeited, to the truſtees, who ſhall give all poſſible immediate aſſiſtance, as their money in hand then will permit."

Such is the ſubſtance of the princely foundations, which will be the ſtriking ornament of a future age, and reflect great honour on the ingenuity, induſtry and perſeverance of Mr. Hanbury, as well as eminently diſtinguiſh him for his philanthropy. In ſhort, theſe charities appear ſo extenſive and uſeful, as to be not unworthy even parliamentary notice, and therefore certainly merit the patronage and encouragement of the public.

The following Letter was addreſſed to Earl T———, Oct. 5, 1762.

Red-Lion at Bagſhot, Tueſday,
My Lord, ten at night,

I Had the honour of tranſmitting to your lordſhip copies of ſeven letters, which paſſed between ——— ——— and me. As the affair is now over, I encloſe an original letter of Col. B—y's, with a copy of mine previous to it, which fixed the particulars of our meeting, and therefore remained a ſecret, very ſacredly kept by the four perſons concerned.

I came here at three this afternoon, and about five I was told, that ——— ——— and Colonel B—y were in the houſe. ——— ——— had been here at one, and was gone again, leaving a meſſage however, that he would ſoon return. I had continued in the room where I was at my firſt coming, for fear of raiſing any ſuſpicion. I ſent a compliment to Col. B—y and that I wiſhed to ſee him. He was ſo obliging to come to me directly. I told him that I ſuppoſed we were to ſup together with ——— ———, whom I was ready to attend, as became a private gentleman, and that he and Mr. H—, as our ſeconds, would ſettle the buſineſs of the next morning, according to my letter to him from Wincheſter and his anſwer. B——— ſaid, that his ——— deſired to finiſh the buſineſs immediately. I replied, that the

the appointment was to ſup together that evening, and to fight in the morning, that in conſequence of ſuch an arrangement, I had, like an idle man of pleaſure, put off ſome buſineſs of real importance, which I meant to ſettle before I went to bed. I added, that I was come from M—— Abbey, where the jovial *monks of St. Francis* had kept me up till four in the morning, that the world would conclude that I was drunk, and form no favourable opinion of his —— from a duel at ſuch a time; that it more became us both to take a cool hour of the next morning, as early a one as was agreeable to ——— ———. B— ſaid, that he had undertaken to bring us together, and, as we were both at Bagſhot, he would leave us to ſettle our own buſineſs. He then aſked me, if I would go with him to —— ———. I ſaid I would any moment he pleaſed. We went directly with my a—t, Mr. H——.

I found —— ——— in an agony of paſſion. He ſaid, that I had injured, that I had inſulted him, that he was not uſed to be injured, or inſulted: What did I mean? Did I, or did I not, write the *North Briton of Auguſt the 21ſt*, which affronted his honour? He would know; he inſiſted on a direct anſwer; here were his piſtols. I replied, that he would ſoon uſe them, that I deſired to know by what right his — catechiſed me about a paper, which did not bear my name; that I ſhould never reſolve him that queſtion, till he made out his right of putting it; and that if I could have entertained any other idea, I was too well bred to have given his — and Colonel B—, the trouble of coming to Bagſhot. I obſerved, that I was a private Engliſh gentleman, perfectly free and independent, which I held to be a character of the higheſt dignity; that I obeyed with pleaſure a gracious ſovereign, but would never ſubmit to the arbitrary dictates of a fellow ſubject, a L— S—— of his H———; my ſuperior in rank, fortune, and abilities, but my equal only in honour, courage, and liberty. — —— then aſked, if I would fight him that evening, I ſaid, that I preferred the next morning, as it had been ſettled before, and gave my reaſons. His ——— replied, that he inſiſted on finiſhing the affair immediately. I told him that I ſhould very ſoon be ready, that I did not mean to quit him, but would abſolutely firſt ſettle ſome important buſineſs relative to the education of an only daughter, whom I tenderly loved; that it would take up but a very ſhort time, and I would immediately after decide the affair in any way he choſe, for I had brought both ſword and piſtols. I rung the bell for pen, ink, and paper, deſiring his ——— to conceal his piſtols, that they might not be ſeen by the waiter. He ſoon after became half frantic, and made uſe of a thouſand indecent expreſſions, that I ſhould be *hanged, damned,* &c. I ſaid, that I was not to be frighted, nor in the leaſt affected by ſuch violence; that God had given me a firmneſs and ſpirit equal to his ——'s, or any man's; that cool courage ſhould always mark me, and that it would be ſeen how well bottomed I was.

After the waiter had brought pen, ink, and paper, I propoſed that the door of the room might be locked, and not opened, till our buſineſs was decided. —— ——— on this propoſition became quite outrageous, declared that this was meer *butchery*, and that I was a wretch who ſought his life. I reminded him, that I came there on a point of honour to give —— ſatisfaction; that I mentioned the circumſtance of locking the door only to prevent all poſſibility of interruption, and that I would in every circumſtance be governed, not by the turbulence of the moſt violent temper I had ever ſeen, but by the calm determinations of our two ſeconds, to whom I implicitly ſubmitted. —— ——— then aſked me, if I would deny the the paper. I anſwered, that I neither would own, nor deny it; if I ſurvived I would afterwards declare, not before: Soon after he grew a little cooler, and in a ſoothing turn of voice ſaid, I have never, I believe, offended Mr. Wilkes: why has he attacked me? he muſt be ſorry to ſee me unhappy. I aſked, upon what grounds his — imputed the paper to me; that Mr. Wilkes would juſtify any paper to which he had put his name, and would equally aſſert the privilege of not giving any anſwer whatever

ever about a paper which he had not; that this was my undoubted right, which I was ready to ſeal with my blood. He then ſaid he admired me exceedingly, really loved me, but I was an unaccountable animal—ſuch parts! but would I kill him who had never offended me! &c. &c. &c.

We had after this a good deal of converſation about the Bucks Militia, and the day his ——— came to ſee us on Wycombe Heath, before I was Colonel. He ſoon after flamed out again, and ſaid to me, you are a murderer, but I am ſure I ſhall kill you, I know I ſhall, *by God*. If you will fight, if you kill me, I hope you will be *hanged*. I know you will. I aſked, if I was firſt to be *killed*, and afterwards *hanged*, that I knew his —— fought me with — —— p—n in his pocket, and I fought him with a halter about my neck; that I would fight him for all that, and if he fell I ſhould not tarry here a moment for the tender mercies of ſuch a m—ry, but would directly proceed to the next ſtage, where my valet de chambre waited for me, and from thence I would make the beſt of my way to France, as men of honour were ſure of protection in that kingdom. He ſeemed much affected by this. He then told me, that I was an unbeliever, and wiſhed to be killed. I could not help ſmiling at this, and obſerved, that we did not meet at Bagſhot to ſettle articles of faith, but points of honour; that indeed I had no fear of dying, but I enjoyed life as much as any man in it; that I was as little ſubject to be gloomy, or even peeviſh, as any Engliſhman whatever; that I valued life, and the fair enjoyments of it ſo much, I would never quit it by my own conſent, except on a call of honour.

I then wrote a letter to your lordſhip, reſpecting the education of Miſs W——, and gave you my poor thanks for the ſteady friendſhip, with which you have ſo many years honoured me. Col. B——— took care of the letter, and I have ſince deſired him to ſend it to S———, for the ſentiments of the heart at ſuch a moment are beyond all politics, and indeed every thing elſe, but ſuch virtue as Lord T———.

When I had ſealed my letter, I told —— ———, that I was entirely at his ſervice, and I again deſired that we might decide the affair in the room, becauſe there could not be a poſſibility of interruption; but he was quite inexorable. He then aſked me, how many times we ſhould fire? I ſaid, that I left it to his choice: I had brought a flaſk of powder, and a bag of bullets. Our ſeconds then charged the piſtols, which my —— had brought. They were large horſe piſtols. It was that we ſhould fire at the word of command, to be given by one of our ſeconds. They toſſed up, and it fell to my a—t to give the word. We then left the inn, and walked to a garden at ſome diſtance from the houſe. It was near ſeven, and the moon ſhone very bright. We ſtood about eight yards diſtant, and agreed not to turn round before we fired, but to continue facing each other. H— gave the word. Both our fires were in exact time, but neither took effect. I walked up immediately to —— ———, and told him that I now avowed the paper. His ——— paid me the higheſt encomiums on my courage, and ſaid, he would declare every where, that I was the nobleſt fellow God ever made. He then deſired that we might now be good friends, and retire to the inn to drink a bottle of claret together, which we did with great good humour and much laugh. —— ——— afterwards went to Windſor, B. and H. to Wincheſter, and I continue here till to-morrow morning, waiting the return of my valet de chambre, to whom I have ſent a meſſenger. B. told me, that he was grieved for —— ——'s paſſion, and admired my courage and coolneſs beyond his fartheſt idea; that was his expreſſion.

I have a million of other particulars to relate, but I bluſh already at the length of this letter. Your lordſhip will ſoon ſee Colonel B. and I hope in a few days to pay my devoirs at S—. I intend to be at Ayleſbury quarter ſeſſions by Thurſday dinner.

My moſt reſpectful compliments always attend Lady T———.

I am ever, my dear lord,

Your lordſhip's very devoted,

And obedient humble ſervant,

J— W—.

THE

THE origine and riſe of the famous Thomas Becket, afterward archbiſhop of Canterbury, an extract from *The Hiſtory of the Life of King Henry the Second, by* George *Lord* Lyttelton, now juſt publiſhed.

"The archbiſhop of Canterbury was treated by the king with great regard, and had a principal ſhare in the adminiſtration of government, which he deſerved by the ſervices he had done that prince in affairs of the higheſt importance, and by the cordial affection which he bore to his perſon. He was a man whom experience and knowledge of buſineſs had made a miniſter of ſtate, rather than genius; having parts good enough to be eſteemed, and not great enough to be feared, by his maſter. Yet, had he been of an enterpriſing temper, he would have given trouble to government: for whatever he undertook he purſued with an obſtinate and undaunted reſolution; as Stephen found to his coſt on ſome occaſions. But being now grown old and weary of faction, as well as diſinclined to any quarrel with a ſovereign whom he loved, he tried to keep the church and ſtate as quiet as he could; which was all that Henry deſired, till, by a continual and inſupportable encreaſe of the evils ariſing from the unwarranted pretenſions of the clergy, he was compelled, for the ſake of civil ſociety, to attempt a reformation of thoſe abuſes.

On the recommendation of the primate, Thomas Becket was raiſed to the office of chancellor. This man, the moſt extraordinary of the age he lived in, and from the ſingularity of his character (to which there are few parallels in the hiſtory of mankind) deſerving the notice of all ages, was born at London, in the year eleven hundred and ſeventeen. His father and anceſtors (as he ſays himſelf in one of his epiſtles) *were citizens there, who had lived contentedly and quietly among their fellow citizens, and were not the loweſt among them.* It ſeems that his education was intended to qualify him for the church. We are told that during his childhood, his father put him to ſchool in Merton abbey; and, when he had attained to manhood, ſent him to finiſh his ſtudies at Paris. After ſome time, he returned from thence to London, was employed as a clerk in the Portgreve's office there, and then introduced to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who finding him a youth of uncommon parts, and being captivated with his graceful and winning addreſs, gave him the livings of St. Mary le Strand and Otteford in Kent, and obtained for him two prebends in the cathedrals of London and Lincoln. Theſe benefices he, probably, held by the pope's diſpenſation; (for he was yet only in deacon's orders) and deſiring to qualify himſelf for greater preferments prevailed on his patron to ſend him to Bologna, the moſt famous univerſity then in the world, eſpecially for the ſtudy of the canon and civil laws, which of all ſciences was moſt likely to procure his advancement, either in the church, or the ſtate. After reſiding there a year, he went to Auxerre in Burgundy, where thoſe laws were alſo taught; and returned into England no mean proficient in them, but with ſuperior talents for negociation; which the archbiſhop diſcovering, he diſpatched him ſoon afterwards as his agent to the pope, on a point he thought of great moment, namely, to get the legantine power reſtored to the ſee of Canterbury. This commiſſion was performed with ſuch dexterity and ſucceſs, that the archbiſhop entruſted to him all his moſt ſecret intrigues with the court of Rome, and particularly a matter of the higheſt importance to England, the ſolliciting from the pope thoſe prohibitory letters againſt the crowning of Prince Euſtace, by which that deſign was defeated. There was great difficulty in conducting this buſineſs: for, though Eugenius the Second, who then held the pontificate, had quarrelled with Stephen, yet as the election of that monarch had been ratified by the papal authority, it was very prejudicial to the honour of Rome, that he ſhould be declared, by the ſame authority, a perjured uſurper. Nor, indeed, was it the intereſt of that ſee to cooperate, in ſupporting the pretenſions of Henry Plantagenet, againſt the ſon of Stephen, if it deſired to maintain the encroachments it had made, upon the rights of the Engliſh monarchy, during the reign of his father. And therefore (as we are informed by an anecdote preſerved to

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us in a letter of Becket) one of the cardinals, who favoured Euſtace, told the pope on this occaſion, that *it would be eaſier to hold a ram by the horns than a lyon by the tail.* The ſtrength and power of Euſtace, whoſe foreign dominions were but ſmall, compared with thoſe of Henry, certainly could not be ſo hard to contend with, nor was it probable that his authority in the kingdom of England would be ſo firmly and ſecurely eſtabliſhed as Henry's, if the latter ſhould recover the crown of his anceſtors. This was a conſideration, which it behoved the court of Rome to regard with great attention, before they took any meaſures to oppoſe the ſucceſſion of Euſtace; eſpecially, as there was no reaſon to believe, that the principles and maxims of government infuſed into Henry would incline him to acquieſce in their uſurpations. For Becket himſelf obſerves, in the above cited letter, that, when he came to the crown, *he oppoſed the liberty of the church, by a kind of hereditary right*; his father having reſiſted it, in ſeveral inſtances, with remarkable ſpirit. Euſtace then might juſtly hope, that he ſhould be favoured by the policy of the Vatican; and there was the leſs probability that Eugenius could be brought to act againſt him, as Stephen, in that conjuncture, had a miniſter at Rome who had much influence over the mind of that pontif, namely, Henry de Murdac; to whom Eugenius himſelf had given the ſee of York (as I have before related) and whom Stephen, who had long refuſed to acknowledge him, had now received, in hopes of obtaining a papal bull for the coronation of his ſon. But the implacable hatred of the pope againſt him, and Becket's great abilities in negociation, overcame all the weighty arguments and powerful intereſt on the ſide of that prince: which happy ſucceſs, in an affair of ſuch conſequence and ſo much difficulty, gave Becket a merit, not only to the prelate by whom he was employed, but alſo to Henry, which was the firſt foundation of his high fortune. At his return into England, the archbiſhop conferred upon him ſeveral new favours, making him provoſt of Beverley and dean of Haſtings, which benefices he held together with the former; and juſt before the death of Stephen the archdeaconry of Canterbury was likewiſe given to him by the ſame prelate. But theſe were only the beginnings of his advancement. For immediately after Henry's acceſſion to the throne, he was made the king's chancellor, at the requeſt of his patron, who thought no dignity or truſt above his merit. Nor, in doing this, did Henry pleaſe the archbiſhop alone. Becket's promotion muſt have been extremely agreeable to the Engliſh; as he was the firſt of that nation, ſince the latter years of the reign of William the Conqueror, on whom any great office, either in the church or ſtate, had been conferred by the kings of Norman race; the excluſion of them from all dignities being a maxim of policy, delivered down by that monarch to his ſons, and founded (as we are told by William of Malmſbury) on the alarming example of what had befallen the Danes in England, after the deceaſe of Canute the Great. For the Engliſh having been ſuffered, by the indulgence of Canute to retain under him a large ſhare of honours and power, the conſequence was, that they ſoon recovered the government, and drove out the foreigners. Whether the expulſion of the latter were really owing to the cauſe here aſſigned, or to their own provoking inſolence, may well be diſputed: but this opinion unqueſtionably, prevailed too much in the minds of the Normans, and continued too long. Even Henry the firſt, who courted the affection of the Engliſh, as the chief ſtrength of his government, and in other reſpects was kind to them, adhered to this maxim, more, perhaps, from an apprehenſion of offending the Normans, than any jealouſy in himſelf. Stephen and Matilda ſeem to have acted on the ſame principle: ſo that this diſhonourable humiliation and inequality remained fixed on that people, till the auſpicious reign of Henry Plantagenet. He was the firſt who took it off: and certainly this deſerves to be celebrated among the moſt memorable and moſt laudable acts of his life; being that which removed all appearance of a conqueſt, and entirely completed the incorporating union between the two nations, which his royal grandfather had formed, but had not brought to full perfection

fection. He might, poſſibly, be more inclined to favour the Engliſh, as by his grandmother, he deſcended from the Anglo-Saxon kings: but one may better aſcribe the kindneſs he ſhewed them to large and generous actions of policy, which made him deſire to widen the foundations, on which the government of England had ſtood for ſome time: foundations too narrow for the ſuperſtructure of glory and publick good, which his noble ambition and extenſive benevolence aſpired to raiſe. The work, indeed, was to him leſs difficult than it would have been to his grandfather: for England had now (as a contemporary author tells us) *not only a king, but many biſhops and abbots, many great earls and noble knights, who, being deſcended both from the Norman and Engliſh blood, were an honour to the one and a comfort to the other.* This happy effect of the inter-marriages between the two nations naturally leſſened the jealouſy, which, for almoſt a century, had been ſo ſtrong in the Normans. But a prince of a narrow ſoul would not have ſeen the practicability, or comprehended the utility of departing from the maxim his predeceſſors had adhered to: and it would have been ſingly ſufficient to illuſtrate the reign of Henry the Second, that, by putting an end to this diſtinction, as well as to that which the fury of civil diſcord had lately produced, he opened the temple of honour to all merit, called forth every virtue, and every talent, into the ſervice of the publick, and made himſelf the common father of his whole people.

The chancellor of England, at this time, had no diſtinct court of judicature, in which he preſided: but he acted together with the juſticiary and other great officers, in matters of the revenue, at the exchequer, and ſometimes in the counties, upon circuits. The great ſeal being in his cuſtody, he ſuperviſed and ſealed the writs and precepts, that iſſued in proceedings pending in the king's court and in the exchequer. He alſo ſuperviſed all charters, which were to be ſealed with that ſeal. Mr. Madox obſerves, that he was uſually a biſhop or prelate, becauſe he was looked upon *as chief of the king's chapel*, which was under his ſpecial care. In the council his rank was very high. It ſeems that he had the principal direction and conduct of all foreign affairs, performing moſt of that buſineſs which is now done by the ſecretaries of ſtate. Such was the office to which Becket was raiſed: but the favour of his maſter made him greater than even the power of that office, great as it was in itſelf."

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To Mr. Woodhouſe.

HAIL ſacred bard! the glory of our iſle,
On whom the muſes all propitious ſmile;
Each more than magic art on thee beſtows,
Rapid yet ſmooth thy verſe majeſtic flows;
E'en where obſtructions ſeek to check its courſe,
It bubbling ſprings with more elaſtic force;
Yet when dire cauſes bid thy numbers pine,
My ſoul contracts at every mournful line;
If Pen'ry ghaſtly howls around thy head
I ſhudder, ſtruck with ſympathetic dread!
Or groans thy Daphne overpower'd with cares,
Impell'd, my heart her every ſorrow ſhares;
For ſuch my own, and my dear partner's prov'd, [mov'd;
Till Johnſtone's ſmiles my threatning ills re-
And oh! had I thy ſoft attractive lays,
As Shenſtone's thou, ſo I'd record his praiſe:
Alike our fate, our patrons love the ſame,
And equal gratitude our breaſts inflame.

But now I ſee thee by thy Shenſtone's ſide,
Projecting plans to ſwell the Leſſowes pride;
Now guiding right the wild excurſive ſpray,
By Nature prone like youth to go aſtray;
Thus oft thou doſt th' inſtructive moral raiſe,
That Vice's bane, and Virtue's worth diſplays;
Thus Shenſtone's precepts by example taught,
Till thou haſt reach'd his elegance of thought; [ſong,
Whene'er I've heard thee praiſe his rapt'rous
My ſoul, like thine, on reverie has hung;
But when lamenting his dear ſad remains,
My pow'rs diſſolve with thy afflicting ſtrains.
Juſtly thou ſt ll doſt venerate his grave,
Thy yearly tribute his dear ſhade ſhall have;
Oh! Shenſtone! Shenſtone! worthy ev'ry tear, [bier;
Which Woodh uſe frantic ſheds upon thy
Thy loſs in him I ever would deplore,
But Lyttelton commands I muſt no more;
That patriot peer, with pity ſaw thy grief,
And angel like adminiſter'd relief;

June, 1767.

Thy gloom's diſpel'd with his reviving ray,
Who greatly deigns to patronize thy lay;
A ſecond Shenſtone does his goodneſs prove,
Nor ſhall leſs gratitude reward his love.—
But ſtop my muſe, that peer's unſpotted fame,
Tranſcends the bounds of thy contracted theme,
Enough that Woodhouſe does his friendſhip ſhare,
Hence let not merit tho' obſcure deſpair.
So when an helpleſs orphan's parent dies,
He views the ruthleſs world with tearful eyes!
Till ſome kind ſoft'ring hand his loſs repairs,
Then tho' he wails his ſire, no more deſpairs.

Kidderminſter, April 14, 1767.

JOHN JONES.

NEW IMITATIONS *of* HORACE.

From the ſecond Edition of Mr. Duncombe's *Tranſlation.*

BOOK II. ODE I. imitated by Mr. J. DUNCOMBE,

To the Right Hon. GEORGE *Lord* LYTTELTON, *on his unfiniſhed Hiſtory of King* Henry II *.

STATESMAN, on whoſe unbiaſs'd tongue,
Admiring ſenates oft have hung,
Scholar, in whom at once we find
The poet, moraliſt, and chriſtian join'd;
Th'inteſtine feuds of church and ſtate,
The prelate's pride, the monarch's hate,
Aſpiring Becket's fatal doom,
And England trembling at the threats of Rome,
Our ſecond Henry, Europe's dread,
Submiſſive to the church's head,
Laborious taſk! you now diſplay,
And place each prieſtly art in open day.
From courts and councils then retire,
Nor charm us with the vocal lyre,
Till this great work, a work to vye
With Hyde or Sully, greets the public eye.
At Stowe your ſtatue then ſhall ſtand,
Th' hiſtoric pencil in your hand—
—Now in the hero's ſofter hour,
We trace his ſteps to Roſamonda's bower;
Now with the beſt and wiſeſt laws
We ſee him ſtrengthen Virtue's cauſe,
Commanding juſtice, like the ſource
Of light and heat, to hold an annual courſe;
And now with Terror on his ſhield
He ruſhes to th' embattled field;
In vain his queen, his ſons conſpire,
His friends revere him, and his foes admire.
This warrior prince to England's throne
A ſplendor adds before unknown:
Half Gallia's provinces obey,
Far as Iberia's coaſts, his pow'rful ſway:
See Cambria quell'd, Hibernia gain'd,
And Caledonia's king enchain'd,
Without a blow, ſee! Lewis fly,
And for his counſel rival kings apply.
All Europe Henry's arms controul,
All but one prelate's ſtubborn ſoul;
While Becket mounts, the monarch lends
His aid, and meanly at the ſtirrup bends.
And when, his favour to obtain,
Four courtiers, cruel and profane,
At heav'ns high altar had imbru'd
Their ſacrilegious ſwords in prieſtly blood,
With ſighs and tears and ſleepleſs eyes
Low on the ſacred ground he lies,
Submits his back to monkiſh rods,
And dreads the pope's reſentment more than God's.
In mercy then, by righteous heaven,
To papal pride no check was given,
To rouſe the nation, and provoke
A prince more bold to ſpurn this galling yoke.
Is there a realm, where Rome has gain'd
Superior power, with blood unſtain'd?
By her dire arts what thouſands fell
Let Paris, Piedmont, and Hibernia tell!
What fires in this divided land
Blaz'd by a tyrant queen's command!
By ſavage bigotry what hoſts
Of victims have been ſlain on India's coaſts!
—But ceaſe, my muſe, nor dare rehearſe
Hiſtoric truths in Lyric verſe,
Theſe to thy ſiſter and her ſon
Reſign, to Clio and her Lyttelton.

Chriſt Church, Canterbury 1764.

BOOK V. ODE IX. *Imitated.*

By the ſame.

To Colonel RICHARD KING.

On Sir EDWARD HAWKE's *Victory over the* French *Fleet off* Belleiſle.

SAY veteran friend, belov'd remain
Of Marlb'rough's chiefs and Anna's reign,
When ſhall we, at your ſocial board,
By friendſhip chear'd, with plenty ſtor'd,
What fame reſounds with joy repeat,
And toaſt our Hawke's victorious fleet?
So all your toils in days of yore,
Were well repaid on † Danube's ſhore,
When

* *The beſt account of all the memorable tranſactions of this reign* [Henry II's] *the public extracts with ſome impatience from one of the moſt maſterly and elegant writers of the preſent age, a friend to religion and virtue, a friend to liberty and his country.*" *Biſhop* Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies, *vol. iii. p.* 166.

† *The battle of Blenheim (the moſt memorable in this age) was fought Auguſt* 2, 1704. Col. *King was then engineer. He had a horſe ſhot under him. He was preſent at moſt of the other battles and*

When by your arms his wondering flood
Was ſwell'd with France's choiceſt blood,
Fruitleſs (for ſuch the will of heaven)
Her faith to proud Bavaria given
To fix him on Germania's throne,
Or make the imperial crown her own.
But could ſhe think this realm would deign
Again to wear baſe ſlavery's chain,
Impos'd alike on church and ſtate;
So ſoon forgetful of its weight,
Forgetful of thy tortures, Rome,
Of Bonner's rage and Cranmer's doom?
On Vannes' plains, in Vannes' Bay,
Her troops were rang'd, her tranſports lay,
Deſtin'd, by Conflans' guardian care,
To make theſe envy'd iſlands ſhare
Her late diſgrace on Cherbourg's coaſts,
The horrors of invading hoſts:
But ſoon ſhe ſaw, in floods of fire,
Her glory ſink, her hopes expire,
And ſoon the billows, ſtain'd with gore,
Proclaim'd, her navy was no more.
Such at La Hogue was James's dread,
So Ruſſel fought, and Tourville fled.
Sing, patriot muſe, the thanks we owe
To Hawke, to Keppel, and to Howe!
In Britiſh and Hibernian verſe
Their names to lateſt times rehearſe!
Senates and princes ſhall repay
With juſt rewards that glorious day:
Ne'er was a day of more renown
In Britain, or Hibernia known,
Tho' Blake ſtill ſwells the trump of fame,
And Boyne ſtill murmurs William's name.
By ſea ſubdu'd, as late on land,
At Minden, by a Britiſh band,
France coins her plate, and dares no more
Sing loud Te Deums, as of yore:
And now, the relicks of the fight
To Spain precipitate their flight,
Or ſhatter'd range the ſtormy main,
Or lurk behind thy ſhoals, Villaine!
A Briton born, I ne'er repine
For coſtly draughts of Gallic wine:
Port is my liquor; with the beſt
My friend, you welcome every gueſt,
Our fears for Britain now ſhall ceaſe—
Where ſtands the toaſt?—'Tis George and peace.

1759.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1767.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq;* *Poet-Laureat.*

FRIEND to the poor!—for ſure, O king,
That godlike attribute is thine—
Friend to the poor, to thee we ſing,
To thee our annual offerings bring,
And bend at mercy's ſhrine.
In vain had nature deign'd to ſmile
Propitious on her favourite iſle,
Emerging from the main:
In vain the genial ſource of day
Selected each indulgent ray
For Britain's fertile plain:
In vain yon bright ſurrounding ſkies
Bade all their clouds in volumes riſe,
Their ſoft'ring dews diſtill'd:
In vain the wide and teeming earth
Gave all her buried treaſures birth,
And crown'd the laughing field.
For lo! ſome fiend, in evil hour,
Aſſuming Famine's horrid mein,
Diffus'd her petrifying power
O'er thoughtleſs Plenty's feſtive bower,
And blaſted every green.
Strong pannic terrors ſhook the land:
Th' obdurate breaſt, the griping hand,
Were almoſt taught to ſpare:
For loud miſrule, the ſcourge of crimes,
Mix'd with the madneſs of the times,
And rous'd a ruſtic war.
Whilſt real Want, with ſigh ſincere,
At home, in ſilence, dropp'd the tear,
Or rais'd th' imploring eye,
Foul Riot's ſons in torrents came,
And dar'd uſurp thy awful name
Thrice ſacred Miſery!
Then George aroſe. His feeling heart
Inſpir'd the nation's better part
With virtues like its own:
His power-controul'd th'inſatiate train
Whoſe avarice graſp'd at private gain,
Regardleſs of a people's groan.
Like ſnows beneath th'all-chearing ray
The rebel crouds diſſolv'd away:
And Juſtice, though the ſword ſhe drew,
Glanc'd lightly o'er th' offending crew,
And ſcarce ſelected, to avenge her woes,
A ſingle victim from a hoſt of foes.

and ſieges under the duke of Marlborough, in the ſeveral ſtations of aſſiſtant quarter maſter general, aid-de camp, captain and lieutenant colonel of foot, till the beginning of 1711, *when he was made colonel of the artillery, and quarter maſter general of the forces ſent with brigadier* Hill *againſt* Quebec. *After the peace of* Utrecht, *he went with the ſame general to take poſſeſſion of* Dunkirk. *In the Year* 1714 *he had the misfortune to loſe his eyeſight, and has been blind ever ſince. Being executor to Dr. Woodward, the colonel, in* 1728, *erected a monument to his memory in Weſtminſter-Abbey, and as his ſurviving truſtee, has the ſole nomination of the Woodwardian Profeſſor at Cambridge. But alas! this amiable gentleman being eighty-eight years of age is now much in the ſame melancholy circumſtances as his great general was fifty years ago.*

Defuncta ſpirans jam mente, ſuique ſuperſtes.

Yes, Mercy triumph'd: Mercy ſhone confeſt
In her own nobleſt ſphere, a monarch's breaſt.
Forcibly mild did Mercy ſhine,
Like the ſweet month in which we pay
Our annual vows at Mercy's ſhrine,
And hail our monarch's natal day.

A RECEIPT *how to make* L'EAU DE VIE.

By the late Mr. Charles King.

Written at the Deſire of a Lady.

GROWN old, and grown ſtupid, you juſt think me fit
To tranſcribe from my grandmother's book a receipt;
And a comfort it is to a wight in diſtreſs,
He's of ſome little uſe—but he can't be of leſs.
Were greater his talents,—you might ever command
His head—("that's worth nought") then his heart and his hand;
So your mandate obeying, he ſends you, d'ye ſee,
The genuine receipt to make L'Eau de la Vie.
Take ſeven large lemons, and pare them as thin
As a wafer, or what is yet thinner, your ſkin;
A quart of French brandy, or rum is ſtill better; [the latter:)
(For you ne'er in receipts ſhould ſtick cloſe to
Six ounces of ſugar next take, and pray mind
The ſugar muſt be the beſt double refin'd;
Boil the ſugar in near half a pint of ſpring water, [your daughter,
In the neat ſilver ſauce-pan you bought for
But be ſure that the ſyrup you carefully ſkim,
While the ſcum, as 'tis call'd, riſes up to the brim;
The fourth part of a pint you next muſt allow
Of new milk, made as warm, as it comes from the cow:
Put the rinds of the lemon, the milk and the ſyrup, [up:
With the rum, in a jar, and give them a ſtir-
And, if you approve it, you may add ſome perfume;
Coral-ſtone, or whatever you like in its room.
Let it ſtand thus three days, but remember to ſhake it; [make it.
And the cloſer you ſtop it, the richer you
Then filter'd thro' paper, 'twill ſparkle and riſe, [eyes.
Be as ſoft as your lips, and as bright as your
Laſt, bottle it up; and, believe me, the vicar
Of E—— himſelf ne'er drank better liquor:
In a word, it excels, by a million of odds,
The nectar your ſiſter preſents to the gods.

PROLOGUE *ſpoken by Mr.* SHUTER *at the Opening of the* Old Theatre *at* Richmond.

WELCOME, ye generous, polite, and fair,
Who to our lowly roof this night repair!
Who come, invited by our humble bill,
To the Old Theatre on Richmond Hill;
Where to thoſe gueſts, whoſe taſte not overnice is,
We ſerve up common fare—at common prices.
No cornice here, no frieze to feaſt your eyes,
No galleries on Dorick pillars riſe;
No gaudy paintings on the roof we deal in,
To break your necks with looking tow'rds the cieling,
No theatre we boaſt ſuperbly built,
A gingerbread round O, a cock-pit gilt;
But a plain booth of boards ill put together,
To raiſe a ſtage and keep out wind and weather.

Yet here ſhall heroes in their buſkins ſtalk
And Shakeſpeare's ghoſts in this ſmall circle walk:
Here Tragedy ſhall take three narrow ſtrides,
And laughing Comedy hold both her ſides:
Here ſhall the moor ſay—"Haply for I am black!"
And here plump Falſtaff—"Give me a cup of ſack!"
Here Bobadill ſhall don his dirty buff,
And cry—"The cabin is convenient enough."
Ovid (by thoſe who read him I am told)
Says, one Philemon treated Jove of old:
With Flitch of bacon did the God regale,
Whil Goody Baucis fill'd the jug with ale!
—For Baucis and Philemon, 'tis well known,
Were of thoſe days the Darby and Old Joan.
— In wicker-chair well-pleas'd the Thunderer ſat, [their ruſtick cott
Laugh'd, ſung, drank, ſmok'd, and join'd
The naked rafters view'd not with diſdain,
Nor far beneath the humble thatch in pain.
Thus, while you deign to viſit our poor cottage,
And kindly taſte of our dramatick pottage,
We, all intent to ſhew our zeal and love,
Shall each a Baucis or Philemon prove,
And every gueſt ſhall ſeem to us—a Jove!

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, June 6, 1767.

"SINCE you gave a place in your valuable collection, once and again, to ſome thoughts of mine on Capital Puniſhments, I have had the pleaſure of meeting with a ſimilarity of ſentiments in ſome conſiderable writers on the ſame ſubject. Particularly Dr. Delany, in one of his ſermons; and more lately in a treatiſe entitled an Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments; which the Critical Reviewers recommend as being one of the moſt original books which the preſent age has produced: and which hath led them to ſay; "poſſibly the time may come when our penal laws may undergo a thorough reformation." This time 'tis hoped, is not very

very diſtant. To haſten it, ſuch publications have a manifeſt tendency. And poſſibly a few extracts from the treatiſe mentioned may contribute to it. Be ſo good then as to inſert what follows.

"Crimes of leſs importance are commonly puniſhed either in obſcurity or a priſon; or the criminal is *tranſported* to give by his ſlavery an example to ſocieties which he never offended; an example abſolutely uſeleſs, becauſe diſtant from the place where the crime was committed," p. 78.

"The puniſhment of robbery not accompanied with violence ſhould be pecuniary. He who endeavours to inrich himſelf with the property of another ſhould be deprived of part of his own. But as this crime is commonly the effect of miſery and deſpair, the moſt proper puniſhment will be, that kind of ſlavery which alone can be called juſt; that which makes the ſociety for a time abſolute maſter of the perſon and labour of the criminal, in order to oblige him to repair, by this dependance the unjuſt deſpotiſm he aſſumed over the property of another, and his violation of the ſocial compact." p. 83.

"The uſeleſs profuſion of puniſhments, which has never made men better, induces me to inquire, whether the puniſhments of death, be really juſt or uſeful in a well governed ſtate. What *right*, I aſk, have men to cut the throats of their fellow creatures? certainly not that, on which the ſovereignty and laws are founded. The laws (as I have ſaid before) are only the ſum of the ſmalleſt portions of the private liberty of each individual. Did every one give to others the right of taking away his life: is it poſſible that, in the ſmalleſt portions of the liberty of each ſacrificed to the good of the public, can be contained the greateſt of all good, life? if it were ſo how ſhall it be reconciled to the maxim which tells us, that a man has no right to kill himſelf, which he certainly muſt have, if he could give it away to another."

"If the experience of all ages be not ſufficient to prove that the puniſhment of death hath never prevented determined men from injuring ſociety; if the example of the Romans, if twenty years reign of Elizabeth empreſs of Ruſſia in which ſhe gave the fathers of their country an example more illuſtrious than many conqueſts bought with blood; if, I ſay, all this be not ſufficient to perſuade mankind who always ſuſpect the voice of reaſon, and who chuſe rather to be led by authority, let us conſult human nature in proof of my aſſertion."

"It is not the intenſeneſs of pain that has the greateſt effect on the mind, but it's continuance; for our ſenſibility is more eaſily and more powerfully affected by weak but repeated impreſſions than by a violent but voluntary impulſe.——The death of a criminal is a terrible but momentary ſpectacle, and therefore a leſs efficacious method of deterring others than the continued example of a man deprived of his liberty, condemned as a beaſt of burden to repair by his labour the injury he has done to ſociety. *If I commit ſuch a crime*, ſays the ſpectator to himſelf, *I ſhall be reduced to that miſerable condition for the reſt of my life.* A much more powerful preventive than the fear of death, which men always behold in diſtant obſcurity. The terrors of death make ſo ſlight an impreſſion that it has not force enough to withſtand the forgetfulneſs natural to mankind, even in the moſt eſſential things, eſpecially when aſſiſted by the paſſions. Violent impreſſions ſurprize us, but their effect is momentary."

"The execution of a criminal is to the multitude a ſpectacle which in ſome excites compaſſion mixed with indignation. Theſe ſentiments occupy the mind much more than that ſalutary terror which the laws endeavour to inſpire; but in the contemplation of continued ſuffering, terror is the only or at leaſt the predominant ſenſation. The ſeverity of a puniſhment ſhould be juſt ſufficient to excite compaſſion in the ſpectators, as it is intended more for them than for the criminal."

"A puniſhment to be juſt ſhould have only that degree of ſeverity which is ſufficient to deter others. Now there is no man who upon the leaſt reflection, would put in competition the total and perpetual loſs of his liberty with the greateſt advantages he could poſſibly obtain in conſequence of a crime. Perpetual ſlavery then has all in it that is neceſſary to deter the moſt hardened and determined as much as the puniſhment of death. I ſay it has more. There are many who look upon death with intrepidity and firmneſs: ſome through fanaticiſm, others thro' vanity, &c.——

In all nations where death is uſed as a puniſhment every example ſuppoſes a new crime committed. Whereas in perpetual ſlavery every criminal affords a frequent and laſting example: and if it be neceſſary that men ſhould often be witneſſes of the power of the laws, criminals ſhould be often put to death; but this ſuppoſes a frequency of crimes: and from hence this puniſhment will ceaſe to have it's effect; ſo that it muſt be uſeful and uſeleſs at the ſame time." p. 103, &c.

"The puniſhment of death is pernicious to ſociety from the example of barbarity it affords. If the paſſions or the neceſſity of war have taught men to ſhed the blood of their fellow creatures, the laws which are intended to moderate the ferocity of mankind ſhould not increaſe it by examples of barbarity."

"What are the natural ſentiments of every perſon concerning the puniſhment of death? We may read them in the contempt and indignation with which every one looks on the executioner, who is nevertheleſs an innocent executor of the public will."

If

If it be objected that almoſt all nations and all ages have puniſhed certain crimes with death; I anſwer that the force of theſe examples vaniſhes when oppoſed to truth, againſt which preſcription is urged in vain. The hiſtory of mankind is an immenſe ſea of errors, in which a few obſcure truths may here and there be found." p. 115.

"How happy were mankind if laws were now to be firſt form'd: now that we ſee on the thrones of Europe benevolent monarchs, &c"

The above detached, curtailed paſſages could have been enlarged, had I not feared their length would exclude them. If you think fit, and can allow ſufficient room, you may make ſuch additions as will be acceptable to your readers; many of whom will not peruſe the eſſay from whence they are taken: though probably ſome of them (and thoſe not the leaſt reſpectable) may be induced to it by theſe extracts: to which therefore I flatter myſelf you will give a place in your next; and thus oblige multitudes, beſides

SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

PHILANTHROPOS.

The following letter was received by Thomas Johnſon, *Eſq; mayor of* Liverpool, *from Sir* Ellis Cunliffe, *bart. Repreſentative in Parliament for that Borough.*

"Dear Sir, Groſvenor ſquare, June 1.

MOST ſorry I am to acquaint you, that the very day I purpoſed to leave London, in order to pay my perſonal reſpects to yourſelf, and my other friends at Liverpool, I was ſeized with a dangerous illneſs, which would not before permit me to make my acknowledgments for the letters you have lately honoured me with. This alarming diſorder was evidently brought upon me by my attendance in the houſe of commons. As it has often attacked me, I muſt yield to the weakneſs of my conſtitution, and give up all thoughts of continuing in parliament, being determined not to hold that great truſt longer than I can perform the duties of it. I own, I quit my poſt with great regret, at a time when I find myſelf ſo much indebted to you and my other friends for their general declarations to ſupport my intereſt: I wiſh to make the moſt public acknowledgment of my gratitude to my townſmen for their partiality towards, me, on this, as well as on former occaſions. I was firſt elected by their unanimous voice, and afterwards ſent up almoſt entirely at their expence. Under theſe circumſtances I ſhould have been particularly inexcuſable had I neglected my duty in parliament. It is the greateſt ſatisfaction of my life to be able to ſay, that I never did neglect this duty; but, whilſt God ſpared my health, ever thought myſelf happy in obeying all the commands of my conſtituents, whether of a publick or private nature, invariably and diſintereſtedly purſuing (without attachment to miniſter or party) what I judged moſt conducive to the intereſt of my country, in general, and of the great commercial town I had the honour to repreſent, in particular. This appeared to me the beſt return I could make for the obligations conferred on me by my electors. I beg of you, Sir, to repreſent me to the corporation and town of Liverpool, as ever ſenſible of the honour they have done me, and be aſſured, I ſhall ever remain their's, and dear Sir, your moſt obliged, and moſt obedient ſervant,

ELLIS CUNLIFFE.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inſerting the following ſolution to the queſtion propoſed by J. W. in your London Magazine of May laſt, p. 243, in your next, you will greatly oblige,

SIR,

Your conſtant reader,

And very humble ſervant,

June 8, 1767. N. BROWNELL.

Writing-maſter and teacher of the mathematics in Spon-Street, Coventry.

PUT $u = 38{,}370833$, $r = 1{,}04$, $p =$ the preſent value ſought, $t = 16$, and $a = 959{,}2708$ l. the preſent value of 38l. 7s. 5d. per annum at 4 per cent. Then by the help of theſe two theorems, viz. $\frac{u}{r-1} = p$, and $\frac{a}{rt} = p$, we get $p = 512$l. 3s. 3,08712. Q E I.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE annual bills of mortality mention the melancholy numbers of perſons carried off with convulſions, both old and young, on which mere compaſſion for the afflictions of my fellow-creatures ſolely invited me thus to offer my ſervice gratis to undertake to relieve them: and the more ſo, as I flatter myſelf, there is no diſorder incident to human bodies, which will admit of a more ſpeedy, and certain cure, than convulſions, from the following method.

Convulſions in children, before dentition, proceed moſt commonly from ſharp, acid, irritating juices, generated in the ſtomach and inteſtines, by living chiefly on aceſcent food. Theſe fits are preceded by gripings and green ſtools, it being the nature of an acid to change the colour of choler from yellow to green. But as the ſymptoms are too ſenſible to need farther deſcription, we will confine ourſelves to the cure only, and which I ſhall compriſe in a very narrow compaſs.

Firſt of all then, purge off the cauſe with a few grains of rhubarb, with three or four

grains

grains of ſalt of tartar rubbed in it to prevent its griping; or with ſenna tea, with ſome of the ſame ſalt in it, for the ſame purpoſe; or with magneſia Alba. After purging once, give twenty grains more or leſs, according to the age of the infant, of the following mixture: Rub half an ounce of white ſugar candy in a glaſs, or marble mortar, to a fine powder, into which drop fifty drops of oil of anniſeed, and rub them well together; laſt of all mix them with as much ſpermaceti, reduced into powder, and rub them again, till well incorporated. It may be taken mixed up in whey, or breaſt-milk, and repeated every three or four hours at firſt, till it gives relief; and after that, once or twice a day, if need be, to prevent a return. During the fit, nothing is better, nor eaſier to adminiſter, than five or ſix drops of pure ſpirits of harts-horn dropped into fair water, and often repeated. The ſame preſcriptions will do for adults alſo, proportioning the doſe accordingly, provided the cauſe lie too in the primæ viæ; and how proper purging is for convulſions, my very good and learned friend Dr. John Andree, has ſufficiently ſet forth in his book, ſome years ago publiſhed for that purpoſe. I am,

Every poor patient's ready phyſician,

Leigh in Eſſex, June 1. J. Cook, M. D.

An IMPARTIAL REVIEW *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE Sale of Authors a Dialogue, in Imitation of Lucian's Sale of Philoſophers. No bookſeller's name.] This piece is written by the author of Lexiphanes, another dialogue, which made its appearance ſome time ago, and though he has been kind enough in the preſent work to ſay ſome handſome things of our Magazine, we are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of declaring he has allowed us no opportunity whatever of returning the compliment.—Indeed we muſt acknowledge, that he has defined the buſineſs of a Reviewer aptly enough; and therefore by his own criterion we ſhall judge of his production.—"A Reviewer (ſays he) who would either do juſtice to the world, or to a performance he has under conſideration, ought to give a ſhort and judicious abridgment and analyſis of it, ſetting forth, in as few words as poſſible, the plan and intention of the author, and at the ſame time ſelect ſuch ſpecimens as may beſt illuſtrate his ſtile and compoſition." To be as conciſe, yet as clear as poſſible then, this writer's intention in the Sale of Authors is to ridicule ſome gentlemen of real genius, with others of no genius at all, and to ſupport the credit of his own Lexiphanes, which, it ſeems, the Reviews have cenſured with great freedom; his ſale is ſuppoſed to be at Mr. Langford's room in the great piazza, Covent Garden—the property belongs to Apollo, and Mercury acts as auctioneer.—Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, is knocked down for 10s. 6d. the copy right of Mr. Churchill's poems is ſold for half a crown a poem; and Dr. Johnſon is *approximated*, to uſe the writer's term, with the moſt contemptible of all ſcribblers, the anonymous compiler of the Theatrical Regiſter in one of our daily news-papers.—The principal object of ſatire however, in the Sale of Authors, is Mr. Garrick, ſome of whoſe prologues and epilogues the writer endeavours to burleſque, conſtantly ſubſtituting obſcenity for humour; and trying by his want of decency to compenſate for his want of underſtanding.—The ſcene of this parody is laid at a bagnio, and the principal ſpeakers are Mercury and Apollo, ſome bookſellers, and a parcel of ſtrumpets, to whom enters a printer's devil, addreſſing the bookſellers thus:

I come from miſtreſs. All your wives together
Are now a-brewing, gentlemen, foul weather —
They've order'd me to ſee you all away,
And bring you home to them without delay.

BOOKSELLERS.

Go, tell our wives, we all are very buſy.
But tell them not, it is with tuzzy muzzy.

So much for the poetical part of this work.—Now for a ſpecimen of the proſe: Mercury when he puts up Mr. Macpherſon, thus harangues the company:—Here, gentlemen, is a poet for you—He is the highland Homer; but far ſuperior to the Grecian."—"Conſult *a ſweet morſel of criticiſm.* (See the Elements of Criticiſm) compoſed by one of his own countrymen, and you'll be convinced of this truth: I ſhall only ſay, were he as good as he was difficult to catch, a better poet never was brought to market. I hunted him for ſix days in the highland hills. At laſt I catched him as he was abſorbed in a poetical extacy. Ladies, he is juſt caught upon my honour; his tail is not yet cut—ſhall I lift up his tillabeg and ſhew you?"—And ſo much for the Sale of Authors.

II. Thoughts on Miracles in general, as they relate to the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in particular: Interſperſed with Remarks on Biſhop Butler's Analogy of Religion with the Courſe of Nature. To which is added, the Creed of a real Deiſt.—Becket, Octavo, pr. 2s.

This performance is evidently the work of a Deiſt, but, if he regulates his conduct by the articles of his creed, we cannot refuſe him the title of a good man. His deſign in

this little tract is to ſhew, that miracles are not neceſſary for the ſupport of true religion; that they require a different kind of evidence from common hiſtorical facts; and that ſo far from being uſeful, they do not appear likely to anſwer any good purpoſe to mankind.

The author of this little tract brings the teſtimony of various eminent writers to prove, that the word miracle, in a religious ſenſe, means the *ſuſpending, evading, changing, contradicting, violating, tranſgreſſing* the laws of nature. Telling us, that all, who believe miracles, allow, that they are particular interpoſitions of divine power, contrary to the courſe of nature. He then goes on in another place. "Admitting, for argument ſake, that miracles may have been wrought, and that they *might* have a ſurprizing effect on thoſe who *ſee* them wrought, yet they do not ſeem calculated to enforce univerſal belief, unleſs they were univerſally wrought, and in the ſight of every perſon whoſe ſalvation is ſaid to depend on the belief of doctrines which the miracles were intended to eſtabliſh; if the ſalvation of any may be ſaid ſo to do."

"It is certainly inconſiſtent with our ideas of infinite goodneſs, to ſuppoſe God has placed any one intelligent being in ſo unhappy a ſituation as to have no opportunity of knowing his duty, at leaſt ſo much of it as is *neceſſary to his ſalvation.*

Can it be rationally ſuppoſed, that the kind parent of the univerſe would exert his omnipotence, miraculouſly ſuſpend the laws of nature, and interpoſe in favour of one ſmall part of his creation, while at the ſame time he left the other parts deſtitute of his fatherly care and protection, and liable to periſh everlaſtingly, for want of that aſſiſtance which he afforded to that ſmall part."

"I confeſs I cannot help thinking, that God has given to *all* mankind equal opportunities in regard to their *eternal happineſs*, whatever accidental diſtinctions we may ſee in this ſhort and precarious ſtate of exiſtence."

"Chriſtianity, as contained in the New Teſtament, appears to be a ſyſtem of religion partly *rational* and *comprehenſible*, and partly *ſuper-rational* and incomprehenſible. Now the truly *rational chriſtian* believes, that the *rational* and moral parts of this ſyſtem are *alone the religion of Chriſt*, and that thoſe other parts cannot belong to mankind; becauſe mankind have no faculties by which they can form any judgment about them, and becauſe they cannot poſſibly conſtitute a *rule* for the conduct of human life."

From this little extract the reader will eaſily ſee the tendency of this work.—But though we believe the author to be actuated by very benevolent motives, we cannot help lamenting, that he requires mathematical demonſtration for articles of faith; when even in matters of apparent fact that demonſtration is impoſſible to be obtained—he knows for inſtance, that he himſelf lives, but he is not abſolutely certain by what means—he ſee the various changes of the ſeaſons, but he can only gueſs the cauſe by which theſe changes are produced—why then in particular articles of religion, ſhould he expect more convincing proofs than in familiar matters of fact? If the cauſe of his own exiſtence is above his comprehenſion, why may not the important buſineſs of the incarnation, and the paſſion of our bleſſed Lord be above his comprehenſion too?—We may ſafely conclude, that a Being of infinite goodneſs has implanted in the minds of all his creatures, a ſufficient portion of knowledge to enſure their eternal happineſs; all their buſineſs is to live up conſcientiouſly to what they know, to do juſtice and love mercy, which conſtitutes both law and goſpel; as for the ſuper-rational parts of the chriſtian religion, the deiſts themſelves ought to mention them with reverence, though they do not give them an implicit belief———ſince, if nothing is to be credited that cannot be ſupported by mathematical demonſtration, the entity of one great efficient and firſt cauſe may come to be diſputed, and our very refined ſceptics, from denying the exiſtence of three Gods in the Trinity, may come at laſt to tell us that there is no God at all.

III. The Farmer's Daughter of Eſſex, by James Penn, Vicar of Claveting Cum Langley in the County of Eſſex, and Lecturer of Saint Ann and Agnes Alderſgate—printed for and publiſhed by the Author—one vol. ſmall 12mo. pr. 2s. 6d. unbound, 3s. bound.

The author of this little novel, though a man of good ſenſe, poſſeſſes but few extraordinary qualifications as a writer—his plan being improbable—his characters ill-ſupported, his obſervations old, and his ſtile neither characteriſtic nor elegant—yet there is a goodneſs of heart in his piece which muſt enſure him the approbation of a benevolent reader; and make the public wiſh very ſincerely that the works of many ſuperior authors were directed to ſo moral an end.

His heroine is the daughter of a gentleman farmer in Eſſex, and is debauched under promiſe of marriage by a man of great fortune, who carries her off from her friends, and prevails upon her to live with him by means of a fraudulent marriage and a forged certificate———for ſome time ſhe continues in the utmoſt ſplendour with her villanous ſeducer, who under the moſt ſpecious appearance of honour and humanity, is an unfeeling monſter, wholly regardleſs of both, and capable of any action, however cruel and infamous—we may eaſily ſuppoſe, that ſuch a man would diſcard her when his wiſhes were entirely gratified—he accordingly does, and ſhe is reduced by a ſucceſſion of misfortunes, to the loweſt degree of wretchedneſs;

neſs, wandring almoſt naked, thro' the public ſtreets—Often obliged to feed with dogs—and conſtantly forced to take up her nightly reſidence behind the miſerable wall of ſome ruined habitation—She at laſt determines to return to her father—which ſhe does thro' numberleſs difficulties; being tried for ſetting a barn on fire by the way, a crime of which ſhe is entirely innocent, and being purſued by ſome ruffians, hired to diſpatch, or carry her off, by her deſtroyer, who is now married, and who meeting with her accidentally in the preſence of his wife, manifeſts a confuſion that fills the lady with great uneaſineſs—At length ſhe reaches her father's village; and her betrayer, is juſt going to ſend her to priſon, when her father appearing, ſhe makes herſelf known to him, and the old gentleman, covered as ſhe is with filthineſs and rags, ſnatches her to his arms, prevents the barbarous views of her undoer, and reinſtates her with tranſport in his family—Some time after Mr. S— (her ſeducer) being dangerouſly ill, and ſtung with remorſe for his barbarity to her, bequeathes her a legacy of ten thouſand pounds—after his death, his relict, with her brother a rich young baronet, comes to pay the legacy; and an intercourſe is eſtabliſhed between the farmer's family and Mrs. S—'s, which terminates in a double wedding, a marriage between that lady's brother and our heroine; and a union between Mrs. S— herſelf and the farmer's eldeſt ſon—Love and money are two very capital ingredients in the compoſition of human happineſs; and as the author kindly gives a ſufficient ſhare of both to all the parties, the reader is to ſuppoſe them at the ſummit of felicity———As a ſpecimen of Mr. Penn's manner, we give the following paſſage from the concluſion of his work, which the farmer's daughter addreſſes to the ladies.

"Experience, ye fair, the ſevereſt maſter, taught me the worth of virtue, which you from my coſt may learn to prize and value. Let no ſpecious pretence of love, no deluding promiſe of marriage, prevail with you to riſk your innocence. If your lover is ſo in ſincerity, and acts upon honour, he will avoid the leaſt indelicacy; he will uſe no expreſſion that can raiſe even a bluſh, nor offer any rudeneſs that might occaſion the ſuſpicion of a baſe intention. If he ſollicits any favours beyoad what pure and chaſte love may grant, his paſſion is not love, it is luſt. Let him ſwear in the moſt ſolemn manner that he will not deceive you, believe him not; if you do, when the deſire is gratified, deſertion follows; and his pleaſure is your miſery." This is the general ſpirit of the novel under conſideration; very moral, but very trite; and very full of truths which are much too boldly expreſſed to be entertaining and much too old to be inſtructive.

June, 1767.

IV. Memoirs of the court of Portugal, and of the Adminiſtration of the Count D'Oeyras, taken from a Series of original Letters written in French—Octavo, 104 pages. Bingley.

In theſe memoirs the reader will find ſome curious anecdotes, and have a new proof of the miſery which every kingdom muſt neceſſarily undergo, where the reins of government are delegated to the hands of a favourite—We could ſelect many inſtances of the tyranny which the count of Oeyras, the ſon of a blackſmith, exerciſes over the unhappy people of Portugal; if an Engliſh reader was not more materially intereſted in the following paſſages, where the writer more than inſinuates that the deſign, which the courts of Verſailles and Madrid, during the late war affected to entertain againſt Portugal, was nothing more than a combination between theſe courts and the Portugueſe miniſter, to weaken the force of the Britiſh arm, by rendering it ſeemingly neceſſary for England to ſend over a body of forces to the ſuccour of his faithful majeſty—"Does not England (ſays this writer) complain of the extreme ſupineneſs of the meaſures taken by the miniſter for the defence of the kingdom: is it not alſo publickly and generally known, that when the auxiliary troops arrived, the national force was in no readineſs? that theſe troops ſuffered more from the difficulties they met with in the want of proper aſſiſtance, than from the dangers of the campaign? and did not their generals find more trouble from the litigious cavils of the prime miniſter, than from the operations of war? Did not the troops themſelves too experience all manner of chicanry to the very moment of their departure? Was not the commanding officer forced to the cruel alternative of ſeeing his army deprived of bread, or forced to pay an unjuſt and extravagant charge for grinding the very wheat which England had ſent for their ſupply; and was not that corn ground in mills belonging to the miniſter?

"Were not the officers of the horſe trepanned into a forced ſale of the horſes of their own troops, from an intimation that they ſhould be bought up for the ſervice of his moſt faithful majeſty, in conſequence whereof they informed their court, that ſhips were not neceſſary for tranſporting the cavalry back to England?

"Does not the whole Britiſh nation lay it down as a fact, that the war was an artifice of the prime miniſter, in conjunction with the enemy, to divert their force from being exerted in other parts? Certain it is, that many great perſonages, who muſt have ſeen farther into affairs than people in general could do, made no ſecret of delivering this as their opinion.

"A nobleman of great talents, thoroughly well verſed in the ſtate of Portugal, who had

gone over there at the requeſt of the court, having met with a different reception from what he had reaſon to expect, made but a very ſhort ſtay in that country; and at taking leave of the miniſter, told him, with that military frankneſs ſo natural to him, that he was come to take his leave of him; adding, that he was ſatisfied the count would not be ſorry for his departure, as he perceived he could not bear the preſence of any, though of ever ſo high a rank, who did not cringe to him, and aſſent to every thing he propoſed; but that in regard to the then mock war, for it deſerved (he ſaid) no better name, whatever might be the event of it, it muſt be fatal to Portugal, if the ſyſtem obſerved in the ſteps that produced it were continued.

"Do you ſay this, replied the count, as the miniſter of your ſovereign, or from yourſelf, and will you abide by what you have ſaid? I not only ſay this, reſumed his lordſhip, but I will alſo give it you under my hand. Going then to a ſide table, he wrote on a paper theſe words:—T——y ſays to D'Oeyras, (putting in writing what he had ſaid). The miniſter having read the paper, ſaid, he would give an anſwer to it alſo in writing; that is, replied my lord, you have no good one, and you cannot find any at all without ſtudying."—However the private affairs of Portugal may be unworthy of our attention—our own intereſt is a matter of importance to us, and we ought not to let this overbearing favourite ſacrifice that intereſt as he may be prompted by prejudice or deſign—reſentment or caprice.

V. The Gentleman's Guide in his Tour through France. Wrote by an Officer in the Royal Navy—Octavo, 2s. 6d. Kearſley.

Though this performance has but few recommendations on account of elegance, a good deal may be ſaid in favour of its utility; the manner in which it is drawn up is none of the moſt maſterly, but then the matter which it contains may be highly ſerviceable; for the reader will not only find the moſt minute inſtructions how to ſave his money in Paris, and yet indulge himſelf in all the faſhionable amuſements, but likewiſe receive ſufficient information how to viſit the moſt eminent places through the whole kingdom of France, with a much greater degree of credit, and at a much leſs expence than the generality of Engliſhmen find it poſſible to ſupport a tour thro' that extenſive country for. This, however, is not the principal merit of this little tract, the author conſtantly giving an account of the trade, government, curioſities, &c. of the various parts he deſcribes, and, at the ſame time that he regulates the reader's finances, gratifying his curioſity.—Among other deſcriptions, we have ſelected the following of Montpellier, to undeceive the public in a generally received opinion, and to prevent many credulous valetudinarians from being led into a journey of conſiderable charge, through a vain expectation of recovering their conſtitution, till they are convinced that no credit is to be paid to the enſuing account.

"Montpellier, ſays our our author, has long been famous for what I and many of my countrymen, ſadly experienced it does not in the leaſt degree poſſeſs; a ſalubrious air, and the ſkill of its phyſicians: I paſſed ſix months there, at a very conſiderable expence, on promiſes of having my health perfectly eſtabliſhed; when, to my great concern, after having gone through all their various operations, I found, in the end, my health much impaired. I can acquaint my countrymen (and indeed I think it my duty to do ſo) that the climate of that town is ſo much altered for the worſe, that the inhabitants themſelves ſcarce know it to be the ſame: it has been changed theſe ten years, and every year becomes worſe and worſe. I declare, upon my honour, I have known it rain almoſt three months without intermiſſion; and at intervals ſuch thick ſtinking fogs, as nothing but the Banks of Newfoundland could equal; and ſeveral times (for three or four days on a ſtretch) the ſky ſo heavily clouded, that I have neither been able to ſee ſun, moon or ſtars; and the ſtreets quite wet with the humidity of the air. In ſummer it is ſo inſufferably hot, that till the cool of the evening there is no ſtirring out. Its ſituation (though on an eminence) in my opinion could never have been healthy, as between it and the Mediterranean (which is about three leagues diſtance,) it is one continued marſh and ſwamp; ever covered with noxious vapours, which when the ſea breeze ſets in, blows directly on the town and the country adjacent, the ſad effects of which, its unhealthy inhabitants, with their yellow meagre looks, are the moſt convincing proofs. The phyſicians may be good, but I own none of us, while I was there ever found them ſo though we tried their ſkill." Let a man's complaint be what it will, he muſt either bleed or take a glyſter: This indelicate practice is ſo much in vogue in this very delicate and polite country, that both men and women (the in good health) take two or three a day and talk of them with as much freedom as we do of our diſhes of tea. It is common to hear a gentleman or lady ſay in company, that their dinner has not paſſed; they will e'en go and take a *lavement*; and in a few minutes will return and ſay it was performed admirably."

VI. The Hiſtory of the Chevalier des Grieux, written by Himſelf, tranſlated from the French, 2 vols. 22mo White.

In an advertiſement prefixed to theſe very inſignificant little volumes, we are told they are the production of the ſame dull unintereſting

uninteresting noveliſt who has ſet the world ſo often aſleep in the *Dean of Coleraine*; *The Life of Cleveland*; and the memoirs of the *Marq. de Bretagne*. That this aſſertion is true we have no doubt, becauſe, to the beſt of our remembrance, we have ſeen the hiſtory of *Des Grieux* tranſlated as a kind of epiſtle in *The Marq. de Bretagne*. The publiſher now gravely informs the public that this is the firſt time of their appearing in an Engliſh dreſs; be this however as it may, we could have wiſhed for the credit of our language that this tranſlation had never been made.—We were going to wiſh as much on the account of morality, but when we recollect the inconceivable ſtupidity of the performance, we cannot think it will be very dangerous to the intereſt of ſociety.

The hero of this novel is a young man of good family, who modeſtly tells us himſelf, that he poſſeſſed a great ſhare of merit, with an uncommon ſweetneſs of diſpoſition—At a very early age, he falls in love with a beautiful girl, who goes off with him at the firſt word, and who, in a little time after, forſakes him for a farmer general—He is miſerable in conſequence of her infidelity, as his ſentiments are amazingly refined; but after a pretty long interval of wretchedneſs he meets her again takes her to his arms and is the happieſt of human beings—She runs away a ſecond time, and a ſecond time he receives her; ſhe flies from him a third, and a third he takes her back; encreaſing in his fondneſs every time in proportion as her perfidy ſhould make her the object of his contempt; at laſt having no other way to maintain her, he turns ſharper, nay ſubmits to ſee her proſtituted to others and even partakes of the wages which ſhe earns in the ſervice of infamy; aſſuring us, however, upon all occaſions, that he is a man of the ſtricteſt honour, and has an extraordinary nicety of principle—His miſtreſs is at laſt tranſported to America for their crimes—he accompanies her; ſhe dies there and he returns home under inconceivable affliction to his family; but whether he hangs or drowns himſelf we cannot take upon us to inform the reader—Such is the plan of this novel, which the publiſher tells us will want no recommendation, to thoſe who are acquainted with the other writings of it's author——to thoſe who could read his other writings either for amuſement or inſtruction, we therefore heartily conſign it, and wiſh them much joy of ſo valuable a performance.

VII. A Letter to a Miniſter on the ſubject of the Eaſt India dividend. Seven pages Price 6d. Almon.

This letter is written againſt the directors of the Eaſt India company, and treats the noble duke to whom it is addreſſed with great familiarity. Unhappily, however, the author's principal aſſertions are conſtantly refuted by his own arguments—for he inſiſts that the proprietors of the Eaſt-India company have no opinion whatſoever either of the abilities or integrity of their directors, and yet he owns that the majority of proprietors by a great number, generally wrote in favour of thoſe very directors of whoſe honeſty they are ſo doubtful and whoſe meaſures they hold in ſuch manifeſt contempt.———Till the author, therefore ſhews a little conſiſtency in his reaſonings and a little temper in his expreſſions, he will be entitled to no regard, and an extract would rather inſult the underſtanding than add to the information of the public.

VIII. A Letter from a Member of Parliament, concerning the Effects of the Growth of Popery on the Price of Proviſions—Printed for the Author and ſold by Kearſley.

'Tis a very great pity that this pamphlet is not likely to be ever honoured with a ſecond edition, becauſe the author in that caſe might make a conſiderable alteration in his title page, and tell the world that it was written by a journeyman cobler.—Of all the contemptible efforts at humour, in our remembrance, this is one of the moſt intolerable, and would by no means have had a mention in this catalogue, but that we were deſirous to prevent our readers from undergoing the ſame drudgery unneceſſarily, which the duties of the critical office unavoidably impoſed upon ourſelves.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

THURSDAY, May, 28.

ORDERS were iſſued for the court's going into mourning on the 31ſt, for his late ſerene highneſs Prince John-Auguſtus of Saxe-Gotha.

SATURDAY, 30.

In the morning about three o'clock, as the Plymouth ſtage waggon was going out of town, it took fire in Fleet-ſtreet, occaſioned by a bottle of aqua fortis breaking againſt a bottle of ſpirits of wine, and ſetting fire to the ſame: By timely aſſiſtance it was ſoon extinguiſhed, after doing about 30l. damage.

SATURDAY, June 6.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Edward Williams, Thomas Peak and Joſeph Morehane, for burglary, received ſentence of death: One to be tranſported for 14 years, 38 for ſeven years, and three were whipped.

The 12th and 13th regiments of foot, were reviewed by his majeſty in Hyde Park.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Samuel Sweetman, William Elliott, Jacob Wood, Samuel Knock, and John M'Donnel were executed at Tyburn, the 10 other convicts under ſentence of death were reſpited, together with Samuel Benham, who is to undergo the amputation of his leg, in order to try the efficacy of a new ſtyptic, on his own voluntary petition. (See p. 256.)

FRIDAY, 12.

The royal regiment of Oxford Blues, was reviewed by his majeſty in Hyde-Park.

TUESDAY, 16.

Came on at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield, and a ſpecial jury of merchants, a trial between Meſſrs. Dalbiacks, ſilk-weavers, of Spital-ſquare, plaintiffs, and the proprietors of a patent manufactory for painting ſilk, defendants: the cauſe of action was to recover a ſum of money for damage on 91 pieces of ſilk, which the defendants had ſpoiled in painting, containing 5767 yards and upwards; when, after an hearing of ſix hours, the jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs of 2633l. 18s. being the full value of the ſilks.

THURSDAY, 18.

Orders were given for the court's going into mourning on the 21ſt for the late empreſs of Germany.

MONDAY, 22.

The purſer of the Cruttenden brought a letter to the India houſe from Lord Clive, giving an account that all was at peace in the Eaſt Indies; that Lord Clive was recovered from a very dangerous fit of illneſs, and that his lordſhip was to ſail for England, in the Britannia, about the 12th of January laſt; that Meer Jaffier, the laſt Nabob of Bengal, had by his will left his lordſhip five lacks of rupees, amounting to ſixty thouſand pounds, which his lordſhip has given as a fund for the benefit of diſtreſſed officers, their widows, and diſabled ſoldiers. Another letter from the Eaſt-Indies ſays, that, beſides the money left by Meir Jaffier to Lord Clive, and which his lordſhip has generouſly ſettled on the widows and orphans of thoſe officers and ſoldiers, who loſt their lives in the ſervice, the nabob, who ſucceeded Meir Jaffier, on hearing of the application of ſuch monies, had added the ſum of 30,000l. thereto, to be applied in the ſame manner.

His majeſty attended by the marquis of Granby, earl Ligonier and other illuſtrious perſons, reviewed the three regiments of foot guards.

TUESDAY, 23.

At a court of common-council, it was unanimouſly reſolved, upon the motion of Mr. Deputy Roſſeter, that the freedom of this city be preſented, in a gold box, to the Right. Hon. Charles Townſhend, Chancellor and under treaſurer of his majeſty's Exchequer, one of the lords commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, as a tribute juſtly due to his diſtinguiſhed talents, ſo happily employed, and ſo ſucceſsfully exerted in the ſervice of his king and country; and as a mark of our gratitude for the late inſtances of his regard to the city of London, and readineſs to promote its embelliſhment, convenience and proſperity; but more eſpecially for his ſedulous application and endeavours to promote the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, to leſſen the public debt; and with this ſalutary view, to diminiſh the expences, and improve the revenues of the ſtate, without weakening the national force, or laying additional burthens upon commerce: for his ſpirit and reſolution in adviſing the late extraordinary, but neceſſary exertion of power, in favour of the poor, under the alarming proſpect of famine, without attempting to endanger the liberties of his country, by exalting the royal prerogative above the law; and laſtly, for his well tempered zeal in ſupport of the undoubted legiſlative authority of the king and parliament of Great Britain, over all parts of his majeſty's dominions.

And likewiſe a piece of plate of the value of two hundred guineas, to be preſented to John Patterſon, Eſq; for his great ſervices done this city.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The aldermen Peers and Naſh, were elected ſheriffs of London, &c. for the enſuing year.

Their majeſties have given 100l. to the ſociety of artiſts of Great-Britain.

The company of Goldſmiths have given 100l. to the proteſtant charter-ſchools, in Ireland.

Meſſrs. Foxwell, Hodges, Allcraft, Ainſcombe, Morely, Knight and Butler, have paid their fines to be excuſed from ſerving the office of ſheriff. Mr. Sanxay, was diſcharged from the office, as diſqualified. (See p. 257.)

Dagenham-houſe, Eſſex, has been conſumed by fire; as alſo a farm-houſe, near Stradbrooke, in Suffolk.

Lately was killed at Snottiſham, in the county of Norfolk, a true Norfolk, home bred ſteer (but four years old) which weighed 1344lb. and had 196lb. of looſe fat. The ſaid ſteer was bred and fed by John Davy, Eſq; of Inglethorp in the ſaid county.

Several threatning letters have been lately ſent in town and country, and for the diſ-

covery

covery of the writers rewards and a pardon have been offered.

At Chester assizes three criminals were condemned, two of them for murder. (See p. 258.)

In a terrible storm of thunder and lightning, great damage was done to a house at Ormskirk, in Lancashire.

Fourteen houses have been consumed by fire, at Beer, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire. Eight houses have also suffered the same calamity at Ower, near Dorchester.

Extract of a Letter from Cornwall, April 29.

"On Saturday a large body of tinners, to the amount of 500 or upwards, went in a body to an estate near Truro, called Lambessa, in search of corn, where they met with a small quantity, for which they paid fifteen shillings per cornish bushel, and seven shillings for barley, which is three Winchester; and in examining the house, one of the number took an opportunity of concealing some silver spoons, which being missed after they were gone, a person followed them into Truro, and complained to the man who seemed to be at the head of them; upon which he assembled them together, and told them what had been done, and insisted on every person being searched, at the same time stripping off his own cloaths, as did many others, to the amount of forty or fifty, when one person refusing, gave a suspicion. Accordingly on enquiry they found two silver spoons upon him; upon which they carried him to the public cross, and sent the cryer round the town, to give notice, that such a person mentioning his name had been guilty of the theft, and that he should be publickly punished for the offence. They then procured some thongs from a sadler's, made two whips, stripped him, and tied him to a post, and two of them gave him to the amount of 200 lashes, heartily laid on, and to such a degree, that he now lies dangerously ill. Such are the notions of justice in our common tinners."

Newcastle, May 16. Last week, whilst three men were fishing at Linstock, near Carlisle, they were surprised with hearing a noise as of a number of carts rumbling at a distance, or that of cannon far off, and on looking up the river, saw the water flying up in a sort of stream to a great height, which terrified them, especially as they found the earth tremble and shake under them at the same time: several stones were also thrown up out of the bed of the river. This phænomenon is well attested, and by the literati is thought to have been a water spout, or a quantity of subterraneous vapour which had found vent through the bottom of the river, and occasioned a slight earthquake.

We hear from Wick in Caithness, that a copper mine has been discovered within mile of that place, in the grounds belonging to Sir William Dunbar, of Hemprigs, bart. that Sir William has lett it upon lease to some gentlemen, who have already begun to work it, and it affords the most promising appearance of success. The ore is very rich, and the mine so near the sea, that it can be put into boats as they work it without the expence of land carriage.

Ballybane, May 9. Last thursday six or eight acres of the great bog above the lough of Loughcornute in the county of Galway, (Part of the estate of Mr. Nettervil) fell suddenly into the Lough, and made so prodigious a noise, that it extremely terrified the inhabitants for many miles round. The water of the lough has overflowed the grounds all about; the passage from the lough through Mr. Nettervil's ground, is quite shut up, and the course of the water totally changed.

Letters from Basseterre, in St. Christopher's dated Feb. 12, say, "Capt. Dyer, of the Anna Teresa packet, who arrived here a few days ago, informs us, that an insurrection of the negroes has happened at the island of Grenada, where a body of them to the number of six or seven hundred, who had chiefly deserted from the French inhabitants, had taken possession of some inaccessible mountain, from whence they made frequent sallies, and committed terrible devastations upon their masters, many of whom they had killed. When Captain Dyer came away, General Melvill had sent a party of forty men with one cohorn, to endeavour to suppress them, but with what success Captain Dyer had not time to learn."

Extract of a Letter from Bridge-Town *in* Barbadoes, *dated* April 24.

"At half after six this morning we had a violent shock of an earthquake, which was followed by a very great flux and reflux of the sea, much like that which happened at the time of the terrible destruction at Lisbon. By nine o'clock (when I am closing my letter) the ebb and flow has been repeated two-and twenty times, and is not yet quite ceased. It has drove up great quantities of fish, and left them on the shore: Whether any damage be done in the island I have not heard."

In February last a dreadful fire happened at Antigua.

The number of deaths at Venice from the 28th of Feb. 1766, to the 28th of February this year, was 5171; and that of births 4984; so that the deaths exceeded the births by 187. The foundling children brought to the hospital of piety, during the same term, amounted to 204.

Marriages *and* Births.

March 26. GENERAL Sir Jeffery Amherſt, knt. of the bath, was married to Miſs Cary, daughter of General Cary, and neice of the Viſcount Falkland—

April 15. Captain John Brett, to Miſs Ward—16. Rt. hon. earl of Barrymore to Lady Amelia, third daughter of the earl of Harrington—20 John Eaſon, Eſq; to Miſs Sedgwick—

Lately. Sir John Eden, of Windleſton, Durham, bart. to Miſs Johnſon—James Cranſton, Eſq; to Miſs Coles—Thomas Vaughan, Eſq; to Miſs Machin—Alexander Forbes, Eſq; to Miſs Anne Leach—George Ducket, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Downes—Mr. Thomas Bromwich, to Miſs Hopkins.

April 1. Lady Elizabeth Wemyſs, was delivered of a ſon—3. Viſcounteſs Hinchinbrook, of a ſon and heir—9 Mrs. Dowdeswell, of a ſon—Lady Gairlies, of a daughter—12. Mrs. Cracraft, relict of the late alderman, of a poſthumous ſon and heir—15. Lady of Col. Cecil Forreſter, of a ſon and heir—

Lately. Mrs. Dundas, of Hanover ſquare, of a daughter—Hon. Mrs. Roper, of a ſon—Mrs. Raper, of John-ſtreet, of a ſon—Mrs. Kendle, of Horſham, in Suſſex, of a ſon and heir.

Deaths.

March 31. REV. Dr. Robert Thiſtlethwayte rector of Broughton, Hants, &c.—Jacob Tonſon, Eſq; an eminent and worthy bookſeller and ſtationer in the Strand, and one of the commiſſioners of lieutenancy for the city of London, who had fined for ſheriff thereof, and ſerved as high ſheriff of Surry—

April 1. Wilmot Baker, of Moulsford, Berks, Eſq;—8. Mr. Nicholſon, bookbinder, in Warwick-lane—Mr. Thomas Bowles, printſeller in St. Paul's church yard—12. Alexander Strahan, Eſq; well known in the literary world—William Thodey, of Long-lane, Southwark, Eſq;—Lady Mary-Catherine Bertie, eldeſt daughter of the duke of Ancaſter, aged 13—16. Jane, ducheſs dowager of Argyle, relict of the great duke John—15. Rt. hon. William, Lord King, baron of Ockham—17. Rt. hon. Hayes St. Leger, lord viſcount Donerayle, of the kingdom of Ireland—21 Benjamin Dorell, of Hackney, Eſq;—23. Rt. hon. Anthony Brown, lord Viſcount Montacute, ſucceeded by his only ſon, the hon. Anthony Brown, now Viſcount Montacute—

Lately. John Lodwick, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace, for Eſſex—Anthony Preſton, Eſq; an officer in Queen Anne's war—Hon. Mr. Bertie, related to the earl of Abingdon—Sir Henry Edwards, of Shrewſbury, bart.—William Holway, Eſq; late judge-advocate at Gibraltar—Hon. Charles Maitland, youngeſt ſon of the earl of Lauderdale—Crawley Hallet, of Dunmow, in Eſſex, Eſq;—Mr. Purdon, well known as an author—Lady Goodricke, relict of Sir Henry Goodricke, bart.—Mrs. Mary Tufton, of Nantwich, Cheſhire, aged 109—Scroope Egerton, Eſq; couſin to the duke of Bridgwater—Hon. maſter Boyle, only ſon of the earl of Shannon—The youngeſt daughter of Viſcount Powerſcourt.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Robert Goodhall, M. A. is preſented to the donative of Shelley, in Suffolk—Mr. Copeland, to the vicarage of Ubberſton, Suffolk.—Mr. Browne, to the rectory of Frenze, Norfolk—Mr. Mulſo, to the rectory of Witney, in Oxfordſhire—Mr. Burrows, to the rectory of Hanington, Hants—Mr. Votier, to the rectory of Thwayte, Norfolk—Mr. Richards, to the living of Llantriſſent, Glamorganſhire—Mr. Beaumont to the living of St. Nicholas, Nottingham—Mr. Waring to the living of Renſworh, Hertfordſhire—Mr. Heathcote, to the rectory of all Saints, Huntingdonſhire—Mr. Jackſon to the vicarage of Sutton Harling, Bedfordſhire—Dr. Maden, to the rectory of Weſt-Halton, Lincolnſhire—Mr. Roberts, to the vicarage of Darrington, Hants—Mr. Aſhburnham, to a prebend of Chicheſter.

Promotions *civil and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, March 31. Hon. Robert Walpole is appointed ſecretary to the Embaſſy to Spain.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Sir Lawrence Dundas, is appointed vice admiral of Shetland and the Orkneys, in the room of the earl of Morton.

Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Earl of Upper Oſſory, in the room of the Marquis of Taviſtock, deceaſed.

Wilts. Thomas Goddard, Eſq; in the room of Sir Robert Long deceaſed.

B—KR—TS.

THOMAS Smith, of Milk-ſtreet, oilman.
John Kitchen, of Ulverſtone in Lancaſhire, dyer.
John Croſs Dowding, of Bath, tinman and braſier.
Iſaac Ware, of London, merchant.
Robert Daniel, of Duke's-Place, plaiſterer and victualler.
John Wooley and James Wright, of Crayford in Kent, whitſters.
Benj. Williams, of Fenchurch-buildings, broker.
Samſon Darkin, of Whitechapel, dealer.
David Forſyth, of St. Martin's lane, merchant
Anthony Reboul, jun. of Coleman-ſtreet, merchant.
Nicholas Gibſon, of New-bond-ſtreet, bookſellor and ſtationer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HAGUE, June 5. M de Larrey, privy counſellor and ſecretary to the prince of Orange, ſets out for Berlin to-morrow, in order to ſettle every thing relative to the marriage of his ſerene highneſs with the princeſs Wilhelmina, ſiſter to the prince royal of Pruſſia.

Hamburgh, June 12. According to a letter received from good hands at Stockholm, a treaty of ſubſidy and alliance, between the kingdoms of Sweden and England, is ſtill upon the carpet, though an eſſential obſtacle may prevent its being concluded. Both powers are agreed with reſpect to the fundamental articles of their engagement, which conſiſts in the former's ſupplying the latter with a body of 6000 men, or a proportionate number of men of war, whenever ſuch aſſiſtance ſhall be required, and in conſideration of which the latter is to pay the ſum of 50 000l. ſterl. per ann. The difficulty which hath ariſen is, that Sweden demands that this ſubſidy ſhould commence from the time of the ratification of the treaty, whereas England would only commence payment from the time when the ſuccours in queſtion ſhall be demanded.

Mittau, May 16. The duke and the nobles of Courland acceded yeſterday to the confederacy formed by the diſſidents of Lithuania. In the act of acceſſion it is declared in expreſs terms, that this ſtep ſhall in no reſpect alter the connection between the duchies of Courland and Semigallia, and the republic of Poland, nor the rights of the Roman Catholick religion; that the marſhal of the confederacy ſhall exerciſe no juriſdiction over theſe two duchies, that he ſhall not impoſe any contribution upon them, and, laſtly, that this acceſſion ſhall not be alledged as a precedent in caſe of any future confederacies.

Warſaw, May 27. Of the forty members who aſſiſted at the Senatus Conſilium on the 25th inſt. eleven were biſhops, and thirteen were Palatines; the reſt were either Caſtellans, or miniſters in ordinary. All that is certainly known of their deliberations is this, that moſt of the Ruſſian partiſans moved for laying the demands of the Diſſidents before the ordinary diet: and that, after ſeveral debates, it was unanimouſly agreed to leave it to the king to fix the day for opening it.

Warſaw, May 30. Advices received from different provinces of the kingdom bring, that a great number of confederacies are formed there, which are called confederacies of the Malecontents, on account of their being formed, not againſt the Diſſidents, but againſt the preſent adminiſtration of public affairs. All Lithuania is confederated, not leſs than twenty four different leagues being formed in that province, beſides ſix more in Poland; an example which it is not doubted but the other palatinates and diſtricts will follow. Theſe confederacies are ſigned by a great number of gentlemen, not only in the territories of Cracow, Sendomir, and Lublin; but even in Maſovia and Siradia, in the laſt of which places alone the names ſigned amount to 900. Nothing is more ſurprizing than the facility with which theſe confederacies are formed. Among them are ſeveral, which, by favour of the empreſs of Ruſſia's declaration, and the letters of Mr. de Panin, enjoy the ſame protection as the Diſſidents, and form one common cauſe with them. It is ſaid that Prince Radzivil, who was ſtripped of his palatinate under the laſt interregnum, is invited to be their chief. That prince ſet out from Dreſden on the 15th of this month, from whence he was eſcorted by a detachment of Saxon guards to the frontiers of Brandebourg, and from thence, by Pruſſian guards, to the frontiers of Poland, where he was received by Ruſſian troops, particularly by colonel de Brock, who ſome time ſince turned his arms againſt him. The prince's reſidence ſince that time has been ſucceſſively in Hungary, Bohemia, and Saxony, and he is now expected in Lithuania, without loſs of time. A manifeſto already circulates, which Joſeph de Radzivil, great regiſter of Lithuania, cauſed to be entered into the tribunal of that grand duchy on the 14th current, and wherein he lays down the adminiſtration of Prince Charles's effects. It is to be wiſhed, that theſe movements may not diſturb the public tranquility, but the ardour expreſſed in them is incredible. Prince Joſeph, in the manifeſto containing his reſignation of the management of his brother's effects, proteſts it was by force he took the charge upon him.

Perhaps there has never been ſeen here ſuch great and frequent convoys of proviſions as are made throughout all the provinces. Nevertheleſs the dearth is exceſſive in the palatinates of Podolia, Volhinia, and Ruſſia, as well as in Lithuania. There reigns even a kind of famine in ſeveral places; and people complain that the approaching harveſt is ſpoiled. Theſe melancholy circumſtances however, prevent not the Ruſſian troops, which at preſent extend over all the provinces, and all the palatinates, from being ſufficiently provided with whatever they have occaſion for.

We expect here an envoy on the part of the new cham of the Tartars, which envoy is already at Choczim.

Hamburgh, June 12. Letters from Warſaw, of the 5th, bring advice, that the king of Poland has expreſſed his deſire to have an extraordinary diet convoked for the 5th of October next.

Paris, May 25. The farms of this kingdom are given to the company of farmers-general for the ſum of 132,250,000 livres, and

as the king has ratified this adjudication, the contract for it will be paſſed immediately.

Paris, May 30. They write from Rennes, that ſeveral members of the nobility of the ſtates of Britany were taken up in the night between the 20th and 21ſt inſt. by virtue of Lettres de Cachet, and ſent to the caſtle of Pierre-enciſe.

Paris, June 1. The laſt letters from Rennes adviſe, that the nobleſſe of Bretagne have been in a body to wait upon the Duke d'Aiguillon, to know the motive of arreſting Mr. le Vicomte and Mr. le Chevalier de Mouſſaye, who were carried off in the night of the 20th ult. and conducted in ſeparate poſtchaiſes to Pierre-Enciſe. The Duke d'Aigullon made anſwer. "That he was only the executor of the king's orders, and that the nobleſſe could not be ignorant of the reſpect and ſubmiſſion due to his Majeſty."

Paris, June 6. The ſtates of Brittany, before they broke up, the 23d of laſt month, regiſtered a new edict by order of the king, importing, that a reſolution ſhall be always conſidered as paſſed by the ſtates whenever two orders have approved of it, and only one oppoſes it. It is alſo agreed, that the order of nobility ſhall for the future be compoſed only of thoſe gentlemen whoſe anceſtors had a right to be members of the ſtates, before the province was remitted to the crown.

Corte, June 1. An expreſs and ſeveral officers are arrived here from Caprara, with advice, that the fortreſs capitulated on the 29th paſt, at evening, and next morning was put into the hands of the beſiegers. Leave was given to Commiſſary Bernard Ottone, who commanded therein in chief, to embark with his garriſon for Genoa, or any other port in the Genoeſe territories, and the enemy's officers have been treated with politeneſs, and dined at the ſame table with thoſe of Corſica. M. Ottone immediately wrote a letter to the Senator Pinelli, acquainting him with the capitulation, and deſiring him to ſend a veſſel to take the garriſon on board. In conſequence of this, a pink arrived on the 31ſt, and M. Ottone, with ſome attendants, embarked. As ſoon as they were on board, a gale of wind aroſe, and the ſhip was obliged to put to ſea: The reſt of the garriſon are ſtill on ſhore, waiting for another veſſel.

The fortreſs has been defended for 102 days, with no other ſuſtenance for 80 people than bread and water. There were found in it eleven pieces of braſs beſides other ordnance, two barrels of powder, ſeveral ſmall arms, and a great number of bullets.

Madrid, May 8. Letters from Carthagena, of the 18th of April, adviſe, that a commiſſary is arrived with orders from the king, to interrogate ſome of the jeſuits there; and that this commiſſary has already examined ſeveral young people, inhabitants of Carthagena, who ſtudied in the colleges under theſe fathers. He has likewiſe taken the names of theſe ſtudents, and ſignified to them, on the part of the king, that they muſt not go out of the city for ſix months.

From all theſe circumſtances, it is to be preſumed, that the jeſuits are accuſed of certain crimes, of which the government is endeavouring to get ſufficient proof; and it is on this account that theſe fathers remain ſo long at Carthagena, though there are ſeveral ſhips ready to take them to Italy.

Civita Vecchia, May 15. It was believed that the Count Vindaſchi, who is arrived here with a detachment of ſoldiers, had orders to conduct the Spaniſh jeſuits into the eccleſiaſtical ſtate: but on the arrival of fourteen veſſels, having on board 572 of thoſe fathers, under eſcort of three men of war, none of them, except the ſick, were permitted to diſembark. The reſt are ſtill uncertain of their lot.

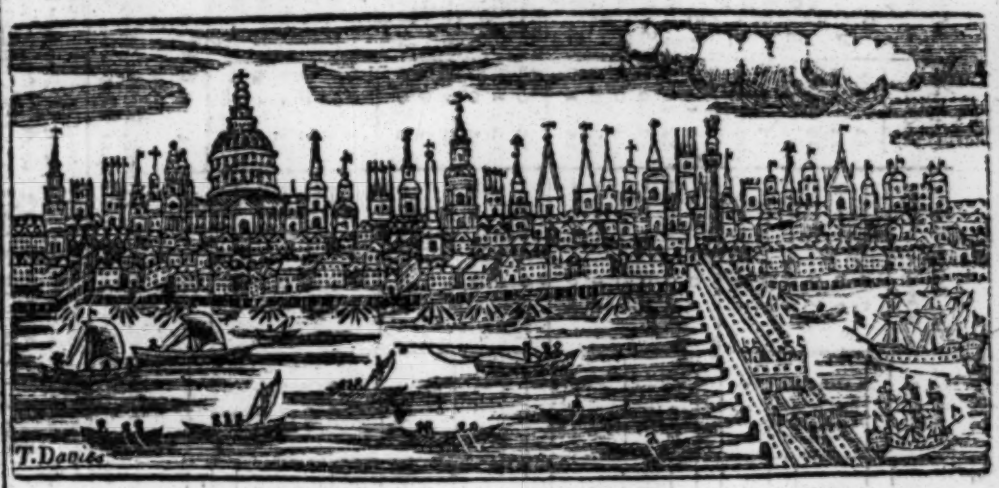
Genoa, May 30. On the 22d fourteen veſſels with about 600 jeſuits on board, under the convoy of three Spaniſh Xebecs, arrived at Baſtia from Civita Vecchia, where the college of cardinals would not permit them to land: and M. de Marbœuf, commander in chief of the French troops in Corſica, would not permit the jeſuits to come on ſhore.

On the 26th inſtant a courier arrived from Paris with diſpatches for M. de Marbœuf, which, it is ſaid, carries orders from the French king to permit the jeſuits, expulſed lately from Spain, to be placed in the four preſidii of Corſica, conformable to what had been agreed between the king of Spain and this republic.

Parma, May 2. It ſeems as if the heads of all the jeſuits in the world are turned: Thoſe of Milan have juſt eſtabliſhed a new congregation, the ſtatutes of which bind all the members to their ſuperiors by the moſt ſacred oaths; and, it is ſaid therein, that they are to appeal ſolely to the deciſions of the ſuperiour in all their religious affairs, becauſe before pronouncing ſentence this preſident is to retire and *conſult with God, who is to declare his judgment to him.* The ſtandard of this congregation was bleſſed by the archbiſhop of Milan in the principal church, where all paſſed publickly; but as ſoon as the ſtatutes appeared in print, they were condemned and ſeized. The count de Firmain, governor of the Milaneſe has ſealed up all the ſuperiour's papers, and written to Vienna to inform the court of this affair."

Turin, May, 27. An Edict of the king is publiſhed, dated the 18th inſt. whereby his majeſty forbids the amaſſing of grain, and the exporting it to foreign countries; and orders every perſon to makes yearly, an exact declaration of the quantity he ſhall have reaped.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JULY, 1767.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. conſol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. conſol.	4. per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	Sunday															N.	fine
29	147 ¼	251 ¼	Shut		Shut	87 ⅛	Shut	Shut	Shut	101 ¼			7 0		12 3 0	N.	fine
30	148	251				87 ⅛				101 ¼	100 ¼	100 ⅛	7 0		12 2 0	N.b. E.	fine
1	149	251 ¼		87 ⅛		87 ⅛				101 ⅛	100 ¼	100 ⅛	5 0		12 2 6	E.	fine
2	148 ½	251		87 ⅛		87 ⅛				101 ⅛		100 ⅛	2 0		12 1 0	S. W.	fine
3	148	250		87 ⅛		88				101 ⅛		100 ⅛	1 0		12 0 6	S. E.	fine
4		Shut		87 ⅛		87 ⅞				101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	3 0		12 19 6	S. W.	fine
5	Sunday															S. W	rain
6	146 ½			87		87 ⅛				101 ¼			1 0		12 19 6	W S. W.	rain
7	146 ½					87 ⅛				101 ¼		100 ⅛	2 0		12 19 0	S. W.	rain
8	146 ¼			87 ⅛		88				101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	1 0		12 0 0	S. W.	rain
9	146 ¼			87 ⅛		88				101 ⅛			1 0		12 0 0	S. W.	rain
10	145 ½			87 ⅛		88				101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	2 0		12 0 6	S.	rain
11						88				101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	2 0		12 1 0	S. W.	rain
12	Sunday															S. W.	fine
13				87 ⅛		88				101 ¼			2 0		12 0 6	S. W.	rain
14	145 ¾	244 ½				87 ⅛				101 ¼			1 0		12 1 0	S. W.	rain
15	145 ¼	244 ¼		87		87 ⅛				101 ¼	100 ⅛	100 ½	1 0		12 0 6	W. S. W.	rain
16	145 ¼	246				87 ¼				101 ⅛			1 0		12 0 6	N. N. W.	fine
17	145 ¼	248 ¼		87		87 ⅛				101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ½	1 0		12 0 6	E.	rain
18	145 ¼	252 ½				87 ⅛				101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ½	1 0		12 0 6	E. N. E.	fine
19	Sunday															N. E.	rain
20	145 ¼	250 ⅛		87		87 ⅛				101 ⅛	100 ½	100 ⅛	1 0		12 1 0	S. E.	fine
21	145	251		87 ⅛		88				101 ⅛		100 ⅛	1 0		12 2 0	S. E.	rain
22	145 ¼	251		87 ⅛		87 ⅞				101 ⅛	100 ½	100 ⅛	1 0		12 2 6	S. W.	rain
23	145 ¼	251 ½				88	87 ⅛			101 ⅛	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	1 0		12 3 0	S. W.	fine
24	145 ¼	2 1				87 ⅞	87 ¼			101 ⅛	100 ½	100 ⅛	1 0		12 3 0	S. W.	rain
25	146	251				88	87 ⅛			101 ¼		100 ⅛	2 0		12 3 0	S. W.	rain
26	Sunday															S. W.	rain
27	146	251 ½		87 ⅛		88	87 ⅜			101 ¼			3 0		12 4 6	W. b. W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookſeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are ſold and regiſtered, alſo the Blanks and Prizes bought and ſold.

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Mark Lane Exchange	Basingſtoke	Eveſham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worceſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 40s. od. to 45s.	14l. to 15l. 0	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	13l. os. to 15l	16l os load	42s to 47 qr	62s to 70 qu	7s 06d buſhel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s buſh. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52s
Barley 22s. od. to 27s.	29s. to 32s.	5s. 5d to 5s. 6d	28s to 30s. od	29s to 32 qr	22s to 24	33s to 34 o	3s od to 3s 3d	0s od to 4s od	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
Oats 14s. od. to 19s.	19s to 21s	2s 2d to 3s. 0d	19s to 21s	20s od to 22	15s to 17	23s to 25 o	3s 4d to 3s 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 1d to 2s 05d	Coals 44s. per chald.
Beans 19s. to 23s. od	23s to 31s	3s od to 0s. od	28s to 30s	28s to 30 od	20s to 22	34s to 40	3s 8d to 3s 8d	0s od to 0s od	0s od to 0s od	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For JULY, 1767.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

IN purſuance of the promiſe given in our laſt, to make an examination into the merits of Mr. Barry, Mrs. Dancer, and the younger Mr. Barry, we are under a neceſſity of deviating from that regularity of criticiſm which the reader may judge requiſite in an eſſay of this kind; we muſt indeed acknowledge that the Britiſh Theatre has performers greatly ſuperior to thoſe whom we now propoſe as the objects of conſideration; but in a periodical publication like ours, we cannot always ſpeak of thoſe actors firſt, to whom we willingly allow the moſt extenſive ſhare of reputation; the topic of the day muſt often anticipate the deference which is due to extraordinary excellence; and we ſhall be often obliged in the courſe of our little ſtrictures to expatiate on thoſe ſubjects which engroſs the converſation of the hour, in preference to many others of a much more important, yet leſs temporary nature; juſtice in this caſe muſt ſubmit to neceſſity; and we muſt attend to thoſe plays and thoſe players firſt, whoſe merits by being the converſation of the hour require to be moſt immediately diſcuſſed.

Mr. Barry is by nature poſſeſſed of many valuable qualifications for the ſtage, and perhaps it would not be going too far if we aſſerted, that his ſucceſs in the theatre has been more owing to theſe qualifications, than to any extraordinary degree either of genius or induſtry—his perſon is manly and majeſtic; his face is ſtrong and expreſſive; and his voice, when exerted in any vehemence of paſſion, has not only a force but a ſweetneſs, which darts with a lightning-like rapidity, and inſtantly ſtrikes the actor's whole feeling upon the boſom of an auditor.—But though Mr. Barry poſſeſſes this fine perſon, we do not think he is maſter of much elegance; though he boaſts ſo fortunate a ſet of features, we do not think he has much variety in his lines; and though we own his voice to be ſo uncommonly happy, we muſt nevertheleſs give it as our opinion, that he does not often exert it very judicouſly; in the converſation ſcenes of comedy there is a ſtiffneſs about him unbecoming the man of faſhion whom he generally perſonates; and in the leſs animated paſſages of his moſt capital tragic parts there is a negligence in his manner which renders his recitation frequently cold and unaffecting; in ſhort, we have never ſeen him in any character, where faults did not greatly outweigh his perfections; candour, however, obliges us to acknowledge, that though he makes us waſt a great while for a ſtroke, yet when it comes it is a maſterly one; where he diſcovers a beauty, it is a beauty of an irreſiſtable kind, and ruſhes upon the boſom with an energy unutterable.

Othello has long been conſidered as one of Mr. Barry's principal parts, and indeed it is but juſtice to acknowledge, that there are ſome particular paſſages thro' this celebrated character in which he merits the higheſt admiration of the public. His diſtreſs between doubt and tenderneſs, confidence and reſentment, when Iago firſt gives him a ſuſpicion of Deſdemona's honour is extremely fine, and the manner in which he pronounces the words

"Not mov'd, not much mov'd"

is exquiſite beyond conception.—So alſo is the delivery of the following ſpeech, where Deſdemona, when he comes to kill her, aſks, with ſurprize, if Caſſio had been murdered, and he exclaims,

" Had all his hairs been lives, my great revenge
" Had ſtomach for them all."

Rage, perhaps, was never expreſſed more forcibly than he expreſſes it on this occaſion; and though the poet has been remarkably fortunate in the choice of ſo ſavage a metaphor, yet Mr. Barry gives it a horror that chills us to the very heart, and terrifies the imagination with the moſt dreadful ideas of carnage and blood.

There is likewiſe another paſſage in Othello, a little after he murders his wife, of which too much cannot be ſaid by any man of candour and ſenſibility; and this is where Emilia demanding to be admitted, he debates with himſelf about the propriety of letting her in—" If ſhe comes in (ſays he) ſhe'll ſee my wife;" then recollecting the crime which he has firſt perpetrated, he cries,

" My wife! my wife! I have no wife,"

and breaks into the moſt piercing lamentation for the woman whom he has paſſionately loved.—Here Mr. Barry alſo deſerves the univerſal applauſe, for the excruciating tenderneſs of his feelings, if I may beg ſuch an epithet as excruciating, and indeed for the credit of the public taſte it muſt be acknowledged that he never pronounces this pathetic exclamation without receiving it.

If, however, we except theſe paſſages, and perhaps another or two, there is very little in Mr. Barry's Othello beyond the abilities of a moderate performer; his ſpeech to the ſenate is evidently miſconceived; for though he perſonates a brave rough ſoldier, whoſe arms from the time of " having ſeven years pith" till a little before his marriage with Deſdemona, had uſed

" Their deareſt action in the tented field;"

yet Mr. Barry labours after the touches of the maſterly orator, and is as cautious in the delivery of his periods, as a cunning Marc-Antony playing upon the paſſions of a Roman rabble, and firing an ignorant mob, with a poliſhed plauſibility to revenge the fall of his newly-ſlaughtered friend.—Othello, though painted a man of excellent underſtanding, is frank to an extravagance; it is this very openneſs which leads him principally into all his errors, and before the ſenate he ſcorns to reſt his cauſe upon aught but its honeſty; ſo far is he from ſeeking a ſmoothneſs of expreſſion, that he calls a lord of great influence in the ſenate, who accuſes him of a very criminal action, by the familiar epithet of " Old man, and declares, " that he ſhall little grace his cauſe, by ſpeaking for himſelf." On theſe accounts we ſhould imagine, that Othello's action would be as unaffected as his language; and that he would aim at very little ſpecioufneſs of accent when he diſclaimed all pomp of phraſeology.

In Romeo, as in Othello, Mr. Barry's reputation rather ariſes from ſome happy burſts of voice in a few particular places, than in any general merit which he diſplays through the character; in fact he ſhews little remarkable in the part, till the church-yard ſcene in the laſt act, there in the cloſe of his threat to Balthazar, where he exclaims, bidding him depart—

" But if thou jealous doſt return to pry,
" In what I farther ſhall intend to do,
" By heav'n I'll tear thee joint by joint,
" And ſtrew this hungry church-yard with thy limbs.
" The time and my intents are ſavage, wild,
" More fierce, and more inexorable far
" Than empty tygers, or the roaring ſeas."

In this paſſage Mr. Barry is admirable; we hear the ſea abſolutely roaring in his voice, and his auditory are always filled with an aſtoniſhment that can be only equalled by their ſatisfaction—In the dying ſcene alſo, with Juliet, to deny that he has great excellence would be only to betray a want of candour or underſtanding; but if we view him through the other ſcenes of Romeo, there is but little opportunity to pay him any extraordinary compliment; the garden ſcene gives Juliet a conſtant ſuperiority over the actor, and Mr. Barry increaſes this ſuperiority by a cuſtom he has of puffing and blowing

blowing with all the vehemence a Falſtaff might be ſuppoſed to uſe after a fatiguing clamber to the top of the monument.——His ſcene alſo with the Friar, when he receives the news of his baniſhment, is ill-conceived; and during a long ſpeech reflecting upon the cruelty of his ſentence, he ſo belabours the unfortunate ſyllable *ed*, that a reader of compaſſion would almoſt wiſh the two poor letters which compoſe it were fairly turned out of the alphabet: this ſyllable is the laſt in the word *baniſhed*, and it muſt be acknowledged, unleſs the word is allowed its three ſyllables, the meaſure of the line will be deficient a foot——but Mr. Barry ſhould conſider that the only uſe of meaſure is to render poetry harmonious; and that if he violates the cuſtomary mode of pronunciation without effecting this end, this minuteneſs of his juſtice in a particular word, neither does great honour to his own accuracy, nor any great ſervice to his author—in the preſent caſe, ſo far from rendering his author harmonious by the deviation from cuſtom, he makes him abſolutely diſagreeable; and we have *baniſh-ed* ſo repeatedly echoed in our ears, with a ſtrong emphaſis on the laſt ſyllable, that having diſuſed this mode of ſpeaking for many years in this country, it becomes totally ridiculous to our imagination.——That the reader may judge for himſelf here follows ſeveral ſpeeches for his peruſal:

"Hence baniſh-*ed*, is baniſh'd from the world."

Again,

"more validity,
More honourable ſtate, more courtſhip lives
In carrion flies, than Romeo: they may ſeize
On the white wonder of dear Juliet's hand
And ſteal immortal bleſſings from her lips.
But Romeo may not, he is baniſh-*ed*."

Again,

"Yet baniſh-*ed*? Hang up philoſophy, &c.

And again,

"Thou can'ſt not ſpeak of what thou doſt not feel;
Wert thou as young as I, Juliet thy love;
An hour but married. Tybalt murder'd.
Doating like me and like me baniſh-*ed*, &c."

Indeed if Mr. Barry always paid a religious regard to the ſtrictneſs of pronunciation ſomething might be ſaid in his favour; but if upon one occaſion he adds an improper ſyllable to a line with a view of harmonizing his author, we can ſee no reaſon why on another he ſhould not ſuppreſs a ſyllable to anſwer the ſame purpoſe, eſpecially where he can do it with the greateſt propriety; in Jaffier for inſtance during his firſt ſcene with Pierre, when he curſes his father in law on account of his obſtinacy, to fill up the harmony in the following line he makes *aches* a word of two ſyllables.

"May ACHES rack his bones."

This error it muſt be acknowledged is a general one with moſt, if not all the actors we have ever ſeen in the character, nevertheleſs there is ſcarce a perſon entruſted with a meſſage in any of our theatres, who is not ſenſible the word is pronounced akes, and is always uſed in real life as a mere monoſyllable—Nay ſo univerſally is the pronunciation of it ſettled, that we believe the firſt phyſician in England, would not know what to preſcribe if a man told him he had *h's* (the expreſſion to which Mr. Barry ſoftens the word *achs*) *in his bones*, and requeſted the favour of his advice—But the ſtage is often extremely attentive to an author in trifles, when in caſes of conſequence they treat him with the greateſt freedom—and Mr. Barry perhaps forgets, while he is ſo highly exact to the language of his author in a ſingle line that there are whole ſcenes cut away as well in the Romeo and Juliet, as in the Venice preſerved, without any veneration to the memory of the writers—We are not ſaying but what both plays are much amended by the liberty; but ſurely, if it is juſtifiable to omit paſſages of conſiderable length for the ſake of improvement, it muſt be alſo juſtifiable to omit or to alter an accidental line where it tranſgreſſes the cuſtomary manner of expreſſion, or injures the neceſſary ſmoothneſs of the verſification—Upon the whole with regard to Mr. Barry, if we were to ſpeak in general terms, we ſhould carelеſsly ſay, as we ſaid of him in Romeo laſt month, that he played very well; but when

we

we enter more minutely into his merits there is a neceſſity for being more particular; we therefore think that his warmeſt admirers, when they go to ſee him perform, expect rather to find two or three capital paſſages executed in an exquiſite manner, than to find a whole character ſuſtained with ſpirit and propriety; for our own parts we look upon his acting like a voyage for a diamond to Golconda, in which there is a deal of trouble and fatigue to be endured, but in which if we have courage enough to perſevere, we are commonly rewarded with a brilliant in the end.

Mrs. Dancer we have already informed our readers, poſſeſſes a pleaſing perſon, though ſhe boaſts but little animation; an agreeable face, though it has not much expreſſion; and a muſical voice, though her pronunciation is often rendered diſguſting through a certain unfortunate accent diſtinguiſhed by the inelegant appellation of the *Brouge* among the inhabitants of Ireland—Yet upon the whole, there is an amiable ſomewhat in this lady's manner and appearance, which conſtantly pleaſes, and we never ſhew any marks of reſentment at her performance, even where we cannot juſtify the ſmalleſt degree of approbation—Of all the characters in which we have hitherto obſerved her, we think her Deſdemona by much the moſt unexceptionable—There is an invariable ſimplicity in this part to which ſhe is happily ſuited, and the only feelings which ſhe has occaſion to aſſume are the feelings of innocent diſtreſs—But when ſhe attempts Juliet or Belvidera; when ſhe aims at any caſt of playing which requires an exertion of powers, her paſſion very frequently riſes into turbulence, and her pronunciation has ſo very much of the foreigner, like Folgard's, that we cannot help wiſhing ſhe had ſuch a maſter as Mr. Garrick to correct the firſt of theſe errors; and an engagement for a few ſeaſons in London, that ſhe might be able to recover the accent of her own country.

'Tis very remarkable in this lady, with reſpect to this diſagreeable accent, which ſhe has contracted in our ſiſter nation, that it always tinctures ſpeeches which are very much animated, or which require no animation at all; as for inſtance, when Belvidera reproaching her huſband for having delivered her up to Renault, exclaims

" What was he to whom laſt night
thou gav'ſt me?"

or when Jane Shore, coldly talking with Alicia about the perſonal accompliſhments of her parmour ſays

" The royal Edward was indeed a
wonder"

" The goodly pride of all our Engliſh youth"

in theſe paſſages ſhe always lowers her voice, and runs into the Iriſh pronunciation with as natural a facility, as if ſhe was born in the ſame town with the reverend gentleman whom we have mentioned a little higher; and as if this was the very firſt time ſhe had honoured us by a viſit to England—but now we have mentioned Jane Shore we cannot avoid doing juſtice to a very capital Stroke of acting in Mrs. Dancer's performance of that character, where Haſtings attempts to force her to a compliance with his wiſhes, after he has ſpoken in her favour to the protector.—The merit of this ſtroke conſiſted in her manner of pronouncing one word; but there was a burſt of genius even in this, that greatly ſurpaſſed the capacity of an ordinary actreſs——our hearers will recollect, that, when Haſtings prepares to uſe violence, Jane Shore kneels down, and ſwears never to reſume the licentiouſneſs of her former conduct; the firſt word ſhe ſpeaks upon her kneeling, we think is " *Never*"—be this as it may, never do we remember to have heard a word delivered in a manner, that had a more forcible effect; it ſeized the whole audience as if they had been one individual, and produced an approbation that did as much credit to the taſte of the town, as honour to the merit of the actreſs—could ſhe play the whole part as ſhe played this ſingle paſſage, ſhe would bid fair for a very exalted rank in the Britiſh Theatre—but here ſhe ſeemed to have exhauſted her abilities, and retained little or no power to ſupport the ſubſequent ſcenes of the character—the place however in which ſhe appeared moſt reprehenſible to us was the laſt act; in this her face was properly enough painted to expreſs the greatneſs of her miſery; but though faint-

neſs and famine ſat upon her looks her ſtep was firm; and ſhe knocked at Alicia's door with a ſtrength, which was ſcarcely poſſible for a delicate woman to maintain almoſt in the agonies of death; but miſconceptions of this kind we have often ſeen in Jane Shores, and do not recollect any actreſs who has done ſo much juſtice to this character as Mrs. Yates—in this paſſage of it, if we remember right, ſhe is particularly fine; when ſhe approaches Alicia's door ſhe reaches at the knocker; but unable for want of ſtrength to effect her purpoſe at the firſt effort, ſhe is obliged to make a ſecond and even then ſucceeds with the greateſt difficulty imaginable—This little circumſtance the critics may call a ſtage trick if they think proper; but every ſtroke of acting may be called a ſtage trick too, which gives the audience an exquiſite ſatisfaction; and is highly proper for the ſituation of a character.

Having thus examined as accurately as the nature of our plan will admit into the merits of Mrs. Dancer, whom we think rather more than a middling actreſs; we have little more to ſay in the preſent paper, than to take ſome notice of the younger Mr. Barry; and to mention the reception which the mock tragedy of the Taylors has met with at our ſummer theatre.

Mr. Tho. Barry is in his perſon tall and extremely thin; has a face without meaning; and a voice without force; from the accounts we had received of this young gentleman in ſeveral Iriſh letters, we expected but little from him; and indeed he did not give us much; nevertheleſs, he ſurpaſſed our hopes, and convinced us, that where an actor is perfect in his part, and decent in his deportment, a good-natured audience will always overlook a number of natural imperfections.—The indulgent reception which he has met with, ſhould therefore be a leſſon to our inferior performers; and the gentlemen who are confined by their talents to third and fourth-rate characters ought to conſider, that though they cannot give the public either figure or voice, they may at leaſt give their patrons attention and memory.

As to the mock tragedy, like all other pieces of burleſque, it is only to be reliſhed by thoſe who are converſant with the works of our theatrical writers, and who by remembering where alluſions are made, can eaſily diſcover the objects of ridicule; we have ſeveral pieces of fine burleſque in our language, which are not often played becauſe they are not properly underſtood by the majority of the ſpectators. Among theſe we may reckon the Rehearſal; the What d'ye call it; and Tom Thumb; the Rehearſal indeed has of late years been often repreſented; and always to crouded audiences—but theſe audiences went much more to ſee the excellence of one inimitable actor than the humour of piece; and the moment he reſigned the principal character, that moment the Rehearſal was forgotten by the public—the Taylors therefore, though it has merit, cannot expect a better fate than other productions of a ſimilar kind, though ſupported with all the drollery of Mr. Foote in a principal part; and uſhered in by a prologue of Mr. Garrick's, which contains the uſual wit and vivacity of its celebrated writer.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Shall not preſume to anſwer the particulars of J. B's letter in your laſt Magazine, p. 281. relating to Mr. K——ing's ſenſible and judicious diſcourſes, lately publiſhed by him; being very certain Mr. K— is well qualified to defend his own cauſe, if he thinks proper, though I preſume the reviewers have ſaved him that trouble in the juſt compliment made him laſt month, p. 493. But give me leave here to obſerve, that I think Mr. K— may have the liberty of *diſſenting from the greateſt authorities* (the ſcriptures excepted) and even from T. B. without giving offence, and inſtead of *concealing*, I apprehend we are obliged to him for *communicating* his thoughts to the public in ſo modeſt a manner.

Permit me here, Sir, likewiſe to obſerve, that I think D. B. may propoſe a queſtion with a *wiſh* only for infor-

information ſake without lying under the imputation of *troubling himſelf and others.* Whoever is converſant with the publick papers will find this manner of addreſſing particular perſons to be very common. 'Tis really a juſt compliment made to their ſuperior learning and better judgment. Preſuming I. B. to be one of them, I ſhall eſteem it as no ſmall favour if he will give me his opinion on the following queſtion, whether there is a poſſibility of ſinning in heaven? If we take it in the affirmative, it ſeems contrary to ſcripture and reaſon, if in the negative, then the angels never were in heaven, in that part I mean where the throne of God is, but were placed in ſome other part of the heavenly ſyſtem. This ſeems to be D. B's chief deſign in his letter, and I and all mankind are concerned in it.

If I. B. condeſcends to ſet pen to paper again, I hope he will not conclude his letter as he did his laſt with one of Solomon's proverbs, nothing to the purpoſe, but let him remember an heathen poet's advice *Die Aliquid de tribus Capellis*—ſpeak to the queſtion.

I am, Sir,
Your conſtant reader,
G. H

Abſtract of an Act for eſtabliſhing an Agreement for the Payment of the annual Sum of 400,000l. for a limited Time, by the East-India Company, *in reſpect of the territorial Acquiſitions and Revenue lately obtained in the* East-Indies.

"THE Engliſh East-India company having propoſed, that a temporary agreement ſhould be made in relation to the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained there; and having thereupon offered to pay, for the benefit of the public, during the term of ſuch agreement, the yearly ſum of 400,000l. by half-yearly payments: And as it may be for the benefit of the public and the ſaid company, that a temporary agreement, for the ſpace of two years, ſhould be made in regard of the ſaid territorial acquiſitions and revenues, it is therefore hereby enacted, that the East-India company do pay into the receipt of the king's exchequer 400,000l. per annum, for the term of two years, by half-yearly payments of 200,000l. each; and, on failure of any of the ſaid payments, the money to be recovered by action of debt, &c. in any of the courts at Weſtminſter, with damages, after the rate of 15l. per cent with full coſts of ſuit; and the company's ſtock and funds, &c. are made liable thereto.

The territorial acquiſitions and revenues, lately obtained, are to remain in the company's poſſeſſion during the ſaid two years: and, if they ſhall be diſpoſſeſſed by any foreign power, of any part thereof, within that time, a proportional abatement is to be made in the ſaid annual payment; and money wrongfully paid is to be refunded. The monies to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament."

THE village of Twickenham (See the annexed VIEW) on the river Thames, ſituated between Iſleworth and Tuddington, and between two brooks or ſtreams that fall into that river there, is reckoned one of the moſt delightful ſpots in the county of Middleſex; whether we conſider its beautiful houſes, the ſeats and various fine proſpects in its environs, or that here the harmonious Pope enjoyed elegant, learned and ſocial leiſure. The church is a fine building, of the Doric order, and was built by the contribution of the inhabitants. At Twickenham, there is a charity ſchool for fifty boys who are taught and clothed, and towards Iſleworth a fine park.

WE have alſo given this month a map, upon our new and improved plan, of the road from the Standard in Cornhill London, to Arundel in Suſſex, and from Arundel to Chicheſter, &c.

☞ *We are concerned that the illneſs of the copper-plate printer prevented our giving the abovementioned view of Twickenham, this month; but it ſhall be given in addition to the other plates ſelected for the next.*

The

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our last, p.* 273.

FROM the different prices of corn limited by these two acts we may see what an extraordinary glut of gold and silver had, in that interval, been brought into this country, by the many rich prizes taken from the Spaniards after the queen's breach with the crown of Spain in 1569, and by the multitude of Flemish manufacturers that were about the same time driven from their own country, and obliged to come and settle in this. By these means, and by the effect of our happy constitution, which dispersed the money so taken amongst a great number of people, such a quantity of money had been brought into this country, and made to circulate among the people, that the value of it was very much lowered, and consequently the price of every thing raised much above what it had usually been sold for in this country, even so late as the beginning of this reign, when the common price of wheat was about 8s. per quarter *. But I must observe, that with respect to the exportation of our corn, the custom or way of thinking in this country was now very much altered from what it had always been before the said act of Richard the 2d. Before that act no corn could be exported, or even transported by sea from one part of the kingdom to another without a particular licence, or a general allowance by the king's proclamation, let the price be what it would; and after that act a licence was necessary only when the price exceded that appointed by law; but as nothing but a military genius was encouraged and propagated among the people, and every sort of agriculture very much neglected, whilst our kings were possessed of any dominion upon the continent of Europe, and as the king as well as our great barons got money by the exportation of our corn, those licences were so readily granted, before as well as after that act, and such large quantities of corn exported, that our people were often brought into great distress for want of bread, before they could get a supply from the new crop, which was the cause of that astonishing difference in the price of corn at different times, that appears through the whole course of our history, even so far down as the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and even in her reign an excessive exportation was too often allowed, though by the said act of the 13th of her reign, the justices of the peace had a power, with the queen's approbation, to prevent it in their respective counties †.

By that act she thought she had provided a certain and infallible method for preventing, in all time to come, any dangerous exportation of our corn; for the chief magistrates in every part of England were thereby directed, upon conference had with the inhabitants of the country, of the cheapness or dearth of any of the said kinds of grain within their respective jurisdictions, by their discretion yearly to determine, whether it shall be meet at any time to permit any grain to be carried out of the realm, by any port within their several jurisdictions; and so shall in writing under their hands and seals make a determination either for permission or prohibition, and the same cause to be by the sheriffs published as proclamations usually are; which shall continue in force for the time, manner and place therein expressed, until altered, or otherwise ordered; except in the mean time altered or countermanded by the queen her heirs or successors. Provided that none of these determinations should be published until notified to the queen or her privy council, and by her or them approved. There was another proviso for the payment of the poundage; and a third for preserving the power of the crown to prohibit exportation by proclamation either generally or particularly.

To this law it is probable the queen trusted

* *Ditto Chronicon, p.* 97, 98.

† *See ditto Chronicon, p.* 99.

truſted for the prevention of any exceſſive exportation of our corn, and therefore did not prevent it by proclamation; and as in this act there was no price limited, no exporter had any occaſion to apply for a licence, ſo that it was now become the general way of thinking, that every man had liberty to export corn when it was not prohibited by the queen's proclamation, or by order of the magiſtrates impowered by this act to prohibit the ſame. But neither the queen nor her miniſters conſidered, that the care of preventing the exportation was by this act committed to thoſe who, by their private and immediate intereſt, muſt always be under a great temptation to encourage and promote the exportation; for in all countries it is the private and immediate intereſt of the holders as well as the occupiers of their lands to raiſe the price of every thing produced in thoſe lands; and as the juſtices of the peace always conſiſted of the chief landholders in each county, it could not, from the nature of mankind, be expected, that a majority of them would ever concur in prohibiting the exportation of their corn until they were forced to do ſo by the diſtreſs and outcries, perhaps the riots, of the induſtrious poor: That is to ſay, they might at laſt be forced to think of remedying, if poſſible, but they would never of themſelves think of preventing ſuch a misfortune as might be brought upon the nation by an exceſſive exportation of our corn.

Accordingly we find that in three years after the paſſing of this act, the price of wheat roſe before harveſt to 2l. 16s. *per* quarter, which was a monſtrous riſe above the price at which exportation was to be allowed by the aforeſaid act of the 5th of the ſame reign *; and this muſt have been occaſioned by an exceſſive exportation during the preceding winter, for preſently after harveſt the price fell again to 1l. 4s. *per* quarter; but in 1587 it from the ſame cauſe roſe again to 3l. 4s. *per* quarter, which gives room to ſuppoſe that the Spaniſh invincible armado was victualled by the wheat ſent from England; for it was exported by our merchants to Genoa, and from thence ſent to Spain, and had indeed one good effect, as it enabled Sir Thomas Greſham and our London merchants to draw upon Genoa for ſuch large ſums of money, as prevented that city's being able to furniſh the king of Spain with the money he propoſed to borrow for fitting out the armado, which therefore he could not ſend out to invade this nation until the following year.

In ſhort the bad conſequence of leaving it in the power of our juſtice of the peace (by whom, I ſuppoſe, the two preſidents and the judges were directed) to permit or prohibit the exportation of corn without any limitation, became ſo manifeſt before the year 1593, that it was found neceſſary to paſs a new law for permitting the free exportation of corn, only when the prices did not exceed the rates abovementioned †; ſo that the magiſtrates named in the former acts could not now prohibit the exportation, unleſs the prices exceeded thoſe rates; but as the former law was not repealed, if the prices exceeded thoſe rates, thoſe magiſtrates might have prohibited the exportation, and if they did, it is certain that no corn could be exported from any county where it was by them prohibited, without a particular or ſpecial licence from the crown; but otherwiſe I doubt if any ſuch particular licence was thought neceſſary; for the opinion had now, as I have ſaid, generally prevailed, that every man might export corn let the price be what it would upon paying the duty appointed by law, unleſs the exportation was prohibited either by the crown, or by the magiſtrates impowered by the ſaid act of the 13th to prohibit the ſame; and the iſſuing of any ſuch prohibition was ſo much neglected by both, that the price of wheat roſe to 4 or 5l. *per* quarter in the years 1596 and 1597; for though there was then no prohibition or prohibitory duty upon the importation of corn, and the queen had it in her power to remit even the poundage duty, yet the circumſtances of Europe were then in ſuch an unlucky ſituation, that we could not get a ſufficient ſupply from our neighbours, otherwiſe the prices of corn could not have riſen to ſuch a monſtrous height; and if the circumſtances of Europe had

* *See before, p.* 277.

† *See before, p.* 278.

been now the ſame, we may judge what a ſurprizing height the prices of corn would before this time have riſen to in this country; which is a demonſtration, that there may ſometimes be a neceſſity for prohibiting the exportation of our corn, even when it ſells below the price at which the exporter is now by law moſt ridiculouſly intitled to a bounty.

And now to ſum up briefly how the liberty of exporting our corn ſtood by our conſtitution at the end of queen Elizabeth's reign: whilſt the prices did not exceed the rates following, viz. wheat 20s. rye, peaſe and beans, 13s. 4d and barley or malt 12s. *per* quarter, any ſubject might in an Engliſh ſhip export corn to friends from any port in the kingdom, appointed as ſuch by the crown, paying a duty of 2s. *per* quarter; but then the crown might by proclamation, whenever it pleaſed, prohibit the exportation of corn in general or any particular ſpecies of corn, and generally from any port in the kingdom, or from any particular port or ports, for ſuch time as ſhould be mentioned in the proclamation. On the other hand, if the prices of our corn ſhould at any time exceed thoſe rates, the magiſtrates appointed by the ſaid act of the 13th of her reign, might likewiſe, with the approbation of the crown prohibit the exportation of our corn within their reſpective juriſdictions; but notwithſtanding that prohibition and approbation, the crown might afterwards by ſpecial licence permit the exportation of any quantity it pleaſed, from any port within that juriſdiction; and though theſe magiſtrates had with the like approbation permitted the exportation from the ports within any of their reſpective juriſdictions, yet, notwithſtanding that permiſſion and approbation the crown might afterwards prohibit the exportation either generally or particularly. And with regard to the importation of foreign corn, we had not at that time, ſo far as I can find, any law againſt it but an act of the 3d of Edward IV. chap. 2, which prohibited any ſuch importation when our own corn was ſo plenty that wheat ſold for 6s. 8d, rye 4s. and barley 3s. *per* quarter; nor was there any duty payable upon ſuch importation but the uſual poundage duty, which the crown might give up when it pleaſed, as we had then no diſtinction between the public and civil liſt revenue, nor any parliamentary appropriation; and the importation of corn from Ireland was then ſo far from being prohibited or loaded with any prohibitory duty, that even in this prohibitory act of Edward IV. the corn of the growth of Ireland is expreſsly excepted.

Thus our laws ſtood at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, with regard to the importation and exportation of corn, and thus they continued during the reigns of James I and Charles I, without any alteration, except as to the rates at which a liberty of exportation was limited; for by the act of the 1ſt, James I. chap. 25. they were raiſed to 26s. 8d. for wheat, 15s. for rye, peaſe, and beans, and 14s. for barley or malt; by the act 21 James I. chap. 28. they were raiſed to 32s for wheat, 20s. for rye, 16s. for peaſe and beans, and 16s. for barley or malt; and by the act 3 Charles I. chap. 4. they were continued at the ſame prices *per* quarter as in the ſaid laſt preceding act; but in each of theſe acts there was an expreſs clauſe for continuing this prerogative of the crown on the ſame footing upon which it was left by Queen Elizabeth, and the ſaid act of the 13th of her reign was never repealed or altered, therefore I may ſay, it continued upon the ſame footing until the reſtoration of Charles II. But the civil war that happened in the reign of Charles I, and the many changes that were afterwards made in our religion and form of government, turned the heads of our farmers and country gentlemen ſo much to the cultivation of what they called religion and liberty, that they neglected the cultivation of our lands, by which ſuch a ſcarcity of corn was brought upon the nation that, in the year 1648, our wheat roſe to 4l. 5s. *per* quarter, and from the year 1646 to 1660, both incluſive, the price upon an average continued at the following rates, viz. 2l. 17s. for wheat, and 1l. 12s. for malt *per* quarter, which gave the reſtoration parliament a pretence to raiſe the ſaid rates of our corn to 40s. for wheat, 24s. for rye,

beans, and peaſe, 20s. for barley and malt and 16s. for oats, by their act 12, Charles II. Chap. 4, and as corn, either by bad crops or exceſſive tranſportation, roſe in its price during the next two years, the next parliament from thence took occaſion to raiſe thoſe rates to 48s. for wheat and for the other ſorts of corn in proportion, by their act 15 Charles II. chap. 7. That is to ſay they increaſed the liberty of exportation, when upon both theſe occaſions they ſhould for the benefit of our induſtrious poor, and the encouragement of our manufactures, have reſtrained it; for unleſs a farmer pays an exceſſive rent for the land he occupies, he may get a very ſufficient profit if he can ſell his corn at a rate much below thoſe fixed by either of thoſe laws which give him leave to ſell it for exportation; but by good luck for this nation, though the French were then beginning to think of trade and manufactures, yet they never, I believe, till the days of Cardinal Fleury, thought of abrogating that old law which prevailed in that kingdom as well as it formerly did in this, for preventing the tranſportation of corn from one province to another, without a licence from the government; and the obtaining of theſe licences was made ſo expenſive by the governors of provinces in that arbitrary country, that the land occupiers took care not to produce more corn than they thought they could ſell at a good price within the province, which is the true reaſon why agriculture was never much thought of in that country till of late years.

As there was not in either of the two acts I have laſt mentioned a clauſe for enabling the crown to prohibit the exportation of corn by proclamation, notwithſtanding the general liberty thereby granted, the conſtitutional or common law prerogative of the crown was thereby very much abridged; for unleſs the price roſe to above the rates therein mentioned, no ſuch proclamation could have been iſſued with effect, becauſe if a ſhip had been ſtopped by virtue of ſuch a proclamation, the proprietors both of ſhip and cargo would have had actions, and would have recovered damages, againſt the officers who had ſtopped her; but if the price roſe to above thoſe rates, ſuch a proclamation might have been iſſued with effect; for at common law no corn could be exported without a licence general or ſpecial. And by the ſame acts they took care that the price of our corn ſhould not be reduced below thoſe rates by the importation of any ſort of corn, for they laid a heavy duty upon all corn imported.

From theſe regulations, we may believe, our landholders ſoon found a benefit in the riſe of rents; for it is certain that the higher the price is which a farmer expects he may have for his corn, the higher rent he will agree to pay for any arable lands; and to prevent theſe expectations being interrupted, either by a prohibition of exportation, or a caſual importation, the famous act of parliament intitled *An act for improvement of tillage and the breed of cattle*, was paſſed in the 22d year of that reign, by which the conſtitutional prerogative of the crown, with regard to prohibiting the exportation of corn was abſolutely abolished, and the importation of corn not indeed prohibited, but conditionally rendered almoſt as impracticable as it could be made by act of parliament; for by that act it was enacted, that it ſhould be lawful for every perſon, native or foreigner, at any time, to export all ſorts of corn and grain, although the prices thereof ſhould exceed the rates ſet down in the ſaid act of the 15th year of the ſame reign: And in order to prevent any importation, at leaſt ſuch an importation as could be of any ſervice to thoſe who live by their daily labour, the duties upon importation, which had by the ſaid act of the 15th of that reign been made too high, were now raiſed to ſuch a height as made it impoſſible for ſuch people to purchaſe a ſufficient quantity of any ſort of corn or bread for their ſupport, unleſs they could get their wages raiſed, as we may judge from the price and duty on wheat, for by this act, when the price of wheat did not exceed 53s. and 4d. at the port of importation, the wheat imported at that port was to pay 16s. per quarter, if the price was under 4l. it was to pay but 8s. and if it exceeded 4l. it was to pay the duty impoſed by the former act which was

98. 4d. the quarter; and the prices and duties of all other ſorts of corn were by this act raiſed in proportion.

To this act there were ſeveral clauſes added for licenſing the exportation of horſes, cattle, beef, &c. which by former laws were prohibited to be exported abſolutely or conditionally if above ſuch a price. But as to theſe they might have ſaved themſelves the trouble; for they might have foreſeen that, by the general and unlimited liberty they had thereby given for exporting our own corn, and the duties they had impoſed upon the importation of corn, ſo much of the breeding and dairy lands, and even of the ſheep walks in England, would be turned into corn lands, that no produce of our lands beſide corn could be exported to any advantage, unleſs it was ſome few of our fine breed of horſes which had then been introduced; for the breeding and rearing of ſheep or cattle is the leaſt profitable uſe a man can turn his lands to, and therefore the lands made this uſe of are generally our commons, or our farms ſo remote from any populous city or market town that they cannot drive fat cattle or ſheep to any tolerable market, but are obliged to ſell them all to graziers who live near ſuch cities or towns, and they after having fattened them ſell them to the butchers: But commons may be incloſed, and made fit to produce corn; and the moſt remote farms may eaſily carry their corn to the next little ſeaport and ſell it for exportation.

This act therefore though it tended towards increaſing our tillage, and conſequently raiſing the rents of many land eſtates in England, yet it neceſſarily tended towards leſſening the number of our breeders of ſheep, cattle and hogs, and conſequently towards raiſing by degrees the price of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, butter, cheeſe, tallow, and in ſhort every neceſſary of life; to which the ſame parliament had by a former act greatly contributed by prohibiting the importation of cattle, ſheep, or ſwine, beef, pork, or bacon, from Ireland or from beyond ſea; and all theſe new regulations were unluckily made, when our manufactures were in a moſt flouriſhing condition, and conſequently at a time when we ought to have taken every method that could have been thought of, for having a moſt plentiful ſupply of all the neceſſaries of life from abroad, if we could not have it from our home produce, in order to prevent a riſe in the price of labour; which is often the effect, but never was the cauſe of a flouriſhing manufacture, and will be the certain effect in every country that does not take care to increaſe its quantity of ſuch neceſſaries as faſt as the number of its labourers increaſes.

This parliament however had made, or at leaſt revived one good regulation, if it had been poſſible for any private man in this country to take advantage of it: By the ſaid act of the 15th of that reign, chap. 7, they had made it lawful for all perſons, when the prices of corn did not exceed the rates therein limited for exportation, to buy in open market any ſort of corn, and to lay up and keep the ſame in their granaries or houſes, and after three months to ſell it again in open market, without incurring any penalty. The deſign of this regulation was, to encourage our people to think of erecting magazine or granary houſes proper for containing large quantities of corn, and preſerving it for a number of years; but as ſuch houſes muſt be very large, and built in a moſt curious manner, no private man can ever think of this, by way of trade, in a country where the legal intereſt of money is at 6l. *per cent.* as it then was in this, and accordingly we have never to this day had any ſuch houſes erected in this country; but as the intereſt of money in Holland was not by one half ſo much as it was here, and as their traders were conſequently ſatisfied with a much leſs profit by trade than ours would be, they had many ſuch houſes erected in their country, before the revolution in this kingdom, and were become great dealers in the tranſport trade of corn; therefore as ſoon as they got an influence, I ſhall not ſay the direction, at our court, they ſuggeſted granting a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, as a temptation for inducing our parliament to agree to a land tax and a new aſſeſſment, wiſely foreſeeing that the diſtreſs of our induſtrious poor might often afterwards oblige us to open our

ports

ports for an importation, and as wiſely for their own intereſt conſidering that our keeping our corn always at a high price would at leaſt keep up, if not raiſe, the price of every ſort of labour in this country, and thereby prevent our being able to underſell them in any ſort of manufacture.

Accordingly among the acts paſſed by the convention which declared the prince and princeſs of Orange to be king and queen of England, and itſelf to be a parliament, there is one, being chap. 12, by which the following bounties *per* quarter upon the exportation of our corn were eſtabliſhed, whenever it ſhould be ſold *per* quarter at any port of England or Wales at the prices therein mentioned, viz. upon wheat 5s. when ſold at or under 48s. rye 3s. 6d. when ſold at or under 32s. and barley or malt 2s. 6d. when ſold at or under 24s. And theſe bounties were granted as is ſaid in the preamble, becauſe it had been found by experience, that the exportation of corn, when the price was at a low rate in this kingdom, had been of great advantage, not only to the owners of land, but to the trade of this kingdom in general. That the exportation of our corn had been of great advantage to our land owners muſt be allowed; for ever ſince the reſtoration the prices of our corn were thereby generally kept up almoſt to the height to which they had been raiſed by the civil wars and confuſions this nation had been involved in for 20 years before; but how this had been of advantage to our trade in general I cannot comprehend, and I am very ſure that theſe bounties muſt always be a great diſadvantage to our trade, our manufacturers, and our navigation becauſe it is evident that, by their means, a Dutch manufacturer may have bread made of Engliſh wheat or rye, and malt liquors brewed from Engliſh barley or malt, near ten *per cent.* and ſometimes above twenty *per cent.* cheaper than an Engliſh manufacturer can have the ſame ſort of bread or malt liquors in his native country; and a Dutch trading ſhip may be victualled with ſea biſcuits made of Engliſh wheat or rye, and with ſhip beer brewed from Engliſh barley or malt near ten *per cent.* and ſometimes above twenty *per cent.* cheaper than an Engliſh trading ſhip can be victualled with the ſame ſort and quantiy of biſcuit and beer, here in England.

In all this I allow for the expence and freight of exporting our corn, and I ſuppoſe that no exciſe was to be paid on either ſide; therefore I am ſurprized how it could be then thought, that theſe bounties could be of advantage to the trade of England; or how they could in their preamble talk of the price of corn being at a low rate; for the average price ever ſince the reſtoration had been high, and ever ſince the year 1670, there had been no limitation as to the liberty of exportation, nor ever ſo much as once any liberty granted for a free importation; though in the years 1674 and 5, our wheat had riſen to the pernicious price of above 3l. *per* quarter, and our barley to that of 34s. at leaſt I can find no act for either of theſe purpoſes, and I believe there was no proclamation; though I think an act of parliament ought to have been paſſed for both, or if the riſe happened during the receſs, it ought to have been done by proclamation; for though the conſtitutional prerogative of the crown had been taken away by act of parliament, yet the king, as ſupreme magiſtrate of our commonwealth, had a power founded, not upon our conſtitution or the conſtitution of any country, but upon that ſupreme and eternal law of reaſon *ſalus populi ſuprema lex eſto.*

This power therefore can never be exerciſed but upon ſome ſudden and extraordinary emergency; for as to all ordinary caſes and ſuch as might often happen, they have been provided for by thoſe prerogatives of the crown that have been eſtabliſhed by the wiſdom of our anceſtors, and not abrogated or reſtrained by any ſtatute, conſequently make part of our common law. Therefore the officers, who act regularly under a proclamation or orders iſſued by virtue of ſuch a prerogative, cannot with effect be p oſecuted, or have an action brought againſt them, becauſe the proclamation or orders could be pleaded in bar of any ſuch proſecution or action at common law; but the officers who act under a proclamation or orders iſſued by virtue of this ſupreme law, all act at their own

own Peril, and may be profecuted or have actions brought againſt them with effect, unleſs an act of indemnity be in the mean time paſſed in parliament, which upon ſuch occaſions is generally the caſe; therefore the miniſters who adviſe ſuch an exerciſe of power muſt always have a ſeſſion of parliament as ſoon after as poſſible, in order to get ſuch an act paſſed for the ſake of the ſuperior as well as the under officers; for as to themſelves, if they were adviſers only, they have no occaſion for an act of indemnity, becauſe no miniſter can have an action or proſecution brought againſt him at common law for any advice he gives to his ſovereign. For ſuch advice he can be proſecuted only in parliament, and there I doubt if ſuch an act could be of any benefit to him, becauſe I doubt if an act of indemnity paſſed whilſt he is a miniſter, could be pleaded in bar to an impeachment afterwards brought againſt him by the houſe of commons, for bad advice given to his ſovereign before that act was paſſed.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A Proteſt againſt reſcinding the East India *Dividend, voted by a General Court, on the Sixth of* May 1767; *and confirmed by three ſeveral General Courts held afterwards.*

Die Veneris, 26° Junii, 1767.

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Diſſentient',

1ſt, BECAUSE the bill containing, in appearance, nothing but matter of future regulation, is ſo contrived as to operate retroſpectively, and reſcind a dividend actually declared by a general court of the East India company on the 6th of May laſt, of 6½ *per cent.* for one half year, ending at Chriſtmas next; this was, in the argument, avowed to be the principal object of the bill, though the bill itſelf does not even mention that act, or ſuggeſt any reaſon for reſcinding it. And we conceive, that if the meaſure had been ſubſtantially right, yet this manner of doing it, is unbecoming the dignity of parliament, which ſhould in all caſes go openly and directly to its object.

2dly, Becauſe this meaſure appears to us to be as exceptionable in the ſubſtance as in the form, being an *ex poſt facto* law, reſcinding a legal act of the company, in the exerciſe of its dominion over its own property, notwithſtanding their application and earneſt entreaties to the contrary, without neceſſity or occaſion, from any conſideration of private juſtice or public utility.

3dly, Becauſe, conſidering the East-India company as a national object, and the members of it as bound to attend to the intereſt of the public, as well as their own, the dividend they had voted, and which is by this bill to be reſcinded, appears to be liable to no objection; for the only legal reſtriction in the company's power to divide, is, that the ſum total of all the debts which they ſhall owe, do not exceed the value of the principal or capital ſtock or ſtocks, which ſhall be and remain undivided; and it appears by the cleareſt evidence, that the company's effects are amply ſufficient, not only to diſcharge every juſt demand, but that, after even repaying their capital there will remain a very great ſurplus.

4thly, Becauſe it appears alſo to us, that the dividend declared on the 6th of May is expedient; for the dividend being in fact the only medium whereby to fix and compute the price of the ſtock, as between buyer and ſeller, juſtice to both requires ſuch a dividend as will fix that price as near as may be to the real value of the dividend; 12½, is in that reſpect preferable to a dividend of 10 *per cent.* to which this bill has arbitrarily reſtrained it.

5thly, Becauſe it appears to us to have been a dividend regularly declared, the objections which have been made to it upon this head appearing to us void of all foundation. We admit, that the court did proceed without an account actually before them, but the want of this account, ſo far as relates to the propriety of the dividend, appears to have been ſufficiently ſupplied. The directors, in their negotiations with the government, and their declarations at former courts, had themſelves propoſed ſuch a dividend, and acknowledged the ability of the company to make it. The proprietors, by theſe and other means, had full reaſon to be ſatisfied of that ability.

ability. And the account now produced, examined and proved, does fully warrant their proceedings, and verify the ideas they then entertained and acted on.

6thly, Becauſe the dividend appears to have been voted by a very numerous court, and ſo nearly unanimous, that no ballot was taken, becauſe none was demanded; and no ballot was demanded, becauſe there was not a competent number of proprietors who diſapproved the meaſure; and though, for that reaſon, the ſenſe of the members preſent only was taken, by holding up of hands, it now appears to be beyond a doubt, the confined deliberate ſenſe of the company; having been reconſidered at no leſs than three ſubſequent courts, convened for the purpoſe of concerting the proper meaſures to ſupport it; at the two laſt of which the votes of the company at large were taken by a regular ballot, and the dividend previouſly voted, was approved and ratified by a large majority. To the validity of the act of the 6th of May no objection could be ſupported, though attempted. It was clearly a valid act; and if not valid, the bill to reſcind it would be unneceſſary, for the act of itſelf would be void.

7thly. Becauſe every argument uſed to ſhew the impropriety of dividing 12½ applies with equal force to a dividend of 10 *per cent.* which the bill allows, and indeed to any dividend at all; and would, if admitted to be a proper ground for reſcinding this dividend, be equally ſo for reſcinding every dividend the company has ever made, or probably will ever make. For it is hardly poſſible, that during the exiſtence of the company, its debts can be actually paid off, or their caſh in hand ſuffice to diſcharge thoſe debts, and pay a dividend, and at the ſame time the trade be carried on to that extent, as will yield to the company and the public the moſt ample returns. The whole argument in favour of the bill being reduced to thoſe two propoſitions that the company ought to diſcharge its debts before this dividend can be allowed to take place; and that a dividend ought to be made upon a caſh account, is alſo contradicted by the uniform practice of the company from its commencement.

8thly, Becauſe this bill cannot be meant for the intereſts of the company's creditors, and of the proprietors; for it is obſervable, that the latter, as far as they may be ſuppoſed to underſtand, and may be permitted to judge of their own intereſts, entertain, and have ſtrenuouſly expreſſed a very different ſenſe of that matter. And as to the creditors, it is remarkable, that none of them appear to have called for their money, nor have any of them, by any petition to this houſe, or otherwiſe, made any complaint or ſignified any deſire of ſuch an interpoſition in their favour. On the contrary, it appeared on evidence, from the croſs-examination of the principal witneſs for the bill, that ſo far from doubting of the ſufficiency of the ſecurity, the greateſt evil the company's bond creditors apprehend is, the being paid of; and that their bonds, which ſome time ſince bore an high premium, though they carry only 3 *per cent.* bear at preſent a premium conſiderably lower, merely from that apprehenſion.

9thly, Becauſe a legiſlative interpoſition controuling the dividend of a trading company, legally voted and declared by thoſe to whom the power of doing it is entruſted, and to whom there is no ground to impute an abuſe of that power in the exerciſe of it, and who lent their money to the public upon the expreſs ſtipulation, that they might exerciſe their diſcretion with regard to the dividends, provided their effects, undivided, were ſufficient to anſwer their debts; is altogether without example. And as it tends to leſſen the idea of that ſecurity and independence of the power of the ſtate, which have induced all Europe to depoſite their money in the funds of Great Britain, the precedent may be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to public credit.

10thly, Becauſe, if a bill reſtraining the future dividend of the company were proper, as has been argued upon, any ideas of fixing and preventing a fluctuation in the price of its ſtock, that end requires only, that the dividend ſhould be fixed, without any regard to the quantum of it, and may be as well attained by a dividend of 12½ as of 10 *per cent.* and conſequently affords no argument for the retro-

ſpective

ſpective part of this bill, or for fixing the future dividend below the value of the ſtocks. But this is in truth ſo far from being the real object of any part of the preſent bill, that the ſhort period to which the reſtriction is confined, cannot but increaſe, inſtead of checking, the infamous practices of the Alley. The paſſions of men will be warmly agitated during the ſummer, ſpeculating on the probability of this reſtriction being ſuffered to expire at the opening of the next ſeſſions of parliament, or being continued further. The ignorant and unwary are ſure to be the dupes of thoſe who have the good luck to be in the ſecret, and are wicked enough to employ it to their own advantage. But the propoſal made by the company of ſubmitting to a reſtriction of dividend at the rate of 12 *per cent.* and extending that reſtriction during the temporary agreement, would have obviated all thoſe miſchiefs, and ſecured every good end which may have been propoſed, but cannot be attained by this bill; and as the bill, in its regulations of that property, would in that caſe have been ſupported by their conſent, it would have been liable to no objections of injuſtice or violence.

11th. Becauſe if at the opening of the next ſeſſion of parliament, the reſtriction is permitted to expire, the whole effect of the bill, except the miſchiefs it may produce, will be the keeping back for four or five months, from the pockets of thoſe to whom it belongs, a ſum of 400001. the difference between the dividend the company wiſhes, and that which it is allowed to make by the bill; this ſum is ridiculouſly diſproportioned to any real purpoſe of paying off and reducing the company's debts; and if on the other hand, the reſtriction is then to be continued, and the parliament henceforward to regulate the dividends of the company, and the whole of their affairs for that purpoſe is to be from time to time laid open to public examination, it is not difficult to foreſee the ruinous conſequences to the company; and as the precedent will go to the ſubjecting every other company to the ſame ſort of controul, the ſpeedy diſſolution of them all will be perhaps the happieſt event the public can wiſh, that they may not become ſo many engines of power and influence, the conſequences of which it is eaſy to conceive, and unneceſſary to deſcribe.

12th, Becauſe, the argument in favour of this limitation, drawn from a ſuppoſition, that the company had exceeded their legal power of borrowing on their bonds, appears to us to be neither well founded nor concluſive; it appears on the natural conſtruction of the engrafting act, that they have kept within the legal powers given them by that act, and which have been recognized, as we conceive, by other acts of parliament; and we cannot comprehend the juſtice, the policy, or the decorum, of quarrelling at this particular time, with the exerciſe of a power publickly exerted, and which has come frequently within the cognizance, without incurring the cenſure of parliament; and as there has been hitherto no judgment of law, or even any ſuit, complaint or petition whatſoever, upon this matter, we are fearful, leſt this objection might not ſeem to ariſe from the illegality of the borrowing, but from the neceſſity of ſuch a ſuppoſition, in order to find a pretence, however inſufficient, for this limitation.

13th, Becauſe, the inability of the company, to make the dividends reſcinded by this bill, has been argued on a ſuppoſition, that the right to the territorial acquiſitions of the company in the East Indies, is not in that company, but in the public; which method of arguing, if admitted as one of the grounds of the bill, we conceive to be inconcluſive as to the ſubject matter, and highly dangerous as to the precedent; for the company being in poſſeſſion, and no claim againſt them being ſo much as made, much leſs eſtabliſhed, we hold it highly dangerous to the property of the ſubject, and extremely unbecoming the juſtice and dignity of this houſe, by extrajudicial opinions, to call into queſtion the liberty of ſuch a poſſeſſion, and to act without hearing, as if the houſe had decided againſt it.

14th, Becauſe, the forms of proceeding upon this bill have been contrary to precedent, inaſmuch as it appears by our journals, that whenever a bill judicial in its nature, as affecting legal rights and private property,

has come up from the commons, ſtating no facts as a ground for that bill, or ſtating facts, the evidence of which does not appear in the preamble, the invariable practice of this houſe has been to deſire a conference with the other, in order to be informed either of the facts, or the evidence to ſupport ſuch facts (if alledged) on which the bill was originally framed, and the commons have on like occaſions done the ſame by this houſe; inſtances of this mutual application from one houſe to the other, appear in the following caſes, viz. Mr. Duncomb's caſe, March 1697. Directors of the South Sea Company, Aiſlabie and Craggs, July 1721. Sir Thomas Cooke's caſe, 1695. Caſes of Kelly, Plunkett, and biſhop of Rocheſter, March 1722. Bambridge's caſe, April 1729. Robinſon and Thomſon's caſe, March 1731. Sale of lord Derwentwater's eſtates, &c. 1732. Caſe of Sir Robert Sutton, and others, March 1732. Caſe of Al. Wilſon, and the city of Edinburgh, May 1737.

15th, Becauſe in the proceedings alſo on this bill, no council was appointed in ſupport of the bill, to ſtate the grounds upon which it proceeded, and to examine and methodize the witneſſes, for want of which the lords themſelves were obliged to queſtion them, and appear more like parties than judges.

16th, Becauſe, alſo in the proceedings on this bill, when lords, who declared themſelves patrons and friends to the bill, had examined two witneſſes, and ſaid, they were ſatisfied with their examination, other lords were not permitted to call in any other witneſſes, before the council for the Eaſt India company, againſt this bill, were ordered to proceed. It was ever denied to lords, to bring again to the bar the two gentlemen who had been examined (Mr. Rous, and Mr. Saunders, the chairman, and deputy chairman of the company) although by the arrival of the ſhip Cruttenden from Bengal, ſince their examination, which brought a new and very particular account of the flouriſhing ſtate of the company's affairs in India, it was very poſſible thoſe gentlemen might have changed their opinion; their former evidence having been merely matter of opinion reſulting from ſuch information, as they were at that time poſſeſſed of: witneſſes were diſmiſſed without being heard, and the bill was paſſed, without waiting for the return of an account, declared by Mr. Rous to be ſuch, that without it no judgment of the preſent ſtate of the affairs of the company could be formed, and which had been ordered by the houſe; and as the officers informed the houſe might have been prepared in a few days. In this manner this bill has paſſed, which we are apprehenſive may be found in its conſequences very injurious to private property, and alarming to public credit.

Wynchel. and Notting.
Scarborough,
Trevor,
Forteſcue,
Richmond,
Dudley and Ward,
King,
Weymouth,
Gower,
Fred. Exon,
Temple.
Portland,
Sondes,
Dorſet,
Rockingham,
Albemarle,
Eglintoune,
Abergavenny,
Ponſonby.

Character of the Empreſs Matilda, *Mother of King* Henry II. *and Daughter of King* Henry I. *From Lord* Lyttelton's Hiſtory of King Henry II.

"WHILE Henry was employed in ſuppreſſing this revolt, he received an account of the death of his mother Matilda, the greateſt lady that Europe had ever ſeen, empreſs of Germany by her firſt marriage, counteſs of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, by her ſecond, and, by the will of her father confirming her claim from hereditary right, dutcheſs of Normandy and queen of England. Yet ſhe was more truly great in the latter part of her life, when ſhe acted only as a ſubject under the reign of her ſon, than at the time when ſhe beheld King Stephen her priſoner and England at her feet. The violence of her temper, and pride inflamed by ſucceſs, had then diſhonoured her character, and made her appear to her friends, as well as to her enemies, unworthy of the dominion to which ſhe was exalted: but from the inſtructions of adverſity, age, and reflexion, ſhe learned the virtues ſhe moſt wanted, moderation and mildneſs. Theſe, joined to the elevation and vigour of her mind, wherein ſhe had always ſurpaſſed her ſex,

ſex, enabled her to become a moſt uſeful counſellour and miniſter to her ſon, in the affairs of his government, which, for ſome time paſt, had been her ſole ambition. There is not in all hiſtory another example of a woman who had poſſeſt ſuch high dignities, and encountered ſuch perils for the ſake of maintaining her power, being afterwards content to give it up, and, without forſaking the world, to live quietly in it; neither mixing in cabals againſt the ſtate, nor aſpiring to rule it beyond that limited province, which was particularly aſſigned to her adminiſtration! Such a conduct was meritorious in the higheſt degree, and more than attoned for all the errors of her former behaviour."

Character of his late Majeſty. From intereſting Notes on the Works of the late Mr. Churchill.

October, *who the cauſe of* freedom
join'd,
And gave a Second George *to bleſs mankind.*

Gotham, Book 1.

THIS excellent prince on many occaſions ventured his life in the cauſe of *liberty*. His diſtinguiſhed bravery at the battles of Oudenard and Dettingen was frequently the ſubject of the unſuſpected praiſe of our inveterate enemies, the French. He was always a ſteady friend to the liberties of mankind, and like the *former* princes of his houſe and of the *Naſſau line*, kept a watchful eye over the *Bourbon family*, well knowing their rooted enmity to our religion and government, and their long-meditated ſchemes for graſping at *univerſal monarchy*. He often checked the reſtleſs ambition of France in its mad career, by the moſt firm, wiſe, and ſucceſsful meaſures. At his death he left us in poſſeſſion of the capitals of the French in Aſia and America, and of many other important conqueſts there, as well as in Europe and Africa, the greateſt part of which we loſt ſoon after by the peace of Paris, which proved more fatal to England, than all the ſwords of all our enemies.

It is juſtice to the memory of the *late king* to declare, that he no leſs endeavoured to make his people free and happy at home, than to carry the glory of the *Britiſh arms* to the higheſt pitch every where abroad. During his reign the *laws* were reſpected and obeyed. *Liberty* and *juſtice* ſat with him on the throne. The execution of earl Ferrers impreſſed all foreign nations with the greateſt idea of the ſacredneſs of our *laws*, and the protection they give to the meaneſt ſubject under a firm and mild ſovereign. It was likewiſe believed, that if the *court martial* on *lord George Sackville* had given the ſentence, which *all Europe* expected, the *juſtice* of his *late majeſty* would have ordered it to be carried into execution.

The poet knew and deeply felt the obligation, which a nation has to ſuch a prince. He pays it, when he cannot lie under the ſuſpicion of flattery, at a time when it was ſeen that no man could ſo effectually make his court as by vilifying the memory of our *late ſovereign*, and tearing the laurels from his tomb. In this taſk numberleſs mercenaries were employed, but it is a ſufficient anſwer to a legion of them, that in the *firſt* addreſs of the *houſe of lords* to the *preſent king*, it is obſerved "that his majeſty's *predeceſſor*, through his whole reign, never once ſuffered the rights of any one of his ſubjects to be violated."

I hope to be excuſed, when I add, that the praiſe, which the *late king* now receives, is a tribute of public, not of private, gratitude. It comes from the meaneſt of his ſubjects, who looks back with rapture on the firſt thirty years of his life, becauſe they were paſſed in his *native country*, in the *land of liberty*, when the prince on the throne loved and cheriſhed it. The poet is removed from the melancholy ſcene, which has followed. His tears no longer flow for his dear country—his country weeps for him—I will only add in the words of Cicero, *Noſque malo ſolatio, ſed nonnullo tamen, conſolamur, quod ipſius vicem minimè dolemus,—Immò Herculè, quia ſic amabat patriam, ut mihi aliquo deorum beneficio videatur ex ejus incendio eſſe ereptus.*

But if in ſearching round the world
we find
Some gen'rous youth the friend of all
mankind,

Whoſe anger like the bolt of *Jove*, is ſped
In terrors only at the guilty head,
Whoſe mercies, like heaven's dew, refreſhing fall
In gen'ral love and charity to all,
Pleas'd we behold ſuch worth on any throne,
And doubly pleas'd we find it on our own.

NIGHT.

This is undoubtedly the handſomeſt compliment, which has yet been paid to his preſent majeſty. It was publiſhed in honour of a young king, very early in his reign. The Engliſh *at that time* entertained the fondeſt hopes of being happy under the government of a prince, who was born in their country, and, who, it was natural to imagine, would have a predeliction for them. But in a few months every Engliſhman of any great talents, or conſideration, was diſgraced, Mr. Legge, the dukes of Newcaſtle and Devonſhire, &c. Lord Bute eſtabliſhed his omnipotence thro' every department of the ſtate.

Deſpotiſm of a Prime Miniſter. From Memoirs of the Court of *Portugal*, and of the Adminiſtration of the Count *D'Oeyras*.

"COUNT d'Oeyras, arrived at this zenith of grandeur and power, diſplayed his rage againſt the antient nobility of Portugal, in a very extraordinary manner; and exhibited a reſentment not to be ſatiated. He proceeded to exaſperate his maſter at the whole order of the grandees, by repreſenting them as a factious and diſloyal body, and in conſequence was permitted to tyranniſe at pleaſure over them. Almoſt every day brought with it the impriſonment of ſome or other of the Portugueſe nobility: among them the count de Ribiera was arreſted, and carried to priſon, where he ſtill continues, though his crime is yet unknown.

Cagliaris, the captain of the queen's guard, ſoon followed; his abilities, integrity, and reſolution, rendered him incapable of ſtifling reflections which were too obvious to the meaneſt Portugueſe. He was arreſted whilſt ill of an ague and fever, and in that dangerous condition conveyed to a damp dungeon, in the fort of Saint Geam, ſituate on a rock at the Tagus, the ſpring-tides in which often overflowed the floor of the cave where he was confined. His phyſician repreſented his ill ſtate of health, and the danger that muſt ariſe to his patient from a confinement in ſuch a place; but this remonſtrance not being attended to, death ſoon put a period to Cagliaris's ſufferings. His body was buried in the moſt obſcure manner, in the neighbourhood of the fort, and his widow, a lady, of the houſe of Holſtein, baniſhed to a ſolitary habitation, where ſhe drags out a miſerable life, in want and diſtreſs, not being ſo much as permitted even to return to her own country, though ſhe has frequently petitioned for that purpoſe. His two ſons are confined in the fort of St. Uvall, and probably for life.

This nobleman had two brothers, one a knight of Malta, who happened to be at Paris at the time of Cagliaris's misfortune, the other was then in Portugal; the latter was inſtantly baniſhed to Mertola, where he ſtill continues, and the former was ordered to return home; but being aware of the miniſter's power, and unrelenting temper, he refuſed to obey, and was outlawed; the French king, commiſerating his condition, gave him the command of a regiment in his ſervice.

The next victim of this miniſter's fury was the count d'Ovedos, a nobleman of the royal blood, advanced in years, and ſo zealous of his ſovereign's and country's dignity, that he had greatly impaired his fortune by maintaining a figure in his maſter's ſervice ſuperior to his abilities. This nobleman never loved the favourite, and the king having obſerved that Carvalho's houſe had eſcaped the earthquake, which his majeſty attributed to the kindneſs of heaven, in return for his miniſter's virtues and goodneſs, the count d'Ovedos, who happened to be preſent, jocularly ſaid, that if it was a mark of heaven's approbation of the miniſter's virtues, that his houſe had eſcaped the earthquake, the common proſtitutes muſt equally be eſteemed paragons of virtue, and high in the favour of their maker, as the *Rua Suja*, or ſtreets where they lived, had not ſuffered.

The Count d'Ovedos had ſuffered immenſely by the earthquake; he had loſt

loſt two whole ſtreets by that calamity, ſo that this royal eulogy on the favourite ſeemed an indirect ſatire on the count, as it touched him very ſenſibly in his reputation; it is not to be doubted therefore but that this nobleman was ſtimulated by the recollection of his own ill fortune, to reſentment, on hearing the miniſter's character thus recommended on ſo unreaſonable an account. The anſwer, however, coſt the count his liberty, and probably his life, for he was ſoon after arreſted and thrown into priſon, where he ſtill continues, if alive, without being ever admitted to know his offence.

This aged nobleman, when arreſted, was uſed very cruelly by the magiſtrate who took him into cuſtody. For the latter went to the count's houſe before his uſual hour of riſing, and underſtanding, as he expected, that the count was not ſtirring, he burſt into his bedchamber, drew his poniard, and laying his hand on the count's breaſt, told him he was the king's priſoner, and that if he moved he was a dead man. The count awaking, and recollecting himſelf a little, ſaid, doctor, it is not your poniard that frightens me, but the king's commands compel my ſubmiſſion; and my allegiance to my prince obliges me to obey his orders, by whatever meſſenger he ſends them.

When it is reflected that the count was a ſoldier from his cradle, and the magiſtrate, a doctor at law, this anſwer of the count's not only ſhews his coolneſs and the peculiar temper for which he was famous; but diſplays in a very humorous light, the abſurd behaviour of a man, who being a civil magiſtrate, knew ſo little of his office as to think his poniard of more efficacy than his orders, eſpecially in a place where the count, with a ſingle call, could have had aſſiſtants who would ſoon have diſpatched him.

The duke de la Foens, a prince of the blood, and next heir to the crown, after the extinction of that branch of the royal family now on the throne, has been many years in baniſhment, and at preſent reſides in Germany. The cauſe of his exile is variouſly talked of; by ſome it is ſaid, that this misfortune befel him on account of a paſſion he entertained for the grand daughter of the Marchioneſs de Tavora, who was beheaded; and that his crime conſiſted in being ſeen on his knees before this young lady. Others, that he was baniſhed becauſe he adviſed his elder brother, as heir in entail to an eſtate ſettled by the the king, Don Peter, on the ſecond branch of the royal family, not to relinquiſh his right to it. For on the death of the infant, Don Franciſco, uncle to his preſent moſt faithful majeſty Don Antonio, another uncle, and brother to the deceaſed, pretending to his eſtate, it was alſo claimed by the nephew, Don Pedro, brother to his majeſty; but this difference was amicably ſettled between the two parties: the infant Don Pedro remaining poſſeſſed of the eſtate, and a compenſation being allowed Don Antonio for it, and after him to Don Manuel, another ſurviving brother of his. But the rights of Don Miguel, who had likewiſe been named in the ſame will, and was the father of la Foens, ſtill remained unſatisfied. La Foens was therefore deſired alſo to accept of an accomodation, but to this he never would conſent.

My king, ſaid he, has a right, to command my perſonal ſervice, as well as my whole fortune, when he pleaſes, when the good of my country calls me out to danger; but I hope he will not take it amiſs, if I refuſe to give up the rights of my family, which came to me by proximity of blood, and which I ought to tranſmit to ſucceeding generations.

He was called Don John de Braganca, and before his retirement to Germany reſided ſome time in England under the title of duke of Braganca.

Even the two natural brothers of his moſt faithful majeſty could not eſcape falling ſacrifices to the deſpotiſm of the miniſter. The elder was inquiſitor-general, the miniſter directed him to licence a book concerning confeſſion, in which it was contended that, on ſome important occaſions, it is lawful to diſcover what is revealed under the ſeal of confeſſion; this propoſition is known to be ſo contrary to the doctrine of the Romiſh church, that the prince refuſed compliance. Count d'Oeyras went to his houſe, in order

order to perſuade him. The diſcourſe at this interview grew ſo warm, that the count called the prince traitor; and the latter drew a poniard on the count. A younger brother of the prince, by accident, being preſent, interpoſed, and prevented further miſchief. The elder, who had drawn on the count, repaired immediately to the palace, but could not gain admittance; and the next day his houſe was ſurrounded by ſoldiers. Both the princes were taken into cuſtody conveyed to priſon, and their effects confiſcated, without even the form of a tryal.

Much about the ſame time, it may be truely ſaid, that above forty or fifty of the leſſer nobility underwent the ſame fate, inſomuch that all men were ſtruck with fear and amazement at the detachments of dragoons perpetually traverſing the ſtreets, conducting ſome miſerable victims in cloſe chaiſes to the places of their confinement, where they were never to be heard of more."

Extract from Mrs. Pennington's *Letters.*

"I Can never be unwilling to comply with any requeſt of yours, my dear Louiſa, but little more can be added to the general directions my laſt contained, and your own good judgment will ſuggeſt all that is neceſſary without any aſſiſtance. It will at once occur to you that as opinions can as eaſily be made habitual as cuſtoms, it is a matter of great moment, to give an early habit of thinking rightly, and that this will more effectually be done by the general tenor of the converſations that paſs in the hearing of children, than by any particular inſtructions addreſſed to themſelves. Thus, for inſtance, if they always hear cleanlineſs mentioned as a matter of eſſential conſequence, finery with contempt, and thoſe people ſpoken of as inſignificant triflers who diſcover any regard to the ſhew of dreſs, they will inſenſibly acquire a habit of eſteeming cleanlineſs the only material part of their own dreſs, without paying any ſort of attention to the ornaments of it. I have ſeen the effect of this method in a child, who, at four years old, gravely cenſured the weakneſs of a perſon's judgment that had admired his new buckles. In the ſame manner benevolence to mankind, compaſſion toward the brute and inſect creation, and every other good principle may be implanted in infancy, and inſenſibly improved and ſtrengthened in the mind, 'till right opinions are ſo habitually rooted as to influence every part of the conduct through all future life; which is ſeldom, if ever, effected by formal precepts and grave inſtructions. What children imbibe, as by accident, from the ſentiments of others, always makes a ſtronger and more laſting impreſſion than any leſſons which appear to be intended peculiarly for themſelves. This may, perhaps, be owing to the conſtrained attention required in the latter caſe, whereas in the former it is always voluntary, and, if not checked, will be conſtant from their natural curioſity. This curioſity, properly managed, is the beſt ground you can have to work upon; yet I have often with concern heard children ſo ſeverely reprimanded for it as to make them afraid of ſeeming to hear the converſations that paſſed in their preſence; on the contrary, not the leaſt notice ſhould apparently be taken of their attention, while every thing ſaid before them ſhould be regulated by the expectation of it. On this account chiefly the bringing them into mixed company is injurious, as the contrariety of opinions will be apt to confuſe their minds, which, to be advantageouſly formed, muſt be uſed to a perfect ſameneſs of ſentiment in all whom they converſe with, or are attended by. Here alſo the great difficulty is, to meet with ſervants who will minutely obſerve every direction given them, which is a point of ſo much conſequence as to deſerve the utmoſt care. You will here ſee the neceſſity of extending your inſtructions to them even to the moſt trifling circumſtances, that nothing may be left to their own judgment, which can never be depended on; and that thoſe ſervants who particularly belong to the nurſery ſhould only be admitted into it, nor on any occaſion others be allowed to converſe with them there, for reaſons too obvious to need repeating.

The impropriety of one cuſtom may not, perhaps, from its being ſo general, occur to you with all the ſtrength it

it deſerves; I mean that of promiſing wives and huſbands as a diſtant reward for the good behaviour of children; to which may be added the no leſs abſurd practice of teaching them to give each other that appellation almoſt as ſoon as they can ſpeak. I believe, my dear Louiſa, you need only reflect ſeriouſly upon the effect this muſt neceſſarily have on their young minds, and on the conſequences that may naturally be ſuppoſed to follow from it, to ſuggeſt to yourſelf all I could ſay on the ſubject. Your judgment is ſufficient to direct you in all the new relations you are entering upon, and your invariable inclination to diſcharge your duty will ſecure a conſtant attention to the dictates of it; nor have I the leaſt doubt of your ſetting an example, in every reſpect, worthy of imitation, and conſequently of your enjoying through life as great a ſhare of happineſs as this imperfect ſtate can admit of, to be encreaſed only by that unalterable felicity beyond the grave, which muſt be the reward of virtues like your's.

The following Letters contain ſeveral curious Anecdotes. From Hill's Familiar Letters. *(See p. 233.)*

From Dr. William Aglionby, *F. R. S. to* Abraham Hill, *Eſq*;

SIR, Lyons, Sept. 30, 1685.

"WHEN I left Paris, it was with a reſolution to go to Bourbon, taking Fountainbleau in my way; but when I came to Melun, the king's journey to Chambort had ſo ſwept all that country of horſes and coaches, nay, even the very aſſes, that I was forced to ſtay there two days, before I could get any ſort of beaſt to carry me to Fountainbleau. Being thus deprived of a conveniency, and unwilling to return to Paris, I ſtruck into the Lyons road, and, with much ado, and all the inconveniencies that can be, except foul weather, I am at laſt got hither, where I found no letters from you, nor any of my Engliſh friends, which I impute to your thinking me ſtill at Bourbon.

France is quite ſpoiled in all ſenſes. Travelling is made a thing almoſt impracticable; for all public conveniencies being monopolized, they uſe you as they pleaſe; and, whether by land or water, ſo overload themſelves, that to perform their ſtage, the paſſengers are well off to get four hours ſleep allowed them in the twenty-four. You have no attendance in the inns; in ſhort, I think it would deter any one from travelling theſe roads again. I am ſure it will me; and there is no poſſibility of going any other way than by theſe public conveyances. With much perſuaſion I prevailed for two horſes and a man to go with me from Melun to Auxerre, to recover the Lyons road. It is but two days journey, and it coſt me fifty ſhillings, and poor ſtumbling cattle too. When you complain of this, they bid you ride poſt, for it is for that purpoſe they make travelling ſo inconvenient. I am not ſorry to ſee it, for I think it will ruin commerce, which they ſeem now to neglect entirely, being determined to exterminate all the Hugonots, or compel them to turn Roman Catholics. This country is full of ſoldiers going to Vivarais and the Sevennes, to quarter upon the Reformed, till they have converted them, or eat them up. To-morrow will be the demolition of the temple here, which has been ſpared all this while in favour of trade. The archbiſhop himſelf, who is governor of the town, has remonſtrated at court, that it will be the ruin of the trade here, and conſequently of the place itſelf, but in vain: and accordingly numbers of their workmen in ſilk, beg in the ſtreets for want of employment; ſeveral Hugonot families having carried their beſt manufacturers with them to Germany and other places, where they have withdrawn themſelves. Geneva in particular is ſo full, that there is not a loft or garret unlet. The whole induſtry of the government is employed to hinder their removing, and they have condemned ſeven chief burghers of Rochelle to the galleys for attempting it. The king has cauſed the governors in all places to declare to the Hugonots, that he is reſolved to have but one religion in his kingdom, and that by Eaſter next he will have all his ſubjects under one communion. The reaſon of this great precipitation (as ſome gueſs) is the rumour of a league between the proteſtant princes in Germany, who deſign

deſign to intercede for their brethren here: but before that time, in all probability, there will be none left in France.

I have been to ſeek out Mr. Spor, but the noiſe of the dragoons, who arrived here yeſterday, has frighted him out of town, being a proteſtant, and I cannot ſo much as hear where he is. From thence I went to ſee the famous Diſcus, or buckler of ſilver, where the action of Scipio Africanus giving the Spaniſh lady to her lover is ſo well repreſented. It is a noble thing, and worthy the cloſet of a prince. Incloſed I ſend you a cut of it: the maſter of this rarity having preſented me with ſeveral of them. You will give me leave to end here, and without any ceremony, believe me to be,

Affectionately your, &c."

From John Newman, *Eſq*; *to* Abraham Hill, *Eſq*;

Livorno, Feb. 7, 1655-6.

"MY ſhort ſtay here will afford you but ſmall entertainment; I may ſay none, as it muſt be not what I have ſeen, but what I have heard. This letter will be little more than to tell you how much I am obliged to you for your laſt kind remembrance of me. This place is crouded with ſtrangers, who, on the queen of Sweden's approaching Rome, flock thither in crouds, to ſee that magnificent entertainment for her, which they ſay will be the moſt tranſcendantly fine of any hitherto made. She has already in her way, in a public manner, renounced her religion,——embracing the catholic; and the ſtory is, that about two years ſince, ſhe wrote to the king of Spain to ſend her ſome able religious man, who might inſtruct her; which he communicated to the pope, and a Dominican was appointed, who, in a ſecular habit, under pretence of teaching her Spaniſh, taught her a language more beneficial to himſelf. This ſecret was then only known to the king of Spain, the then pope, and his ſecretary, who is now pope. This exaſperates the jeſuits, who entered this ſcene but lately, yet pretended to the honour of this new and royal converſion. We heard from Florence on the 4th of February, that the Sunday before Mr. Corteene departed this life. He was a deſerving gentleman, and on that account (had it ſeemed good to the Eternal Providence) merited to have reſted in the lap of that temporal felicity he was born in; and probably the benighting of his fortunes ſhortened his life.—In the height of his diſtemper, he was uncivilly and rudely treated by the prieſts and thoſe at the inquiſition, who flocked to him in great numbers, and for forty eight hours (excluding all his friends) barbarouſly and inceſſantly oppreſſed him with their importunities, and when they left him, rumoured him a catholic all over Florence; but he lived long enough (and but juſt ſo long) after, to falſify their report, and give his friends the conſolation of a better account. He was ſubjected to theſe inconveniences, by lying in the houſe of Dr. Kirton, an Engliſhman, and a catholic. I hope to hear from you ſoon, as your letters are the only real pleaſure I enjoy. Adieu, and believe me to be

Your ever affectionate, &c."

To the ſame.

Paris, Aug. 19, 1659.

"I Arrived at Livorno the 6th inſtant, and immediately ſet out in a felucca for Genoa, together with three Engliſhmen. The wind not proving favourable, I prevailed on my companions to take horſe, when we had ſailed about thirty miles, wherein we were very fortunate, for our felucca was afterwards boarded and ſearched by a brigantine of Majorca, who makes it his buſineſs to look out for paſſengers French or Engliſh. From Genoa I went for Niſſa, and touched at Monaca, a little principality of about three miles extent; the chief town is well fortified, and garriſoned with French. The prince, with much pride, ſhews his palace to ſtrangers. It is well furniſhed with argentaria, pictures, and the like. From Niſſa I went by land to Marſeilles, and took St. Maximine and St. Baume in my way; the latter, a hole in the top of a rock, where Mary Magdalene did ſeveral years penance; the former a monaſtery, where they ſhew her ſkull, and ſeveral other relicks. They are places of the greateſt reſort to pilgrims of any in Chriſtendom except Loretto.

At

At this monaſtery I met a young Engliſh friar, a novice, and ſon of obedience. He told me, he was there whetting his ſword, till his ſuperiors ſhould command him into England, where I hope he may obtain what he merits, a halter. From Marſeilles I journied to Salon, which is about twenty miles; here I ſaw the tomb of the famous French prophet Noſtradamus: his works I have ſeen; every line is an independant riddle; it may be ſaid of them, as of the oracles of the Sybils, that they are ſown at random in the large field of time, there to take root, and get credit by event, as theſe have done. For example, when the French took Aras, this verſe was found in Noſtradamus, *Let heretiers des crapaux penderont Sara.* By the heirs of the toads is meant the French (the three toads being their arms before the flower de lis). Sara you muſt read backwards, and the thing is done. Upon our king's death, they found this verſe; *Le ſenat de Londreſe metteront a mort le roy*; and upon Cromwell's ſucceſs in Flanders; this, *Les Olivier ſe plantera en terre firme*, ſhall get footing on the continent. He died ninety-ſix years ſince.

In a few days I ſhall ſet out for England, where, if I have the good fortune to paſs the remainder of my days near you, it will abundantly recompence the fatigues and dangers I have undergone. With this, and every wiſh for your ſafety and happineſs, I conclude,

Your ſincere and conſtant friend, &c.

Extract of a Letter to Dr. Maty, *Secretary to the* Royal Society. *By the Abbe* Coyer, F. R. S.

"LAST year, 1766, two French frigates ſet out the 31ſt of May, from the Malouine iſlands, where M. de Bouganville was forming a ſettlement. Toward the middle of June, one of them came to anchor in Gregory bay, the other in Famine bay. The firſt, named l'Etoile, was commanded by M. de la Giraudais, who gives this relation: the captain of the other was named M. du Cloſguyot. Their errand was to cut wood in the Straits of Magellan, as they had neither wood nor inhabitants on the Malouines. M. de la Giraudais having anchored under Cape Gregory, took his ſhalop and boat aſhore, with thirty of his crew. The Patagonian ſavages, very large in ſtature, came immediately down, to the number of twenty, increaſing preſently to fifty, and at length to ſeven or eight hundred, men, women, and children. M. de Giraudais, who did not expect ſo great a multitude, was furniſhed only with ten muſkets, and a few preſents, too little in quantity to conciliate the good will of the ſavages. He judged it expedient therefore to return on board; taking with him ſuch of his people as he could not provide with arms, intending to ſend them back immediately with arms and preſents.

The twelve men whom he left behind with the ten muſkets were a little embarraſſed, as to what might be the conſequence in caſe the ſavages ſhould take it into their heads to attack them. They were encouraged, however, by ſeeing that they kept their wives and children with them, whom they would hardly expoſe to a combat. Night coming on, they ſpent it as agreeably as they could, round a fire they had lighted, ſtill keeping on their guard, for fear of a ſurprize. At break of day the ſavages, excepting about a dozen, retired taking their wives and children with them to their habitations. This day was ſpent in looking about the coaſt for ſhell-fiſh. In the evening, the principal of the ſavage chiefs perſiſted in conducting the French to his camp. They went with him, for fear of betraying too much diſtruſt by a refuſal. At the repaſt which was offered them, they were ſurrounded by the ſavages; their meal conſiſting of the marrow of the vigone, an animal ſomewhat between a ſheep and a goat, but much larger and ſtronger, reſembling the camel in form, and the deer in colour. The ſavages frequently ſung during the repaſt, but in a manner ſo terrible, that they ſeemed to utter the cries of bloodſhed and horror, rather than expreſſions of jollity and pleaſure. The diſturbance increaſed, when, looking upon the muſkets, they gave to underſtand, by ſigns, that their forefathers had been killed or wounded by them. One of their chiefs in particular, with an haggard look and ill-omen'd countenance, foamed at the mouth, while he pointed to the muſkets, and ſeemed to abuſe the principal chiefs, for treating ſuch kind of

gueſts with ſo much humanity. The latter, doubtleſs, pleaded in behalf of the French, as he wept during the converſation. In the mean time, M. de St. Simon, an officer of the Malouine colony, gave orders to three or four of his company to fire upon the firſt that offered to attack them: giving the ſavages to underſtand that he was going to put himſelf in a poſture of defence. It is poſſible, that this putting on a fierce countenance, added to the good-will of the firſt chief, ſaved their lives. In the morning the ſhallop, ſo much deſired, arrived, bringing a recruit of proviſions and preſents, which were diſtributed among the ſavages. and ſet them perfectly at eaſe. They were apparently ſomething accuſtomed to trade, as they offered to make exchanges with ſeveral of the ſhip's crew. They ſeemed to be moſt fond of tobacco, braſs, red, and blue paint, knives, hatchets, and handkerchiefs. Their women were very fair, and even handſome and modeſt; tho' their huſbands ſeemed to care very little about their modeſty; very liberally beſeeching the Frenchmen to make love to them. They tie up their hair, and carry their children in a kind of wicker baſkets greatly ornamented, and ſeem to doat on them amazingly. They have very fine horſes, and a number of dogs for hunting; rambling about, without fixed habitation, from one place to another. Their houſe, or rather their tent, is formed by placing four long poles in a line, and ſtretching from the top horſes ſkins, faſtened to four ſhort pegs near the ground. This is a kind of oblique wall, which they oppoſe to the wind. They have a firſt chief, whom they call Capitan; and under him they have ſeven or eight others, who have command over a certain number of men.

Their dreſs is a long mantle, about ſix feet, or ſix feet and a half long, made of the ſkin of the vigone.

The arms they uſe in war is the *ſtunner*, a rope made of dried gut, above ſix feet long, armed at the end with a round ſtone, like a bullet, extremely hard.

Their other weapon for the chaſe is alſo a cord of the like nature, armed at each end with a ſimilar bullet. One of theſe is held in the hand of the hunter, who gives this kind of ſling a circular motion over his head and then ſlings away the whole. The firſt bullet ſtrikes the animal directly, and the other twiſts round him by means of the cord; the hunter ſeldom miſſing his aim; becauſe not being accuſtomed to fire-arms, they are obliged to acquire a greater dexterity of hand.

I have ſeen theſe two arms with the mantle at Paris, at the houſe of M. d'Arboulin, who is ſo obliging as to gratify the curioſity of thoſe who deſire to know ſomething about men of all countries.

As to the ſtature of theſe Patagonians, which is here the capital point, the ſhorteſt ſize is of five feet ſeven inches, and the talleſt ſix feet and an half; the mean or common height being ſix feet. Such I am told, are the giants that have made ſo much noiſe in the world.

But how ſhall we reconcile the different accounts given by the Engliſh and French? (See p. 121.) Let us try.

Patagonia is ſo extenſive a country, and ſo little known! The old relations don't agree in placing theſe tall men in the ſame diſtrict. Perhaps, in time, ſtranger things may be diſcovered there. You Frenchmen have only ſeen men of ſix feet to ſix feet and a half, on the coaſt, in Gregory's Bay. The Engliſh admit the truth of your relation; why therefore do you conteſt their having ſeen others of nine feet at the point towards the eaſt? May not the ſavages you ſaw at Gregory's Bay, be a degenerated race of the giants of the Eaſt? And in that caſe the obſervations of both will be true.

The wiſh of M. de Maupertuis, in his Philoſophical Letters, under the article Patagonia, ſeems now to be fulfilled."

"It is by no means, ſays he, giving into viſionary tales, nor a ridiculous curioſity, to ſay that the country of the Patagons, ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of America, deſerves to be examined. So many credible relations make mention of theſe giants, that it cannot be reaſonably doubted, that there are to be found in this region, men of a ſtature very different from ours. Theſe men doubtleſs deſerve to be known."

"If in countries anciently peopled with men of an ordinary ſize, there exiſt

exiſt no longer a race of giants, it is becauſe the general intereſt would not permit of their multiplication. At preſent you have in London a gigantic hatter, who cuts a diſtinguiſhed figure in your lord mayor's ſhew. Let there be looked out a gianteſs for him; ſome of which have alſo appeared in Europe; let them be placed in a ſolitary inſulated diſtrict, where they might live at their eaſe unmoleſted. From ſuch a cohabitation, I foreſee you would ſoon have children of a ſtature analogous to their parents, and in time families and a whole race."

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE houſe of Douglas, which has been for ſo many ages the admiration of Europe, has of late afforded ſcenes extraordinary enough for Romance, and pathetic enough for tragedy. The moſt ſtriking inſtance of them all, is the hard fate of Lady Jane Douglas, only ſiſter of the deceaſed Archibald duke of Douglas. This lady having married Sir John Stewart of Grantully, her enemies inſtigated her b——r to treat her with ſuch ſeverity, that ſhe and her two ſons were in a manner deſtitute. In theſe circumſtances, Lady Jane ſollicited the protection of his majeſty King George the ſecond. Her letter to Mr. Pelham upon that occaſion is preſerved in the proofs upon the great Douglas cauſe, and may be recorded as an example of the moſt elegant and moving compoſition that ever flowed from a pen. It is in theſe words.

Letter of Lady Jane Douglas *to Mr.* Pelham.

"SIR,

IF I meant to importune you, I ſhould ill deſerve the generous compaſſion which I was informed ſome months ago you expreſſed, upon being acquainted with my diſtreſs. I take this as the leaſt troubleſome way of thanking you, and deſiring you to lay my application before the king in ſuch a light, as your own humanity will ſuggeſt. I cannot tell my ſtory without ſeeming to complain of one of whom I never will complain. I am perſuaded my brother wiſhes me well, but from a miſtaken reſentment, upon a creditor of mine demanding from him a trifling ſum, he has ſtopt the annuity which he had always paid me.—My father having left me, his only younger child, in a manner unprovided for.

Till the duke of Douglas is ſet right, which I'm confident he will be, I am deſtitute——Preſumptive heireſs of a great eſtate and family, with two children I want bread.——Your own nobleneſs of mind will make you feel how much it coſts me to beg, though from the king. My birth, and the attachment of my family, I flatter myſelf, his majeſty is not unacquainted with; ſhould he think me an object of his royal bounty, my heart won't ſuffer any bounds to be ſet to my gratitude; and, give me leave to ſay, my ſpirit won't ſuffer me to be burdenſome to his majeſty, longer than my cruel neceſſity compels me.

I little thought of ever being reduced to petition in this way; your goodneſs will therefore excuſe me, if I have miſtaken the manner, or ſaid any thing improper. Though perſonally unknown to you, I rely upon your interceſſion; the conſciouſneſs of your own mind, in having done ſo good and charitable a deed, will be a better return than the perpetual thanks of, SIR,

Your moſt obliged,
Moſt faithful, and
Moſt obedient ſervant.
Jane Douglas Stewart."

St. James's place, May 15, 1750.

Such was the character of Lady Jane Douglas—ſuch was the nobleneſs of her ſentiments—yet now, many years after her death, the world is called upon to attend to the deciſion of the great Douglas cauſe, which is nothing elſe than an action of *partus ſuppoſitio*, attempting to prove, that this lady was guilty of a continued courſe of the groſſeſt fraud, and that her only ſurviving ſon, Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, Eſq; is an impoſtor, picked up from the ſtreets of Paris. This is the great Douglas cauſe. PROBUS.

A ſerious Addreſs to the Ladies of Great Britain.

TO you, my fair countrywomen, I addreſs myſelf, and lay before you a view of your proper duty, and the part you ought to act. It is with reluctance and grief I accuſe you, and

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the more becauſe my accuſation is but too juſt; for it is certain, that no ſmall part of the national guilt is to be charged to your account. It is by no means to be denied, that in this gay and voluptuous age many of you have given yourſelves up a great deal too much to the heightened pleaſures of theatrical and muſical entertainments, to the neglect not only of all that is ſpiritual and ſacred, but alſo of thoſe domeſtic cares which are your proper province. The unavoidable effect of a conſtant purſuit of the moſt innocent of theſe public diverſions, muſt be entirely to pervert your minds from what is the only natural ſphere of womankind, and what you were originally intended for by the ordination of heaven; for I will not ſtick to tell the proudeſt beauty that ſhines in the front box, or in Ranelagh's gay alcove, bedecked in all the gaudy plumage that female vanity can contrive to put together, that ſhe was originally formed for the plain and homely, but neceſſary and endearing characters of a wife and mother; and that all the various ornaments of pride which fill her fantaſtic brain, and disfigure the native beauties of her perſon, and all the giddy hours ſhe paſſes in a round of guilty follies, falſely called pleaſure and diverſions, tend only to make her more and more unfit for what nature deſigned her. For believe me, my dear countrywomen, whenever you aim at any thing elſe than to be dutiful daughters, loving wives, tender mothers, prudent miſtreſſes of families, faithful friends, and pious chriſtians, you aim at ſomewhat that is quite out of nature, and ſet aſide the intention of heaven in making you rational creatures——Will Vauxhall improve you in œconomy or frugality? or Ranelagh in the domeſtic arts that make families happy? Can you pretend that the ſight of gorgeous dreſſes, gaudy paintings, the ſtrains of melting muſic, &c. have any other effect upon you, than to fill your minds with a thouſand romantic wiſhes and deſires, altogether inconſiſtent with your ſtation, and above your rank in life, and to make your homes dull and tireſome to you? If it be certain that your fortune chiefly depends upon your being well ſettled in marriage; if it be certain that a lady, having a fine taſte in pleaſures, and delighting to paſs her life in the moſt expenſive diverſions, ſerves rather (according to the judgment of the male ſex) to qualify her for a miſtreſs than a wife; and if it be certain, that at this very time, what chiefly deters the youth from entering into the marriage ſtate, is the exceſſive love of idleneſs, dreſs, and public diverſions, they obſerve in the ladies, to which very few incomes are equal? If theſe things be certain and indiſputable, methinks your intereſt alone, and the deſire of being agreeable to the other ſex, if there were no other motive, ought to influence you greatly, and put you upon correcting your conduct. I aſſure you, however our ſex may flatter you in your preſent taſte for pleaſure, there are few of them ſuch fools as not to know, that a fine lady who delights in gadding abroad in purſuit of pleaſure, and when ſhe ſtays at home in having her houſe crowded with idle viſitors, and who is too polite to lend a hand to promote her huſband's buſineſs, or to mind her own domeſtic cares, is not in the leaſt fit for being a wife, but inſtead of being a helpmate for a man, is rather like to be a clog and incumbrance upon his affairs.

From what I have ſaid of the faults of your conduct, my dear countrywomen, you may plainly ſee what is in your power to do towards the general reformation, to wit, to correct thoſe faults. It is in your power to lighten your country of all that part of the national guilt which your bad conduct has brought upon it. It is even in your power to do a great deal towards reforming the other ſex. If you will reſolve to retrench your extravagancies, to employ your time at home in the works of domeſtic œconomy, charity, virtue, and piety, and in filling up the place you hold with regard to your friends, your relations, and your God, you will contribute what is properly in your power toward the reformation, and conſequently the ſaving of your unhappy country.

T. M.

Extract from An additional Volume to the Letters of *Lady* M—y W—y M—e.

OF the former volumes of theſe elegant letters we have given many extracts in our vol. for 1763, P.

231, 307, 360, 414, 479. And alſo one atleaſt, included in the preſent publication, in our vol for 1766, p. 418, and have now ſelected the following, not doubting it will highly pleaſe our readers.

" Concerning Monſieur dela Rochefoucault's maxim"——" *That marriage is ſometimes convenient, but never delightful.*"

It may be thought a preſumptuous attempt in me to contravert a maxim advanced by ſuch a celebrated genius as Monſienr Rochefoucault, and received with ſuch implicit faith by a nation which boaſts of ſuperior politeneſs to the reſt of the world, and which for a long time paſt has preſcribed the rules of gallantry to all Europe.

Nevertheleſs, prompted by that ardour which truth inſpires, I dare to maintain the contrary, and reſolutely inſiſt, that there are ſome marriages formed by love, which may be delightful, where the affections are ſympathetic. Nature has preſented us with pleaſures ſuitable to our ſpecies and we need only to follow her impulſe, refined by taſte and exalted by a lively and agreeable imagination, in order to attain the moſt perfect felicity of which human nature is ſuſceptible: ambition, avarice, vanity, when enjoyed in the moſt exquiſite perfection, can yield but trifling and taſteleſs pleaſures, which will be too inconſiderable to affect a mind of delicate ſenſibility.

We may conſider the gifts of fortune as ſo many ſteps neceſſary to arrive at felicity, which we can never attain, being obliged to ſet bounds to our deſires, and being only gratified with ſome of her frivolous favours, which are nothing more than the torments of life, when they are conſidered as the neceſſary means to acquire or preſerve a more exquiſite felicity.

This felicity conſiſts alone in friendſhip, founded on mutual eſteem, fixed by gratitude, ſupported by inclination, and animated by the tender ſolicitudes of love, whom the antients have admirably deſcribed under the appearance of a beautiful infant: it is pleaſed with infantine amuſements, it is delicate and affectionate, incapable of miſchief, delighted with trifles; its pleaſures are gentle and innocent.

They have given a very different repreſentation of another paſſion, too groſs to be mentioned, but of which alone men in general are ſuſceptible. This they have deſcribed under the figure of a ſatyr, who has more of the brute than of the man in his compoſition. By this fabulous animal they have expreſſed a paſſion, which is the real foundation of all the fine exploits of modiſh gallantry and which only endeavours to glut its appetite with the poſſeſſion of the object which is moſt lovely in its eſtimation: a paſſion founded in injuſtice, ſupported by deceit, and attended by crimes, remorſe, jealouſy and contempt. Can ſuch an affection be delightful to a virtuous mind? Nevertheleſs ſuch is the delightful attendant on all illicit engagements; gallants are obliged to abandon all thoſe ſentiments of honour which are inſeparable from a liberal education, and are doomed to live wretchedly in the conſtant purſuit of what reaſon condemns, to have all their pleaſures embittered by remorſe, and to be reduced to the deplorable condition of having renounced virtue, without being able to make vice agreeable.

It is impoſſible to taſte the delights of love in perfection, but in a well aſſorted marriage; nothing betrays ſuch a narrowneſs of mind as to be governed by words. What, though cuſtom, for which good reaſons may be aſſigned, has made the words *huſband* and *wife* ſomewhat ridiculous? A huſband, in common acceptation, ſignifies a jealous brute, a ſurly tryrant; or at beſt a weak fool, who may be made to believe any thing. A wife is a domeſtic termagant, who is deſtined to deceive or torment the poor devil of a huſband. The conduct of married people in general, ſufficiently juſtifies theſe two characters.

But, as I ſaid before, why ſhould words impoſe upon us? A well regulated marriage is not like theſe connections of intereſt or ambition. A fond couple attached to each other by mutual affection, are two lovers who live happily together. Though the prieſt pronounces certain words, though the lawyer draws up certain inſtruments

ments; yet I look on theſe preparatives in the ſame light as a lover conſiders a rope-ladder which he faſtens to his miſtreſs's window: if they can but live together, what does it ſignify at what price or by what means their union is accompliſhed? Where love is real and well founded it is impoſſible to be happy but in the quiet enjoyment of the beloved object, and the price at which it is obtained does not leſſen the vivacity and delights of a paſſion ſuch as my imagination conceives. If I was inclined to romance, I would not picture images of true happineſs in Arcadia. I am not prudiſh enough to confine the delicacy of affection to wiſhes only. I would open my romance with the marriage of a couple united by ſentiment, taſte and inclination. Can we conceive a higher felicity than the blending of their intereſts and lives in ſuch an union? The lover has the pleaſure of giving his miſtreſs the laſt teſtimony of eſteem and confidence, and ſhe, in return, commits her peace and liberty to his protection. Can they exchange more dear and affectionate pledges? Is it not natural, to give the moſt inconteſtable proofs of that tenderneſs with which our minds are impreſſed? I am ſenſible that ſome are ſo nice as to maintain that the pleaſures of love are derived from the dangers and difficulties with which it is attended; they very pertly obſerve, that a roſe would not be a roſe without thorns. There are a thouſand inſipid remarks of this ſort, which make ſo little impreſſion on me, that I am perſuaded, was I a lover, the dread of injuring my miſtreſs would make me unhappy, if the enjoyment of her was attended with danger to herſelf.

Two married lovers lead very different lives: they have the pleaſure to paſs their time in a ſucceſſive intercourſe of mutual obligations and marks of benevolence, and they have the delight to find that each forms the entire happineſs of the beloved object. Herein conſiſts perfect felicity. The moſt trivial concerns of œconomy become noble and elegant when they are exalted by ſentiments of affection; to furniſh an apartment, is not barely to furniſh an apartment; it is a place where I expect my lover: to prepare a ſupper, is not merely giving orders to my cook; it is an amuſement to regale the object I doat on. In this light a woman conſiders theſe neceſſary occupations as more lively and affecting pleaſures, than thoſe gaudy ſights which amuſe the greater part of the ſex, who are incapable of true enjoyment.

A fixed and affectionate attachment ſoftens every emotion of the ſoul, and renders every object agreeable which preſents itſelf to the happy lover (I mean one who is married to his miſtreſs.) If he exerciſes any employment, the fatigues of the camp, the troubles of the court, all become agreeable when he reflects that he endures theſe inconveniences to ſerve the object of his affections. If fortune is favourable to him, for ſucceſs does not depend on merit, all the advantages it procures, are ſo many tributes which he thinks due to the charms of the lovely fair; and in gratifying this ambition, he feels a more lively pleaſure, and more worthy of an honeſt man, than that of raiſing his fortune, and gaining public applauſe. He enjoys glory, titles and riches no farther than as they regard her he loves; and when he attracts the approbation of a ſenate, the applauſe of an army, or the commendation of his prince, it is her praiſes which ultimately flatter him.

In a reverſe of fortune, he has the conſolation of retiring to one who is affected by his diſgrace; and, locked in her embraces, he has the ſatisfaction of giving utterance to the following tender reflections. "My happineſs does not depend on the caprice of fortune; I have a conſtant aſylum againſt inquietude. Your eſteem renders me inſenſible of the injuſtice of a court, or the ingratitude of a maſter, and my loſſes afford me a kind of pleaſure, ſince they furniſh me with freſh proofs of your virtue and affection. Of what uſe is grandeur to thoſe who are already happy? We have no need of flatterers, we want no equipages, I reign in your affections, and I enjoy every delight in the poſſeſſion of your perſon."

In ſhort, there is no ſituation in which melancholy may not be aſſuaged by the company of the beloved object. Sickneſs itſelf is not without its alleviation, when we have the pleaſure of being attended by her we love. I

ſhould

ſhould never conclude, if I attempted to give a detail of all the delights of an attachment, wherein we meet with every thing which can flatter the ſenſes with the moſt lively and diffuſive raptures. But I muſt not omit taking notice of the pleaſure of beholding the lovely pledges of a tender friendſhip, daily growing up, and of amuſing ourſelves, according to our different ſexes, in training them to perfection. We give way to this agreeable inſtinct of nature, refined by love. In a daughter, we praiſe the beauty of her mother; in a ſon, we commend the underſtanding, and the appearance of innate probity which we eſteem in his father. It is a pleaſure which, according to Moſes, the Almighty himſelf enjoyed, when he beheld the work of his hands, and ſaw that all was good.

Speaking of Moſes, I cannot forbear obſerving that the primitive plan of felicity infinitely ſurpaſſes all others, and I cannot form an idea of Paradiſe, more like a Paradiſe, than the ſtate in which our firſt parents were placed: that proved of ſhort duration, becauſe they were unacquainted with the world, and it is for the ſame reaſon that ſo few love-matches prove happy. Eve was like a ſilly child, and Adam was not much enlightened. When ſuch people come together, their being amorous is to no purpoſe, for their affections muſt neceſſarily be ſhort-lived. In the tranſports of their love they form ſupernatural ideas of each other. The man thinks his miſtreſs an angel becauſe ſhe is handſome, and ſhe is enraptured with the merit of her lover, becauſe he adores her. The firſt decay of her complexion deprives her of his adoration, and the huſband being no longer an adorer, becomes hateful to her, who had no other foundation for her love. By degrees they grow diſguſtful to each other, and after the example of our firſt parents they do not fail to reproach each other with the crime of their mutual imbecility. After indifference, contempt comes apace, and they are convinced that they muſt hate each other, becauſe they are married. Their ſmalleſt defects ſwell in each other's view, and they grow blind to thoſe charms which, in any other object would affect them. A commerce founded merely on ſenſation can be attended with no other conſequences.

A man, when he marries the object of his affections, ſhould forget that ſhe appears to him adorable, and ſhould conſider her merely as mortal, ſubject to diſorders, caprice, and ill-temper; he ſhould arm himſelf with fortitude, to bear the loſs of her beauty, and ſhould provide himſelf with a fund of complaiſance which is requiſite to ſupport a conſtant intercourſe, with a perſon even of the higheſt underſtanding and the greateſt equanimity. The wife, on the other hand, ſhould not expect a continued courſe of adulation and obedience; ſhe ſhould diſpoſe herſelf to obey in her turn with a good grace; a ſcience very difficult to attain, and conſequently the more eſtimable in the opinion of a man who is ſenſible of the merit. She ſhould endeavour to revive the charms of the miſtreſs, by the ſolidity and good ſenſe of the friend.

When a pair, who entertain ſuch rational ſentiments, are united by indiſſoluble bonds, all nature ſmiles upon them, and the moſt common objects appear delightful. In my opinion ſuch a life is infinitely more happy and more voluptuous, than the moſt raviſhing and beſt regulated gallantry.

A woman who is capable of reflection, can conſider a gallant in no other light than that of a ſeducer, who would take advantage of her weakneſs, to procure a momentary pleaſure at the expence of her glory, her peace, her honour, and perhaps her life. A highwayman who claps a piſtol to your breaſt, to rob you of your purſe, is leſs diſhoneſt and leſs guilty; and I have ſo good an opinion of myſelf as to believe that if I was a man, I ſhould be as capable of aſſuming the character of an aſſaſſin, as that of defiling an honeſt woman, eſteemed in the world and happy in her huſband, by inſpiring her with a paſſion to which ſhe muſt ſacrifice her honour, her tranquillity and her virtue.

Should I make her deſpicable, who appears amiable in my eyes? Should I reward her tenderneſs, by making her abhorred by her family, by rendering her children indifferent to her, and her huſband deteſtable? I believe that theſe reflections would have appeared to me in as ſtrong a light, if my ſex had not rendered

rendered them excuſable in ſuch caſes; and I hope that I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to imagine vice the leſs vicious, becauſe it is the faſhion.

N. B. I am much pleaſed with the Turkiſh manners: a people, though ignorant, yet, in my judgment extremely polite. A gallant convicted of having debauched a married woman, is regarded as a pernicious being, and held in the ſame abhorrence as a proſtitute with us. He is certain of never making his fortune, and they would deem it ſcandalous to confer any conſiderable employment on a man ſuſpected of having committed ſuch enormous injuſtice.

What would theſe moral people think of our anti-knights errant, who are ever in purſuit of adventures to reduce innocent virgins to diſtreſs, and to rob virtuous women of their honour; who regard beauty, youth, rank, nay virtue itſelf, as ſo many incentives, which inflame their deſires, and render their efforts more eager; and who, priding themſelves in the glory of appearing expert ſeducers, forget that with all their endeavours, they can only acquire the ſecond rank in that noble order, the Devil having long ſince been in poſſeſſion of the firſt?

Our barbarous manners are ſo well calculated for the eſtabliſhment of vice and wretchedneſs, which are ever inſeparable, that it requires a degree of underſtanding and ſenſibility infinitely above the common, to reliſh the felicity of a marriage ſuch as I have deſcribed. Nature is ſo weak, and ſo prone to change, that it is difficult to maintain the beſt grounded conſtancy, in the midſt of thoſe diſſipations, which our ridiculous cuſtoms have rendered unavoidable.

It muſt pain an amorous huſband to ſee his wife take all the faſhionable liberties; it ſeems harſh not to allow them, and to be conformable he is reduced to the neceſſity of letting every one take them that will, to hear her impart the charms of her underſtanding to all the world, to ſee her diſplay her boſom at noon-day, to behold her bedeck herſelf for the ball, and for the play, and attract a thouſand and a thouſand adorers, and liſten to the inſipid flattery of a thouſand and a thouſand coxcombs. Is it poſſible to preſerve an eſteem for ſuch a creature, or at leaſt muſt not her value be greatly diminiſhed by ſuch a commerce?

I muſt ſtill reſort to the maxims of the Eaſt, where the moſt beautiful women are content to confine the power of their charms to him who has a right to enjoy them; and they are too ſincere not to confeſs, that they think themſelves capable of exciting deſires.

I recollect a converſation that I had with a lady of great quality at Conſtantinople. (The moſt amiable woman I ever knew in my life, and with whom I afterwards contracted the cloſeſt friendſhip.) She frankly acknowledged that ſhe was ſatisfied with her huſband. "What libertines, ſaid ſhe, you chriſtian ladies are? You are permitted to receive viſits from as many men as you think proper, and your laws allow you the unlimited uſe of love and wine." I aſſured her that ſhe was wrong informed, and that it was criminal to liſten to, or to love, any other than our huſbands. "Your huſbands are great fools, ſhe replied ſmiling, to be content with ſo precarious a fidelity. Your necks, your eyes, your hands, your converſation are all for the publick, and what do you pretend to reſerve for them? Pardon me, my pretty Sultana, ſhe added, embracing me, I have a ſtrong inclination to believe all that you tell me, but you would impoſe impoſſibilities upon me. I know the filthineſs of the infidels; I perceive that you are aſhamed, and I will ſay no more."

I found ſo much good ſenſe and propriety in what ſhe ſaid, that I knew not how to contradict her, and at length I acknowledged that ſhe had reaſon to prefer the Mahometan manners to our ridiculous cuſtoms, which form a confuſed medley of the rigid maxims of chriſtianity, with all the libertiniſm of the Spartans: And notwithſtanding our abſurd manners, I am perſuaded that a woman who is determined to place her happineſs in her huſband's affections, ſhould abandon the extravagant deſire of engaging public adoration; and that a huſband who tenderly loves his wife, ſhould, in his turn, give up the reputation of being a gallant. You find that I am ſuppoſing a very extraordinary pair; it is not very ſurpriſing there-

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fore, that ſuch an union ſhould be uncommon in thoſe countries, where it is requiſite to conform to eſtabliſhed cuſtoms in order to be happy.

Extract from the Occaſional Prologue *in Proſe, at the Opening of the Theatre Royal in the* Haymarket. *Written by* S. Foote, *Eſq;*

Enter Scaffold, *(the Builder.)*

Foote. WELL, Maſter Scaffold, what's the beſt news with you?

Scaff. Sarvent, Maſter, I hope things are as they ſhould be?

F. Perfectly.

S. Convenient and *greable*, and quite *a propos.*

F. If the public, whoſe ſervant I am, are but ſatisfied, you are ſure of my voice.

S. Why, I don't ſee any fault they can find; the *Orcheſter* indeed is rather too ſmall.

P. No, pretty well.

S. Aye, at preſent; but if in the winter you ſhould chance to have Oratoris, you will ſcarce have room for the *Hapſichol.*

F. Oh! that may be eaſily altered.

S. True. Well, Maſter Foote, let us now talk a little of buſineſs.

F. Oh! the deuce!

S. A pretty long account——here it is. [*Shews the bill.*

F. Very well; but why do you bring it to me?

S. To you! to be paid, to be ſure.

F. I pay you!

S. Without doubt.

F. No, there you are miſtaken, my good Maſter Scaffold, you are much better off; it is theſe ladies and gentlemen who are to be your paymaſters.

S. What the gentlefolks above and below?

F. Aye, the whole public; for if they don't, I am ſure it is out of my power.

S. Why, I can't ſay, but my ſecurity is mended, that is if ſo be as how they be willing—but—ah!—this is one of your ſkits, you will never leave off;—but come, Maſter Foote, you ſhould not be long winded, conſider what expedition we have made; all this work here in three months, a tight job, Maſter Foote.

F. And you, Maſter Scaffold, claim much merit from that?

S. To be ſure.

F. Look into the pit.

S. Well, I do.

F. I will undertake, that leſs than half that number of hands ſhall undo more work in an hour, than you can complete in a year.

S. May be ſo; I ſee there is amongſt them ſome tight likely lads: but come, maſter, let us now be *ſerus* a little.

F. Upon my word, I am ſerious: I conſider myſelf as a truſtee for the public, and what their generoſity beſtows upon me, I will moſt juſtly aſſign over to you.

S. Aye, why then, ſince that is the caſe, let us hear a little of how and about it: Well now, and what ſcheme, what plan have you got, to give a jog to the generous?

F. Why, I have ſome things they have lik'd, and others that I hope they will like.

S. What, I ſuppoſe men and women, and talking ſtuff, that you take out of play-books?

F. Of that kind.

S. Ah! pox! that will ne'er do; could you not give 'em a chriſtening, or funeral? or hey! or, aye, that is the beſt of 'em all; zooks, let 'em have a *crownation*,

F. No,

S. No, why not? why then we ſhall have 'em crowd hither in ſhoals.

F. No, no, no, Scaffold:

No long proceſſions crowd my narrow ſcenes,
Lamp-lighting peers, and mantua-making queens.

S. Why, as you ſay, that work is little better than *ſcandalous magnation:* Hey! gad, I have a thought! give 'em a *pantomine:* I likes to ſee that little patch-coated feller ſlap one, and kick t'other, and then pop he is out of the window.

F. Nor ſhall great Philip's ſon, thro' our crime,
Sully his triumph by a pantomime.

S. Philip! pſhaw, I'd never mind Philip, or any of the family: What harm can they do you? Come do, and I'll bate of my bill;——do, for the carpenter's credit.

F. Your credit!

S. Aye, and to puniſh the prigmatical poets, for in that kind of work you will have no occaſion for them.—

There, you know, our trade takes the lead.

F. Well, well, we'll feel a little for the taſte of the town; and if no other method can be found of paying your bill;——for we, Mr. Scaffold, may aſſume what airs of reforming we pleaſe, the ſtage is at beſt but an echo of the public voice; a mere rainbow; all its gaudy colours ariſe from reflection; or, as a modern bard more happily ſays,

"The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give;
"For we that live to pleaſe, muſt pleaſe to live."

S. Why then after all, I find I am in a hobble.

F. May be not; come, hope for the beſt. Prompter!

Prompt. Sir.

F. Are the actors ready to open?

Prompt, Immediately.

F. Stay, and ſee the reſult of this evening:

Conſult with care each countenance around,
Not one malignant aſpect can be found,
To check the Royal Hand that rais'd me from the ground.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

THE following extraordinary caſe of a lady that died of a tympany, the truth of which may be relied on, is ſent for inſertion in your Magazine.

Lady Haſtings, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Moſes Terry, of Lincoln, was in the prime of life, ſubject to the dropſy, that ſpecies to which phyſicians give the name abovementioned, without any very material decay of her health and ſpirits, which ſhe enjoyed to an uncommon degree, notwithſtanding the increaſe of the diſorder. After having procured the advice of the beſt phyſicians that could be got, either there, or from London, who conſulted together upon her caſe, the diſorder was left to take its courſe. Her belly was ſwelled to an enormous ſize, by the water collected between the ſkin and the fleſh, and which, if ſtruck, ſounded like a drum. Indeed her ſkin, by the ſwelling, was not unlike the parchment on the head of a drum, and was ſtretched and braced nearly as tight. When the diſorder was about ten years ſtanding, it begun to bear very hard upon her ſtrength (though ſhe had ſtill no complaint of ſickneſs, or any thing but the cumberſomeneſs of her own weight) and ſhe had therefore no power to walk, or hardly to ſtand. A chair of a convenient make and ſize, contrived ſo as that ſhe might wheel herſelf about in it, from one part of the room to another, was accordingly prepared for her, as was alſo a coach of uncommon dimenſions, for her to ride out in.

Whenever ſhe rode in her coach ſhe had always another perſon that uſed to ſit exactly oppoſite her, with her knees cloſely fixed againſt hers, leaſt any violent motion ſhould throw her forwards. Though her bodily ſtrength was ſo much impaired (as well it might) under ſuch an amazing preſſure, yet ſhe was very lively, and ſaw a great deal of company, and uſed to bear a part in converſation with extraordinary chearfulneſs. She lived very abſtemiouſly, and this kept her up for many years longer, probably, than otherwiſe ſhe could have ſuſtained herſelf.

During the laſt year of her life ſhe was ſwelled ſo much that ſhe was unable to remove herſelf, or to help herſelf to any thing, and would have thought death a happy deliverance from a life now rendered inſupportable. Her bulk the time I am now ſpeaking, was bigger than a large ſugar hogſhead; and, however amazing this may ſeem, there are now living at Lincoln perſons that well knew her, and ſaw her when ſhe was in this condition, that can vouch for the truth of it.

One day, as ſhe was ſitting with company, ſhe felt herſelf on a ſudden ſo much eaſier and lighter, that ſhe could not help ſignifying it by her countenance to thoſe ſhe was with, which ſhe had hardly done before the cauſe of it was plainly diſcovered, by a prodigious quantity of water running upon the floor in a plentiful ſtream. She was delighted beyond expreſſion at this diſcharge of her load, and looked upon it as a favourable ſymptom that would precede a cure—But neither ſhe, nor her friends, who gladly took part in her joy, obtained their wiſhes; for the fleſh mortified, and ſhe died the fourth day after this happened, a ſhocking ſpectacle indeed. Her belly,

after this rupture, was as black as ink, and the ſkin hung down over her knees upon the floor. Such an inſtance of magnitude had not been known by any body then living ſcarcely; and how ſhe could carry upwards of forty gallons of water within her will be amazing, no doubt, to thoſe who never before heard of her caſe; but this aſtoniſhing quantity abſolutely came from her when ſhe burſt. From the time this happened to the day on which ſhe died, ſhe felt no pain or uneaſineſs, and was thoroughly ſenſible when ſhe fetched her laſt breath.

She lies buried in Lincoln cathedral, with ſome notifications of the ſingularity of the diſtemper which ended her life.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS no perſon has yet given a ſolution of my queſtion in the laſt Appendix to the London Magazine, I therefore ſend the following.

Let $x =$ the greater number, $y =$ the leſſer, and $d =$ their difference and difference of their ſquares, then $x - y = d$, and $x^2 - y^2 = d$, $\therefore x^2 = d + y^2$, alſo from the firſt equation we have $x^2 = d^2 + 2dy + y^2$, therefore $d + y^2 = d^2 + 2dy + y^2$, conſequently $y = \frac{d - d^2}{2d} = \frac{1 - d}{2}$, and $x = \frac{1 + d}{2}$, whence it is evident, d muſt be leſs than 1, to give y a poſitive value, and that the ſum of x and y will always be $= 1$, therefore there are no two poſitive quantities whoſe difference and difference of their ſquares are equal, unleſs thoſe quantities are ſuch that their ſum is unity, and their difference any thing leſs than unity. J. P.

P. S. In the London Magazine for May, there is a miſtake in Mr. Langley's ſolution of my queſtion in the Magazine for March. His proceſs is right till he finds $x = \sqrt{125} = 15$, inſtead of $x = \sqrt{125} = 11{,}18$, &c. therefore each of the two ſides, the baſe and perpendicular of the triangle are reſpectively $3\sqrt{125}$, $4\sqrt{125}$, and 25, whence the diameter of the circumſcribing circle is found $= 45$. If for any iſoſceles triangle we put $s =$ the ſide, $b =$ the baſe, $p =$ the perpendicular, and $d =$ the diameter of its leaſt circumſcribing circle, we may obtain theſe theorems, $d = \frac{p}{2} + \frac{4s^2 + b^2}{8p}$ $b = \sqrt{8pd - 4s^2 - 4p^2}$, $s = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{8pd - b^2 - 4p^2}$; and $p = d + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4d^2 - 4s^2 - b^2}$.

The following is a Copy of Thanks addreſſed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, *Eſq; (now Earl of* Chatham) *by the Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives at* Boſton, *in* New-England, *in purſuance of their Orders of the* 20*th of* June *laſt.*

To the Right Hon. William Pitt, *Eſq;*

"SIR,

YOUR noble and generous efforts in ſupport of the common rights of mankind, and liberties of Great Britain and her colonies, and more particularly in the late ſeſſion of parliament, have very juſtly enſured you the warmeſt affection and eſteem of every honeſt and ſenſible Britiſh ſubject.

The houſe of repreſentatives of this his majeſty's province, ſenſible of your diſtinguiſhed merit, and the ſignal favours you have done to the colonies, by employing your great abilities and intereſt in their behalf, immediately after voting an humble addreſs of thanks to his majeſty, have ordered that their grateful acknowledgements ſhould be made to their generous patron.

Sir, at the deſire of the houſe of repreſentatives, I have the honour of tranſmitting to you their thanks, and, in their name, beg your acceptance of the incloſed vote.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Boſton, New-Eng. June 21, 1766. your moſt obliged, and moſt obedient humble ſervant, T. CUSHING, ſpeaker.

The following is a copy of a letter by the January Packet, from the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham to the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, in anſwer to their addreſs of thanks to his lordſhip, for his noble and generous patronage of the Britiſh American Colonies.

To Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq; Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of his Majeſty's Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

"SIR,

THE honour of your letter, communicating to me a public teſtimony of ſo high a nature, found me in a ſevere fit of the gout, which long diſabled me from uſing my hand. Give me leave, ſir, to offer my humbleſt acknowledgments, and to aſſure you that, tho' late, they are not leſs warmly dictated by a

true ſenſe of reſpectful gratitude towards the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. They will allow me to add, that I ſhall always eſteem myſelf particularly fortunate, whenever the juſt diſcharge of my duty here meets with approbation in America. I am, with great truth and diſtinguiſhed regard,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient

and moſt humble ſervant,

CHATHAM.

Bath, Dec. 24, 1766.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

HAVING the collection of London Magazines from the year 1732, I am by them enabled to ſtate to your readers the number of chriſtenings and burials for the laſt thirty five years, which I have carefully examined and find as follows:

	Chriſtened.		Buried.	
From the year 1732 to 1738 inclusive	119067	229576	183420	366417
1739 to 1745	110509		182997	
1746 to 1752	102479		168276	
1753 to 1759	103014	213881	138913	308617
1760 to 1766	110867		169704	
Chriſtenings decreaſed in the laſt fourteen years when compared with the firſt fourteen years		15695	and burials	63800

You will ſee, ſir, that during the firſt fourteen years, viz. from 1732 to 1745 inclusive, the chriſtenings were 15695 more than the laſt fourteen years, and the burials were 63800 more during the ſame periods, ſo that it is plain the inhabitants are fewer than they were twenty-five or thirty years ago. Since that period of time, or within theſe eighteen or twenty years, I ſhould judge, there muſt be added to the buildings within the bills of mortality from 5 to 10000 houſes. You ſee I ſpeak at random becauſe I have made no calculation, but judge from knowing, that, in that ſpace of time, there has ſprung up as many houſes and ſtreets, as would form what might be called a large handſome city, not more than five hundred of theſe new houſes, which are finiſhed, I ſuppoſe as yet are untenanted.

I am poſſeſſed of a few houſes within and without the city (all in the bills of mortality therefore what I am about to add, as to the rents of houſes, I can ſay with certainty) viz.

In the year 1732, and for a few years afterwards, my rents were per ann.

	£.		£.	£.	
let on 7 yrs leaſes.	130	in 1748	60	1766 100	200l. laid out on the firſt houſe by the tenant, all let on leaſes for 7. 10, or 21 years certain, and the tenants have repaired ſome of the others themſelves.
	80		60	75	
	80		35	60	
	80		50	70	
	60		34	70	
	55		40	50	
	27	vaults	10	15	

let either to yearly tenants, or on very ſhort leaſes – repaired by myſelf.

I remember it was uſually ſaid from the year 1742 to 1752, that there were within the bills of mortality from 8 to 15000 empty houſes, but as this was only hearſay, I ſhall leave that to ſuch, who, by the land-tax books, or any other means, have a better opportunity of coming at the truth; only this I muſt obſerve, that notwithſtanding moſt of the houſes I have here mentioned are well built, well finiſhed, and in good ſituations, the one half of them were either unoccupied, or let to people of whom it was difficult to get the rent during that whole ten years, whereas at this time I have three tenants offer upon a vacancy of any houſe all propoſing to advance the rent without my demanding it.

Now, ſir, theſe circumſtances have led me to ſend you this ſtate in hopes that ſome of your readers may be able to account *for the great increaſe of buildings and rents when the number of inhabitants are evidently decreaſed*, which I am not able even to gueſs at myſelf.

Your, &c. CIVIS.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

IN a journey I took from Holy-Head to London, I was exceedingly pleaſed with the ſituation and fine appearance of the whole country on the borders of North-Wales; but Oſweſtry, where I now am, ſeems particularly deſerving of attention. It is a very ancient, healthy, and pleaſant corporation and market town, 175 miles from London, ſituated on a plain, at the foot of the mountains: The inhabitants, as far as I am able to judge from the caſual converſation I have had with them, appear much more courtly and well bred, than from the ſituation of the place, could have been reaſonably expected; but this may, in ſome meaſure, be accounted for, not only from the number of very genteel neighbouring families, but from the many clergymen, who make this town their reſidence: I have been informed that there are about a dozen of them who live here, although there is but one Pariſh church in the town. Beſides theſe there is an aſſembly here every

every fortnight; two bowling-greens; a company of comedians very often; viſitings, with the greateſt friendſhip, freedom and good humour, where there is the moſt decent and ſenſible eſtabliſhment of chearful and innocent behaviour between the ladies and gentlemen, free from that pride and prudery which is too often the diſgrace of the fair-ſex: There are ſeveral packs of hounds in and about the town; a fine country for ſporting, riding, or walking; you cannot ſtir from any one part of it, without entering upon the moſt delightful paths: A great part of the town makes a very pretty and clean appearance, The church is very large, but rather lively than ſolemn, with the worſt pews that ever diſgraced ſo ſightly an edifice: The inhabitants, ſeeming to have calculated every thing to induce a ſtranger to wiſh rather to be on the outſide than within it: There are eight very muſical bells which are particularly delightful when heard from a contiguous riſing field: The church yard is very ſpacious, with fine walks, decorated with large ſhady trees; it is laid out very differently from the ancient method, as it rather inſpires chearful, thankful, and beneficent ideas, than thoſe of gloom, diſtruſt, and penury; and upon this account is, in my opinion, moſt valuable. Cloſe to the town (which is encompaſſed with decayed ruinous walls) is the ſcite of an old caſtle, the face of which has been ſo much changed by time, that there is at preſent very little appearance of ruins: It ſeems now only a ſmall round hill, from which is a very fine view of the whole town and circumjacent country. About half a mile off, are the moſt curious remains of a Roman camp, that perhaps are now to be ſeen in England: It conſiſts of five or ſix large deep trenches, one above another, which encompaſs a whole circular hill, near two miles round; on the top of the hill is a moſt delightful flat field, containing about ten acres of good land: On the ſides, where the trenches are, ſtood lately a fine wood of ſtately oaks, which were cut down about two or three years ago; this place would aſtoniſh and delight any traveller of taſte in hiſtorical knowledge; and it is much to be wondered that none of our ancient or modern wanderers have given any deſcription of his camp: It goes by the name of Old Oſweſtry, and affords a great variety of pleaſing and extenſive proſpects, towards every point of the compaſs. A mile weſt of the town, upon the hills, is a very good horſe-courſe, which has been famous for very brilliant races. From this place you may have one of the fineſt, richeſt, and moſt extenſive proſpects, that ever was beheld, excepting that from a hill near Chirk Caſtle, eight miles from Oſweſtry. The latter is certainly not to be equalled in the whole iſland, or perhaps in the world. (See our laſt vol. p. 446). This horſe-courſe would delight a Londoner much more than your Richmond or Shooter's Hill. There is now forming a fine turnpike road from the town to this hill; when that is completed, the ride will exceed any thing that the moſt fertile imagination can conceive, as from it is a pleaſant view of the well-built and very agreeable ſeats of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn; Mr. Owen; Mr. Mytton; Mr. Lloyd, of Aſton; Mr. Baſnett; Mr. Kenchant; Mr. Waring, and ſeveral other gentlemen, which are ſituated near the town. I do not know a more agreeable town than this will be to any ſtranger who may deſire to retire from the buſy ſcenes of London; as I am informed the diſpoſition of the neighbouring gentlemen will never prevent him from purſuing what ſport he thinks proper, and it is finely ſituated for all kinds of game. I think that particular deſcriptions of places in this kingdom (eſpecially at this time of the year) may be of great ſervice in ſtimulating our countrymen to viſit and obſerve the beauties of Great Britain, preferably, or at leaſt prior to their viſits abroad; and if you would encourage this kind of correſpondence in your paper, I am of opinion, it would tend greatly to that end.

Oſweſtry, in Shropſhire, April 17.

I am, SIR,
Your's, &c.
VIATOR.

His Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at the Cloſe of the Seſſion.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"THE advanced ſeaſon of the year, joined to the conſideration of the inconvenience you muſt all have felt from ſo long an abſence from your ſeveral countries, calls upon me to put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of parliament; which I cannot do, without returning you my thanks for your diligent application to the publick buſineſs, and the proofs you have given of your affection for me, for my family, and for my government: And although, from the nature and extenſiveneſs of the ſeveral objects under your conſideration, it could not be expected that all the great commercial intereſts ſhould be compleatly adjuſted and regulated in the courſe of this ſeſſion, yet I am perſuaded, that, by the progreſs you have made, a ſolid foundation is laid for ſecuring the moſt conſiderable and eſſential benefits to this nation.

As no material alteration has happened in the ſtate of foreign affairs ſince your firſt meeting, I have nothing to communicate to you on that ſubject. The fixed objects of all my meaſures are, to preſerve the peace and, at the ſame time, to aſſert and maintain the honour of my crown, and the juſt rights of my ſubjects."

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I thank you for the neceſſary ſupplies which

which you have ſo chearfully granted for the publick ſervice; and my particular acknowledgments are due to you, for the proviſion you have enabled me to make for the more honourable ſupport and maintenance of my family."

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The great attention which you have ſhewn to the particular purpoſe for which I called you ſo early together, and the very wholeſome laws paſſed for relieving my ſubjects from the immediate diſtreſs which the great ſcarcity of corn threatned to bring upon them, give me the moſt ſenſible pleaſure. I rely upon you for the exertion of your utmoſt endeavours to convince my people, that no care has been wanting to procure for them every relief which has been poſſible; and that their grateful ſenſe of proviſions ſo wiſely made for their preſent happineſs and laſting proſperity cannot be ſo fully expreſſed, as by a ſtrict obſervance of that order and regularity, which are equally neceſſary to the ſecurity of all good government, as well as to their own real welfare."

Then the Lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, prorogued this parliament to Monday the 31ſt of Auguſt next.

Abſtract of an Act for the better Regulation of the Pariſh Poor Children within the Bills of Mortality.

ALL the children born in, or received into any workhouſe, within the bills of mortality, are for the future to be nurſed, and taken care of in the following manner: Such as are under ſix years old, are to be ſent, within fourteen days, from the 1ſt of July 1767, at leaſt three miles into the country. Such as are under two years, and not ſuckled by the mother, to be ſent, within the ſame time, not leſs than five miles. Not leſs than 2s. 6d. per week is to be paid during the firſt ſix years for nurſing and maintenance; and afterwards, till the child is apprenticed, or returned to the workhouſe, not leſs than 2s. When a child of, or under nine months old is ſent to nurſe, and lives under the nurſe's care a twelvemonth, the guardians are impowered, in caſe the child has been treated to their ſatisfaction, to pay the nurſe 10s. excluſive of the former allowance. Cloathing is to be furniſhed, and all other incidental expences defrayed by the pariſh, and ſeparate accounts are to be kept. Five noblemen, gentlemen, or reſpectable inhabitants of each pariſh, to be choſen, within fourteen days, from the firſt of July, guardians of the pariſh poor children, and to be afterwards choſen by the veſtry in Eaſter week. The firſt guardians are to remain in office till Eaſter 1770, and future guardians to remain three years in office. But no church-warden or overſeer is to be a guardian. The duty of the guardians is to viſit the children, and inform themſelves of their ſtate and condition, and may examine any books or accounts relative to the children. If any child is in danger, with regard to life or health, they are to report the matter to the churchwardens, overſeers, &c. or veſtry, and if meaſures are not taken to remedy the evil, a juſtice of peace may give what directions he thinks proper. The guardians are to meet every ſix weeks, and two make a quorum. In caſe nurſes cannot be eaſily provided, the pariſhes may agree with the foundling hoſpital, for maintaining ſuch children as are under ſix years old: The ſums agreed to be paid to the hoſpital are to be defrayed out of the poors-rate; and if not duly paid, a juſtice may ſummon the overſeers, and order payment with the charges incurred. If the overſeers refuſe, the money is to be recovered by diſtreſs and ſale. The death, diſcharge, or apprenticeſhip of every child are to be certified to the veſtry clerk. The children are not to be apprenticed for more than ſeven years, or till of age. The apprentice fee is not to be leſs than 4l. 2s. forty ſhillings to be paid within ſeven weeks after executing the indentures, and the remainder when three years of the apprenticeſhip are expired. There are annexed to this act five ſchedules directing the manner in which the accounts and regiſters are to be kept.

Extracts from an Act paſſed laſt Seſſion, for amending, enforcing, and more effectually preventing the fraudulent Importation, vending and wearing of Cambricks, and French *lawns.*

THAT from and after the firſt day of of July, 1767, no cambrick, or French lawn, ſhall be imported into any part of Great Britain, except into the port of London only.

That no foreign cambricks or French lawns ſhall be imported into the port of London, after the ſaid firſt of July, except in Britiſh ſhips, navigated according to law; nor without a licence under the hands of three or more of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms in England, for the time being, for the landing thereof within thirty days from the date of ſuch licence; which licence is to ſpecify the quantity of ſuch cambricks, or French lawns, together with the marks of the packages and the name of the ſhip in which the ſame are intended to be imported; and if any cambricks or French lawns ſhall be imported into Great Britain without ſuch licence, ſuch goods, with the package containing the ſame, together, with the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be imported, ſhall be forfeited and loſt.

If any foreign cambrick, or French lawn, ſhall be found in the poſſeſſion of any hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman, ſuch hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman, ſhall not only forfeit ſuch foreign cambrick or French lawn, but

but alſo all the other goods contained in the ſaid pack, where ſuch goods ſhall be found and ſhall alſo forfeit his licence.

Foreign cambricks, or French lawns, which ſhall be ſeized, are to be depoſited in the king's warehouſe; belonging to the cuſtom houſe in London; and after condemnation, to be ſtamped, and ſold for exportation to the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America only; and ſhall not be delivered out of the warehouſe, or place wherein the ſame ſhall have been ſecured, until ſufficient ſecurity, by bond, ſhall be given, that the ſame and every part thereof, ſhall be exported again, as aforeſaid, and not landed again in any place, except the ſaid colonies or plantations; which ſaid bonds are diſchargeable only on certificates returned, ſigned by the proper officer of ſuch colony or plantation, that the goods were there landed, &c.

If any perſon or perſons, ſhall, before the ſaid firſt day of July, 1767. be poſſeſſed of any cambricks, or clear lawns, or goods uſually known by either of thoſe denominations, which have not been ſtamped in the manner required by law, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, and may, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt 1767, depoſit ſuch cambricks or clear lawns, in any warehouſe or warehouſes, to be appointed for that purpoſe by the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in England, for exportation to his majeſty's colonies or plantations in America only; upon payment of the half ſubſidy, which is to remain by law, after ſuch goods are exported, without any oaths or other proof being required of the place where ſuch goods were manufactured, and no proſecution ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for having in their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any ſuch unſtamped goods, between the ſaid firſt day of July, and the firſt day of Auguſt, 1767; any thing in this, or any other act of parliament to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

Some Account of an Act for completing Black Friars Bridge; *for redeeming the Tolls on the ſaid Bridge, and on* London Bridge; *for rebuilding* Newgate; *for repairing the* Royal Exchange; *for embanking Part of the North Side of the* River Thames, *&c.*

BY this act the north ſide of the Thames is to be embanked from the weſt corner of Powell's wharf near Puddle-dock, to the eaſt corner of Robert's wharf, near Milford-lane, according to ſuch plan as the common council ſhall cauſe to be hung up, for public view, in the town clerk's office at Guildhall, before the 29th of next September: But the proprietors may embank, at their own expence, upon giving notice. And White Friars ſtairs, Temple ſtairs, and Eſſex ſtairs are to be rebuilt.

The preſent gaol of Newgate is to be pulled down with all convenient ſpeed, and a new gaol is to be erected on the ſame ſpot. The common council have power to widen the ſtreets and paſſages leading thereto.

The priſoners are to be detained in any other public priſons till the new gaol is built, and the removal of priſoners is not to be deemed an eſcape, but they are to be conſidered as in the cuſtody of the keeper of Newgate.

The common council are empowered to purchaſe houſes for the aforeſaid purpoſes, and alſo to purchaſe leaſes for the aforeſaid purpoſes, and alſo to purchaſe the leaſe of the London-bridge tolls. Where any perſon refuſes to treat, the Mayor's court is to iſſue a jury, who are to aſſeſs the value, and give final judgment.

Where the title cannot be made, the purchaſe money is to be paid into the bank, ſubject to the order of the court of chancery.

The Royal Exchange is to be repaired by a joint committee of the city and the mercers company, but no member of any committee is to be concerned in any contract; and all contracts are to be adverti ſed.

For theſe purpoſes the ſum of 156000l. is to be raiſed upon the Orphan's fund, the contributors to be entitled to redeemable annuities at three and a half per cent. and bonds for the annuities, aſſignable by indorſement, are to be given by the common council.

And for redeeming the toll of Black-friars-bridge, the ſaid fund is to be further charged with the payment of the principal and intereſt of 144000l. borrowed for the purpoſes of the ſaid bridge; and that the fund may be effectual to diſcharge the debt due to the orphans and the above-mentioned 144,000l. together with the annuities payable for the 156,000l. the duty of ſix-pence per chaldron on coals, after the expiration of the term of thirty-five years, is to be continued for forty-ſix years longer. And for the further increaſe of the fund, the city revenues are to be charged with 1500l. per annum.

The money is to be applied as follows:

For Black-friars-bridge,	£. 58,500
For embanking the Thames,	7,500
For purchaſing London bridge tolls	30,000
For rebuilding Newgate,	50,000
For repairing the Royal Exchange,	10,000
	156,000

The city are to pay 800l. a year towards the Weſtminſter pavement, and 480l. a year towards the borough pavement.

The city are to deliver bonds for ſecuring the payment, but may redeem the annuities on ſix months notice in the Gazettee, at the rate of 100l. for every 4l. The tolls at London-bridge and Black-friars are to ceaſe when the city are reimburſed what they

ſhall

ſhall have advanced in payment of the ſaid annuities, or for the redemption of them, together with four *per cent.* intereſt.

Boſton, New-England, May 14.

THE following is a copy of a letter from his grace the duke of Richmond, to Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; ſpeaker of the late houſe of repreſentatives of Maſſachuſet's Bay.

" SIR, Whitehall, Nov. 27, 1766.

The letter you did me the honour to write to me on the 20th of June laſt, was ſent after me to Paris, (where I was gone to take leave of the court) which prevented my receiving and acknowledging it ſooner.

Permit me now, Sir, to deſire you to take the firſt opportunity of laying before the houſe of repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, the high ſenſe I have of the honour they have done me, in the vote of thanks which you tranſmitted to me. Such a mark of their approbation of my conduct, in relation to the Britiſh colonies, is undoubtedly very flattering to me: For although I can claim no other merit than that of heartily concurring in the many important points that were ſo carefully attended to, and ſo determinedly carried through by the laſt adminiſtration; yet it is a great ſatisfaction to me to find that I was right in my perſuaſion that thoſe meaſures would not only reſtore tranquility to the colonies, but alſo produce great benefits to them and returns of gratitude to the mother country. This compliment to ſo inconſiderable an aſſiſtant in thoſe tranſactions as myſelf, is a proof of the diſpoſition of your province to the latter; the firſt we have already ſeen to take effect; and I truſt from the accounts that are already received that the advantages ariſing to America from the acts paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament will even be equal to the good intentions of thoſe who planned them.

In whatever ſtation I may be, it will always be my wiſh to ſee the proſperity of his majeſty's American dominions riſe to the greateſt height, both on their account, and becauſe of the advantages that muſt neceſſarily reſult from thence to the mother country.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without begging of you to accept of my beſt thanks for the polite manner in which you communicated to me this vote. I am, Sir, with great eſteem, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

RICHMOND."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

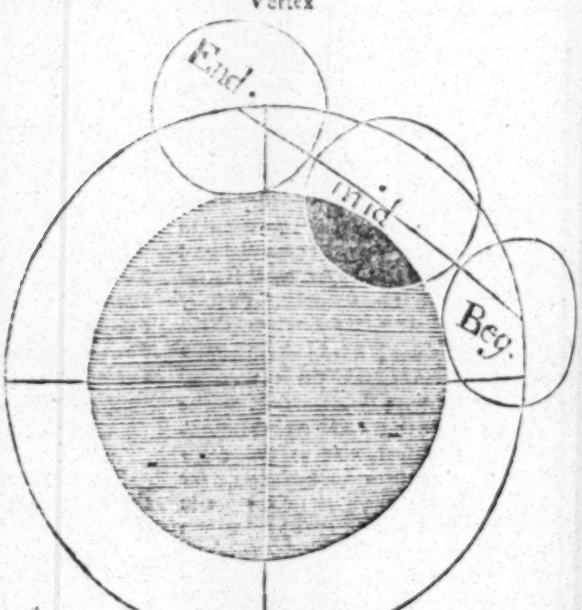
SIR,

IN the next year (1768) will only be three viſible eclipſes, and thoſe of the moon; the times and types I here ſend you, computed from Maſkelyne's Tables; if you think them worth inſertion in your Magazine, they are at your ſervice. I am with eſteem, &c.

May 12, 1768. JOHN TANGENT.

Firſt Eclipſe, January 4, *in the Morning.*

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning	3	17	20
Middle	4	25	24
End	5	33	21
Digits	4	52	30



Second

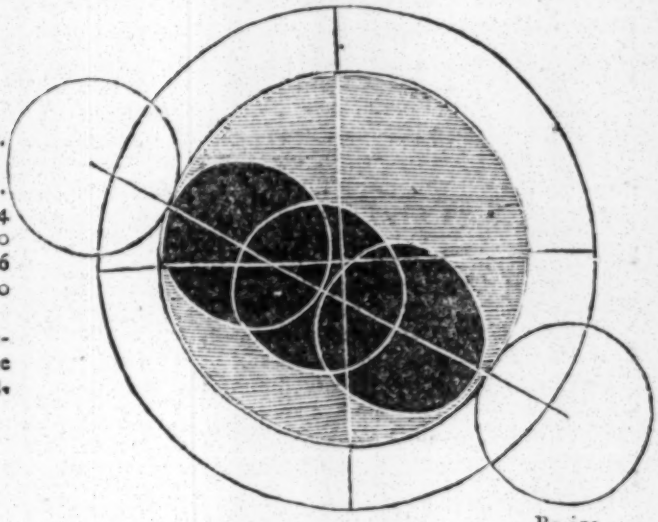
Second Eclipſe, June 30, *in the Morning.*

Vertex.

Ends.

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning	2	6	24
Middle	3	53	20
End	5	40	16
Digits	15	11	0

N. B. The Moon ſets totally eclipſed about three minutes before the middle of the eclipſe.



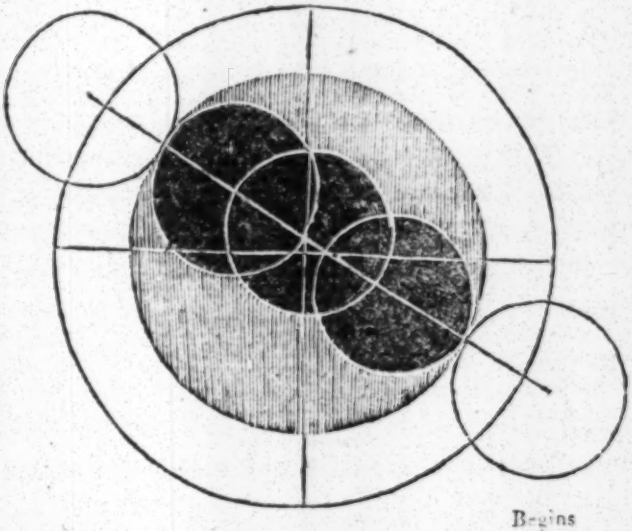
Begins.

Third Eclipſe, December 23, *at Night.*

Ends.

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning	1	23	56
Middle	3	10	56
End	4	57	56
Digits	20	42	0

N. B. The Moon riſes totally eclipſed at fifty-one minutes paſt three o'clock in the evening.



Vertex.

Begins

Queſtion by Mr. T. Sanderſon, *of* Harborough.

IT is required to divide the trapezium ABCDA (whoſe ſides are AB = 50. BC = 40, CD = 70 and DA = 30 chains reſpectively alſo the diagonal AC = 60 chains) into two equal parts by a right line oppoſite to the ſides AD and BC whoſe length ſhall be the leaſt poſſible?

QUESTION I.

THERE is a tapering tree 60 feet high, its baſe 38 inches, top diameter 8 inches. But being entangled with a bind from bottom to top, which twiſteth regularly round the ſaid tree 36 times; I demand the length of the bind; alſo the ſuperficial content of the tree?

QUESTION II.

THERE is a pole perpendicular to the horizon on a plane ſurface; when the days were 11 hours at 12 o'clock I obſerved the ſhadow of the pole extended on the ſurface 178 F. Quere the length of the pole?

Queſtion in London Magazine *for* May, *anſwered by Maſter* John Walker, *of* Paternoſter-Row.

FIRST, as 4 : 100 :: 38.37 : 959,25 the correſponding principals. Then the log. of 1,04 X d by 16 the time, and ſubtracted from the log. of 959,25 is equal to the log of 512,1257 which ſubtracted from 959,25 leaves 447,1243 = *l.* 447, 2 5 3,2 the preſent worth ſought.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To Miſs D. Green *at* Burford *in* Herefordſhire.

OH cou'd I paint the beauties of my Deſs!
So fraught with virtues is the peerleſs maid,
Not Fancy's brighteſt hues can half expreſs,
And ſickening language lends a feeble aid:
Fair is thy form—but fairer is thy mind,
Smooth flows thy temper like yon marble ſtream
Ever to ſweet civility inclin'd,
And pity is the ſubject of thy theme.
When fancy thus preſents thee to my view,
In all the bloom of nature's charms expreſt;
Courteous, forgiving, generous and true,
How dyes ambition in my peaceful breaſt!
Give me but Deſſy—and yon humble cot,
Where a few harmleſs ſheep are grazing round,
Far—far before a palace be my lot,
If in the palace Deſſy be not found.
How limited the mind of ſoft content!
The calls of nature but a pittance crave;
Let us enjoy what heav'n has kindly ſent,
So ſoon to leave it for the dreary grave.
Ah what is life without the ſweets of love!
Joyleſs the lingering moments roll along;
When flattery whiſper'd Deſſy did approve.
How light my boſom—and how blithe my ſong!
Have I not oft—with ſilent-rapt'rous gaze,
Spoke confirmation how my heart approv'd?
Haſt thou not ſeen me in confuſion's maze?
When my tongue told thee faultering that I lov'd?
Come then my Deſſy—faireſt—deareſt maid!
No longer leave thy ſhepherd in deſpair;
No longer let the flow'r of beauty fade,
"And waſte its ſweetneſs in the deſart air."
Thus my fond heart—a ſtranger to repoſe
(Like a poor bird when hunted from her neſt,)
In drooping melancholy tells its woes,
And hovers round its wonted place of reſt!

EVENING. An Ode.

MILD eve aſcends her throne: The God of day
Wheels his bright chariot down the weſtern ſkies;
The bluſhing clouds, yet brighten'd by his ray,
Adorn the glowing ſky with purple dyes.
The boiſt'rous winds are lull'd to ſweeteſt ſleep;
Softly and ſlow creeps forth the dying breeze;
Salutes the heaving boſom of the deep,
Or ſteals in whiſpers thro' the wavy trees.
The genial dews deſcend on ev'ry flow'r,
With gentleſt lapſe each murm'ring current flows;
Th' o'er-labour'd ruſtic hails the peaceful hour,
And haſtes to blazing hearths, and calm repoſe.
From yon blue field, yon wide expanſe above;
What ſpangled glories burſt upon the ſight!
Gilding the flow'ry lawn and ſhady grove,
And deck the ſolemn ſcene with ſtreams of vary'd light.
At this ſtill hour, when firſt the infant earth
Pour'd forth her bounties with unſparing hand,
Beſtow'd on ev'ry fruit ſpontaneous birth,
And deck'd with choiceſt flow'rs the uncultur'd land;
All univerſal nature ſunk to reſt,
Guiltleſs of midnight revelry obſcene,
While man his couch, ſecure from danger, preſs'd;
Or ſlept in ſafety on the level green.
No midnight fires, no blazing torches bright,
Scar'd the dun air with radiance not its own;
No murders lurk'd beneath the veil of night,
To daring outrage, and to crimes unknown.
How chang'd the ſcene; yet on this peaceful ſhore
I ſeek contentment: Here ſhe ſure muſt dwell
Here will I court her, and her paths explore,
Beneath the ſtraw-roof'd cot, or moſſy cell.
Or if the ſilent hour (immers'd in care)
Steal on me unperceiv'd theſe walks among,
Let contemplation, heav'n-deſcended fair,
Then warm my breaſt to raiſe the rapt'rous ſong!
Theſe ev'ning ſhades, this duſky twilight grey,
The ſolemn ſtillneſs of the ſober ſcene,
Theſe laſt faint glimm'rings of declining day,
Invite to calm repoſe or thoughts ſerene.
Thus life's gay ſcenes with all their pomp muſt fade,
And pleaſure with her mirthful train retire,
When time and age the landſcape have decay'd,
And quench in ardent youth the genial fire.
Oh may my ev'ning then of life, ſecure
Shine with the luſtre of fair virtue's light,
Whoſe brightneſs may thro' ev'ry age endure,
And bloom thro' dreary death's cold gloomy night. J—H—

An ODE.

Oh! fælix Hominum Genus——
——Si veſtros Animos Amor.
Boetius.

BLEST is the man whoſe boſom glows
With pity for another's woes:
Who views, with ſympathetic eyes,
The wretch's wants, the wretch's cries,
And melts with tender love;
Compaſſion with his ſilken hand,
Each paſſion binds with ſoft command,
Unruffled with ambitious dream,
His bark glides down fair mercy's ſtream,
Protected from above.

No

No Ills that haunt the guilty breaſt,
The peaceful roof ſhall e'er inveſt,
Where virtue holds her ſpotleſs reign,
Where pity throbs in ev'ry vein,
And mercy keeps the door:
Who liſtens to the wretch's cry,
Who wipes the tear from Orphan's eye,
Who chears the heart o'erpreſt with woe;
Him God will greater mercy ſhow,
And bleſs him evermore.

June 18, 1767. P.

VERSES

Written in the Chiaſk *at* Pera, *overlooking* Conſtantinople, December 26, 1718.

By Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

GIVE me, great God! ſaid I, a little farm,
In ſummer ſhady, and in winter warm,
Where a clear ſpring gives birth to murm'ring brooks
By nature gliding down the moſſy rocks.
Not artfully by leaden pipes convey'd,
Or greatly falling in a forc'd caſcade,
Pure and unſully'd winding thro' the ſhade.
All-bounteous heaven has added to my prayer,
A ſofter climate, and a purer air.
Our frozen iſle now chilling winter binds,
Deform'd by rains, and rough with blaſting winds; [froſt,
The wither'd woods grow white with hoary
By driving ſtorms their verdant beauty loſt;
The trembling birds their leafleſs covert ſhun
And ſeek in diſtant climes a warmer ſun;
The water-nymphs their ſilent urns deplore,
Ev'n Thames benumb'd is a river now no more:
The barren meads no longer yield delight,
By gliſtring ſnows made painful to the ſight.
Here ſummer reigns with one eternal ſmile,
Succeeding harveſts bleſs the happy ſoil.
Fair fertile fields to whom indulgent heaven
Has ev'ry charm of every ſeaſon given,
No killing cold deforms the beauteous year,
The ſpringing flowers no coming winter fear;
But as the parent roſe decays and dies,
The infant-buds with brighter colour riſe,
And with freſh ſweets the mother's ſcent ſupplies.
Near them the violet grows with odours bleſt,
And blooms in more than Tyrian purple dreſt;
The rich jonquils their golden beams diſplay,
And ſhine in glories emulating day;
The peaceful groves their verdant leaves retain, [rain,
The ſtreams ſtill murmur, undefil'd with
And tow'ring greens adorn the fruitful plain.
The warbling kind uninterrupted ſing,
Warm'd with enjoyments of perpetual ſpring.
Here at my window I at once ſurvey
The crowded city and reſounding ſea;
In diſtant views the Aſian mountains riſe,
And loſe their ſnowy ſummits in the ſkies:
Above thoſe mountains proud Olympus towers,
The parliamental ſeat of heavenly powers.
New to the fight, my raviſh'd eyes admire
Each gilded creſcent and each antique ſpire,
The marble moſques beneath whoſe ample domes,
Fierce warlike Sultans ſleep in peaceful tombs;
Thoſe lofty ſtructures once the chriſtian's boaſt,
Their names, their beauty, and their honours loſt; [grac'd
Thoſe altars bright with gold and ſculpture
By barb'rous zeal of ſavage foes defac'd;
Sophia alone her ancient name retains,
Tho' unbelieving vows her ſhrine profanes;
Where holy ſaints have died in ſacred cells,
Where monarchs pray'd, the frantick Derviſe dwells.
How art thou fall'n imperial city, low!
Where are thy hopes of Roman glory now?
Where are thy palaces by prelates rais'd,
Where Grecian artiſts all their ſkill diſplay'd,
Before the happy ſciences decay'd;
So vaſt, that youthful kings might here reſide,
So ſplendid, to content a patriach's pride;
Convents where emperors profeſs'd of old,
Their labour'd pillars that their triumphs told, [great,
Vain monuments of them that once were
Sunk undiſtinguiſh'd by one common fate;
One little ſpot, the tenure ſmall contains
Of Greek nobility the poor remains.
Where other Helens with like powerful charms,
Has once engag'd the warring world in arms,
Thoſe names which royal anceſtors can boaſt,
In mean mechanick arts obſcurely loſt;
Thoſe eyes a ſecond Homer might inſpire,
Fix'd at the loom deſtroy their uſeleſs fire;
Griev'd at a view which ſtruck upon my mind
The ſhort-liv'd vanity of human kind.
In gaudy objects I indulge my ſight,
And turn where eaſtern pomp gives gay delight;
See the vaſt train in various habits dreſt,
By the bright ſcymitar and ſable veſt,
The proud vizier diſtinguiſh'd o'er the reſt;
Six ſlaves in gay attire his bridle hold,
His bridle rich with gems, and ſtirrups gold;
His ſnowy ſteed adorn'd with coſtly pride.
Whole troops of ſoldiers mounted by his ſide, [guide.
Theſe top the plumy creſt Arabian courtiers
With awful duty all decline their eyes,
No bellowing ſhouts of noiſy crouds ariſe;
Silence in ſolemn ſtate the march attends.
Till at the dread Divan the ſlow proceſſion ends.
Yet not theſe proſpects all profuſely gay,
The gilded navy that adorns the ſea,
The riſing city in confuſion fair,
Magnificently form'd irregular;
Where woods and palaces at once ſurprize,
Gardens on gardens, domes on domes ariſe,
And endleſs beauties tire the wand'ring eyes

So ſooth my wiſhes or ſo charm my mind,
As this retreat ſecure from human-kind.
No knave's ſucceſsful craft does ſpleen excite,
No coxcomb's taudry ſplendour ſhocks my ſight;
No mob alarm awakes my female fear,
No, praiſe my mind nor envy hurts my ear,
Ev'n fame itſelf can hardly reach me here:
Impertinence with all her tattling train,
Fair-ſounding flattery's delicious bane;
Cenſorious, folly, noiſy party rage,
The thouſand tongues with which ſhe muſt engage,
Who dares love virtue in a vicious age.

Verſes to the Lady Mary Wortley Montague.
By Mr. Pope.

I.

IN beauty or wit,
No mortal as yet
To queſtion your empire has dar'd;
But men of diſcerning,
Have thought that in learning,
To yield to a lady was hard.

II.

Impertinent ſchools,
With muſty dull rules
Have reading to females deny'd;
So Papiſts refuſe
The Bible to uſe,
Leſt flocks ſhould be wiſe as their guide.

III.

'Twas a woman at firſt
(Indeed ſhe was curſt)
In *knowledge* that taſted *delight*;
And ſages agree,
The laws ſhould decree
To the firſt poſſeſſor the right.

IV.

Then bravely, fair dame,
Renew the old claim,
Which to your whole ſex does belong,
And let men receive,
From a ſecond bright Eve,
The knowledge of *right* and of *wrong*.

V.

But if the firſt Eve
Hard doom did receive,
When only *one apple* had ſhe,
What a puniſhment new
Shall be found out for you,
Who taſting, have robb'd the *whole tree*.

An IMPARTIAL REVIEW *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE Hiſtory of Nourjahad. By the Editor of Sidney Bidulph, 1 vol. 12mo. Dodſley.

This very inſtructive little piece is the work of the late ingenious Mrs. Sheridan, wife of Mr. Sheridan the celebrated actor, and does an equal honour to the good ſenſe and benevolence of its author. The ſtory is as follows. Schemzeddin, a young Perſian monarch of great abilities and great virtues, having a mind to try the diſpoſition of Nourjahad, a man of quality of his own age, for whom he had conceived a very great friendſhip, before he would truſt him with the firſt offices in the adminiſtration, demanded in an unguarded moment what would make him happy; to which the other extravagantly replied, inexhauſtible wealth, and immortal exiſtence. Schemzeddin, ſurprized at an anſwer which ſeemed founded entirely on a ſenſual inclination, appeared greatly diſſatisfied with Nourjahad, and with a look of the utmoſt indignation, ordered him from his ſight; the favourite retired to his own houſe, extremely mortified at having incurred the diſpleaſure of his prince, and the anxiety of his mind kept him awake the whole night; the night following however, the terror of offended majeſty was ever preſent to his imagination; and when he awoke from one frightful dream of the ſultan, he could not help repeating aloud, "O heaven! that I could now inherit the ſecret wiſh I was fool enough to diſcloſe to thee, how little ſhould I regard thy threats!" "And ſo thou ſhalt, Nourjahad, replied a voice, poſſeſs the utmoſt wiſh of thy ſoul." Nourjahad ſtarted, and an angelic form appeared, who called himſelf his better genius, and gave him a phial to ſmell to, which conferred not only inexhauſtible wealth, but immortality; the genius, however, firſt warned him to conſider well the nature of his wiſh; aſſuring him, if he deviated from the paths of virtue, his life would be expoſed to numberleſs evils; and that he would even ſometimes be puniſhed with temporary deaths, or ſleeps of whole years, in proportion to the enormity of his crimes. Nourjahad was not to be terrified from his wiſh by theſe remonſtrances; the genius therefore giving him the phial diſappeared, and left Nourjahad in a conſternation that would have tempted him to doubt the reality of the whole tranſaction, if he had not actually found the phial in his hand—this convinced him it was no illuſion, and tranſported with the idea of the felicity he was ſpeedily to enjoy, he threw himſelf on his bed, and fell faſt aſleep—when he awoke, his apartments was filled with urns of gold and diamonds, to an incredible amount; and Nourjahad ſeeing the treaſure, was firmly convinced of his immortality—for ſeveral days he confined himſelf at home, laying down plans of future happineſs; and hiding his treaſure in a ſecret place in the garden; but, juſt as he was about entering on a favourite ſcheme, an order arrived from the ſultan, forbidding him the court—this, tho'

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it mortified him much, did not prevent the execution of his deſign—he ſtocked the ſeraglio with the moſt exquiſite beauties; engaged the moſt celebrated muſicians; and, in ſhort, omitted no circumſtance that could poſſibly gratify either his ſenſes or his vanity—To avoid the trouble of inſpecting his family concerns, he appointed Haſem, a newly engaged ſervant, maſter of his houſhold; and ſelected from his women Mandane, the moſt accompliſhed of them all, to be the immediate partner of his heart. The expence, however, which he went to in eſtabliſhing his houſhold was ſo prodigious, that it came to the ſultan's ear—who ſent for him, and, in a tone not to be trifled with, demanded by what means he was able to ſupport ſo boundleſs a profuſion: Nourjahad did not dare to prevaricate, though he dreaded to tell the truth; imploring therefore a patient hearing, he related to Schemzeddin the whole ſecret of the genius; the inexhauſtible wealth with which he was bleſſed, and the immortality—but the ſultan, not crediting ſo improbable a ſtory, and thinking that Nourjahad even offered him an inſult by ſuppoſing him capable of giving it the leaſt belief, he ordered him to remain within the precincts of his own houſe; and commanded a guard to keep inceſſant watch, that his commands might not be diſobeyed.

Notwithſtanding this misfortune, Nourjahad ſtill conſoled himſelf with reflecting, that there were many pleaſures which he could enjoy in his confinement, while he had in his ſeraglio every thing that could contribute to the gratification of his ſenſes, he therefore gave himſelf up entirely to pleaſures of this nature, and one fatal night unhappily got drunk—this was a capital crime by the laws of Mahomet; and when he awoke the next day, as he imagined, and turned to look for his Mandane, no Mandane was to be found; he called his ſervants about him, and had the inexpreſſible affliction to hear that this idol of his ſoul had died in child-bed, and that he himſelf had been aſleep four years and twenty days—He now recollected his crime and the condition upon which he had received his immortality; and therefore ſubmitted as quietly to his fortune as he could, though his heart was torn with the moſt poignant diſtreſs—the child however was brought to him, over whom he ſhed a hearty flood of tears, and preſſed with the more tender emotion to his boſom out of ſorrow for the loſs of his adorable Mandane.

To mitigate the ſeverity of his affliction on Mandane's account (who was truſted with the ſecret of his riches and immortality, and who on her death bed revealed it in confidence to Haſem, as abſolutely neceſſary for Nourjahad's happineſs, in caſe he ſhould be puniſhed with one of his extraordinary ſleeps) a thouſand pleaſures of the ſenſual kind were tried, and he even carried his humour ſo far, that he attempted to make a paradiſe of his gardens, intending to habit his women like the beautiful houriis, which in the regions of bliſs are ſuppoſed to be allotted for the faithful, to perſonate Mahomet himſelf, and to call the principal of his miſtreſſes after the favourite wife of the prophet, by the name of Cadiga.—But as he was viewing the preparations which Haſem was making for theſe purpoſes, the warmth of the weather affecting him, he threw himſelf down upon a ſofa, and immediately fell aſleep.—When he awoke, he called for his women, but what was his aſtoniſhment when inſtead of the blooming creatures he had laſt ſeen, a number of withered old wretches entered his room; the foremoſt of whom ſprung eagerly to embrace him, and called herſelf Cadiga. He turned from her with horror and reſentment; but was ſoon too fatally convinced that theſe were the very objects whom he had once conſidered with ſo paſſionate a degree of admiration—Cadiga informed him that he had ſlept forty years and eleven moons; that Haſſem was dead, and with his laſt breath entruſted her with the ſecret of his never-ending wealth and exiſtence, and that the ſon of whom he was ſo fond, had plundered him of immenſe ſums, and turned out a moſt contemptible reprobate: Nourjahad was deeply affected by this intelligence; the ſameneſs of his pleaſures had for a long time leſſened them in his eſteem; and when he reflected that he was a kind of ſelf-dependent being in ſociety, without a friend to ſhare in his happineſs, or to alleviate his misfortunes, he grew gloomy, capricious, and moroſe; the ſultan had not, yet releaſed him from confinement; and want of new objects to entertain him, led him at length to treat thoſe about him with cruelty—Cadiga was the only perſon to whoſe advice he would liſten; nevertheleſs he plunged a poynard in her ſide as ſhe was one day reprehending him for his crimes with what he thought too great a degree of familiarity.

The next ſleep he took after this continued twenty years; and the firſt object he diſcovered on waking, was a man ſitting with a handkerchief held to his eyes, who ſaid his name was Cozro; called himſelf brother to Cadiga—reproached him in the bitterest terms with his ſiſter's death, and told him, had not the dying Cadiga obliged him by an oath, before ſhe mentioned his barbarity, and enjoined him (Cozro) to attend upon her lord, he would diſdain to ſerve a man whoſe hands had been ſo cruelly ſteeped in her blood.—This was a language to which Nourjahad was unaccuſtomed, and he threatened Cozro for his boldneſs—but Cozro was not to be intimidated; and in a little time his fortitude and good ſenſe ſo worked upon the temper of his maſter, which was naturally hu-

mane and benevolent, that Nourjahad grew as much enamoured of virtue as he formerly was of pleaſure, and determined, by relieving the diſtreſſes of the worthy, to lay out thoſe ſums in the purchaſe of real happineſs, which he had before expended to procure a fleeting felicity. — Schemzeddin was juſt dead; and out of reverence to his memory none were to appear in the ſtreets for twenty days but ſlaves who purchaſed neceſſaries, and thoſe who viſited the ſick; nothing however could deter the impatience of Nourjahad from executing his laudable beneficence; but Cozro went to ſo many parts of the town in a day, and diſtributed ſuch immenſe ſums, that he was taken up by the officers of the ſultan, accuſed with corrupting the allegiance of the people, and condemned to death: Nourjahad who had now contracted a ſincere friendſhip for Cozro, did not deſert him in this extremity; but not being able to procure his pardon, he determined to partake in his fate; and in the ſultan's preſence, with the nobleſt diſdain, defied that cruelty which puniſhed a man for his virtues—Nourjahad ſees the folly of his wiſhing to be mortal; and upon his ſincere repentance Mahomet had reduced him to the common condition of mankind, ſo that he was now able to ſuffer like ordinary men; juſt therefore as he expected the ſtroke of death—his guardian genius appeared, and, throwing off a lucid diſguiſe which he wore, appeared in the perſon of his long loſt yet ſtill adored Mandane; the ſultan himſelf proved to be his royal maſter Schemzeddin, who had perſonated Cozro, and who by confining Nourjahad to his houſe; and making every body act under his direction had contrived to cheat his favourite into a belief of his inexhauſtible wealth and boundleſs exiſtence, to convince him that nothing is a ſure foundation for happineſs in this ſublunary ſtate of probation, but the practice of virtue.—The time of tranſacting all theſe wonders is but fourteen months—Nourjahad is made vizier, and the whole ſtory terminates with much more probability than one could expect from ſo extravagant a ſetting out.—We have drawn our account of this article to a conſiderable length—but we ſhall make no excuſe for prolixity when we ſpeak of thoſe works of genius which promote the important intereſts of morality.

II. The Trial of Mr. Daniel Sutton, for the high Crime of preſerving the Lives of his Majeſty's liege Subjects by means of Inoculation, 8vo. Bladon, pr. 1s. 6d.

This is a piece of ſucceſsful humour enough; Mr. Sutton is ſuppoſed to be tried at the college of phyſicians, for the crime of preſerving his majeſty's liege ſubjects, by a method of inoculation known only to himſelf and his aſſociates. The writer of this pamphlet pretty plainly proves that he has no ſecret at all; and that great numbers have been inoculated as happily by various other practitioners.

III. The Examination of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, relative to a Repeal of the American ſtamp act, 8vo. pr. 1s.—no bookſeller's name.

This gentleman is well known in the literary world, and made with the accurate Mr. Kelly of New York, a capital figure before the houſe of commons, the ſeſſion of parliament before laſt, in an examination relative to the affairs of America—'Tis needleſs to ſay when the author's name is mentioned that this pamphlet is as ſenſible as it is intereſting.—Where a work of this kind is almoſt uniformly important 'tis difficult to make an extract: however, as a number of unfair reports have been propagated in this country highly injurious to the credit of the colonies, we think ourſelves obliged in juſtice to ſelect the following paſſages, though they do not follow regularly, in their favour; eſpecially as the repeal of the ſtamp act has given the paſſages a parliamentary ſanction; and as they are as neceſſary for the knowledge of every good Engliſhman, as honourable to the people of America.

Q. Can any thing leſs than a military force carry the ſtamp-act into execution?

A. I do not ſee how a military force can be applied to that purpoſe.

Q. Why may it not?

A. Suppoſe a military force ſent into America, they will find nobody in arms; what are they then to do? They cannot force a man to take ſtamps who chuſes to do without them. They will not find a rebellion; they may indeed make one.

Q. If the act is not repealed. What do you think will be the conſequences?

A. A total loſs of the reſpect and affection the people of America bear to this country, and of all the commerce that depends on that reſpect and affection.

Q. How can the commerce be affected?

A. You will find that if the act is not repealed, they will take very little of your manufactures in a ſhort time.

Q. Is it in their power to do without them?

A. I think they may very well do without them.

Q. Is it their intereſt not to take them?

A. The goods they take from Britain are either neceſſaries, mere conveniences, or ſuperfluities, the firſt as cloth, &c. with a little induſtry they can make at home; the ſecond they can do without, till they are able to provide them among themſelves; and the laſt, which are much the greateſt part, they will ſtrike off immediately. They are mere articles of faſhion, purchaſed and conſumed, becauſe the faſhion in a reſpected country

country; but will now be deteſted and rejected. The people have already ſtruck off, by general agreement, the uſe of all goods faſhionable in mournings, and many thouſand pounds worth are ſent back as unſaleable.

Q. Suppoſing the ſtamp act continued and enforced, do you imagine that ill humour will induce the Americans to give as much for worſe manufactures of their own, and uſe them preferably to better of ours?

A. Yes, I think ſo. People will pay as freely to gratify one paſſion as another, their reſentment as their pride.

Q. But ſuppoſe Great-Britain ſhould be engaged in a war in Europe, would North America contribute to the ſupport of it?

A. I do think they would as far as their circumſtances would permit. They conſider themſelves as a part of the Britiſh empire, and as having one common intereſt with it: they may be looked on here as foreigners, but they do not conſider themſelves as ſuch. They are zealous for the honour and proſperity of this nation, and, while they are well uſed, will always be ready to ſupport it as far as their little power goes. In 1759 they were called upon to aſſiſt in the expedition to Carthagena, and they ſent 3000 men to join your army. It is true Carthagena is in America, but as remote from the Northern colonies as if it had been in Europe. They make no diſtinction of wars, as to their duty of aſſiſting in them. I know the laſt war is commonly ſpoke of here as entered into for the defence, or for the ſake of the people of America. I think it is quite miſunderſtood. It began about the limits between Canada and Nova-Scotia, about territories to which indeed the crown laid claim, but were not claimed by any Britiſh colony; none of the lands had been granted to any coloniſt; we had therefore no particular concern or intereſt in that diſpute. As to the Ohio, the conteſt there began about your right of trading in the Indian country, and rights you had by the treaty of Utrecht, which the French infringed: They ſeized the traders and their goods, which were your manufactures, they took a fort which a company of your merchants, and their factors and correſpondents, had erected there, to ſecure that trade. Braddock was ſent with an army to re-take that fort (which was looked on here as another encroachment on the kings territory) and to protect your trade. It was not till after his defeat that the colonies were attacked. They were before in perfect peace with both French and Indians; the troops were not therefore ſent for their defence. The trade with the Indians, though carried on in America, is not an American intereſt. The people of America are chiefly farmers and planters; ſcarce any thing that they raiſe or produce is an article of commerce with the Indians. The Indian trade is a Britiſh intereſt; it is carried on with Britiſh manufactures, for the profit of Britiſh merchants and manufacturers; therefore the war, as it was commenced for the defence of territories of the crown, the property of no American, and for the defence of a trade purely Britiſh, was really a Britiſh war—and yet the people of America made no ſcruple of contributing their utmoſt towards carrying it on, and bringing it to a happy concluſion.

Q. Do you think then that the taking poſſeſſion of the king's territorial rights, and ſtrengthening the frontiers is not an American intereſt?

A. Not particularly, but conjointly a Britiſh and an American intereſt.

Q. You will not deny that the preceding war, the war with Spain, was entered into for the ſake of America; was it not occaſioned by captures made in the American ſeas?

A. Yes; captures of ſhips carrying on the Britiſh trade there, with Britiſh manufactures.

Q. Was not the late war with the Indians, ſince the peace with France, a war with America only?

A. Yes it was more particularly for America than the former, but it was rather a conſequence or remains of the former war, the Indians not having been thoroughly pacified, and the Americans bore by much the greateſt ſhare of the expence. It was put an end to by the army under General Bouquet: there were not above 300 regulars in that army and above 1000 Pentſylvanians.

Q. Is it not neceſſary to ſend troops to America, to defend the Americans againſt the Indians?

A. No, by no means; it never was neceſſary. They defended themſelves when they were but an handful, and the Indians much more numerous. They continua ly gained ground, and have driven the Indians over the mountains, without any troops ſent to their aſſiſtance from this country. And can it be thought neceſſary now to ſend troops for their defence from thoſe diminiſhed Indian tribes, when the colonies are become ſo populous, and ſo ſtrong? there is not the leaſt occaſion for it; they are very able to defend themſelves.

IV. In novam methodum variolas ineerendi commentarium. Authore T. Tomlinſon, chirurgo —Birminghamiæ: typis R. Pearſon and S. Aris: Proſtat venale apud R. Baldwin, in Paternoſter-Row, Londini.

This commentary relative to the practice of Inoculation may we doubt not be of ſervice to the gentlemen of the faculty, but we think the author would have done better if he had given it in Engliſh; for we are rather apprehenſive that there are a great many profeſſors of eminence in medicine, who have neglected their old acquaintance in the latin language too long to be capable of reading it without the help of a dictionary.

V. Momus

V. Momus a Poem; or a critical Examination into the Merits of the Performers and comic Pieces at the theatre royal in the Haymarket—Printed for the Author, 4to. price a Shilling; Almon and Williams.

The critics ſay, that there are two ſorts of nonſenſe, one which will make a man laugh; and one which will make him melancholy; for our own part we think there is a third which will ſerve as a ſoporific to the reader—Momus is of this—If our word ſhould not be taken we ſubmit the following couplet on Mr. Foote's pieces to the conſideration of the public.

His Patron, Commiſſary, even all
His drolls, beneath this cenſure fall.

And ſurely this cenſure is below every thing!

VI. Thoughts ariſing from Experience, concerning the preſent peculiar Method of treating perſons inoculated for the Small-pox. Relating to the Preparation of Patients. The Manner of the Operation. The genuine Nature of the Diſeaſe, and ſome other eruptive Caſes. The Uſe of cold Air. The Effect of retarding or leſſening the Eruption, and of purging after it is over. By William Bromfield, Surgeon to her royal highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and to St. George's and the Lock Hoſpitals—Dodſley, &c. Octavo, pr. 2s. 6d.

This book is dedicated by permiſſion to her majeſty, and conſidering the importance of the ſubject, and the perſpicuity with which it is handled, by ſo able a profeſſor, 'tis every way worthy ſo exalted a patronage; the author of theſe ſenſible reflexions in general approves Dr. Dimſdale's management of patients, but condemns Mr. Sutton's entirely; Dr. Dimſdale he tells us judiciouſly varies his medicines as he ſees occaſion; but Mr. Sutton pays no regard to difference of conſtitutions; giving a weak infant the ſame preparation which is neceſſary for a ſtrong child; the moſt vigorous adult no rougher a treatment than the moſt delicate ſubject, in the courſe of his practice.—The author, however, who is one of the firſt ſurgeons in the world, gives us his general method of inoculation; and as joined to great knowledge he has had the benefit of a very extenſive experience: we cannot give our readers an extract from a more valuable part of his work.

"My general method is this, in children, to empty the bowels by two or three purges, at proper diſtances, before I inoculate, and as ſoon as the operation is performed, to abſtain from all meat, and fermented liquors, to live chiefly on vegetables, and to keep the body open by ſome lenient medicine, or diet that will produce a ſtool, at leaſt every other day; and during the preparation, even to the time of the eruption, to take their uſual airings and gentle exerciſe.—If the habit of body is ſuch as manifeſtly requires reſtoratives, or otherwiſe correcting. "Inoculation ſhould be deferred till that is effected; adults, indeed, require a ſtricter regimen before the operation is performed, and if plethoric to loſe a little blood: and yet, with *all* the *preparation thought requiſite*, it is certain, infection taken by the lungs, does not prove ſo mild as by inoculation, to one in fifty.

No general plan of preparation can poſſibly be laid down; as three doſes of phyſic may be too many for ſome weak children, and ſix may be too few for adults, that are robuſt and corpulent; the judgment of the inoculator ſhould always determine as to the neceſſity of evacuations, and abſtinence, or occaſionally to invigorate by a more nutrient diet.

But there is a circumſtance in this work now under our conſideration, ſo highly neceſſary for the knowledge of parents in particular, that we cannot cloſe our account of it without mentioning it to our readers—'Tis a received opinion, that the moſt proper time of inoculating young children is when they are at the breaſt; but this of all other times our author thinks the moſt improper; and I am ſurprized (ſays he) that parents will perſevere in that practice, after the dangers are laid before them; for the ſtate of the bowels in infants, makes them ſuſceptible of diſorder, from the ſlighteſt irritation, which often proves fatal: this may be brought on by irregularity in the diet of the nurſe, or the affection of her mind, and will, therefore produce convulſions, which, alſo frequently ariſe from cutting of the teeth, if poſtponed, till that chance is againſt the ſucceſs of the operation. The point that induces many to inoculate, is, to prevent the havock frequently made on the face, by the malignant ſpecies of the ſmall pox, in the natural way. In this period of life experience ſhews, that thoſe ſubjects generally ſuffer moſt in their faces: for in order to keep the child quiet, when the fever comes on, its face is almoſt conſtantly preſſed againſt the nurſe's breaſt which becomes a ſort of cataplaſm to the part, and induces a greater flux of variolus matter thither, ſo that it is in general the fulleſt part: beſides the heat of the nurſe's body is generally contributory to the malignity of the diſeaſe, as keeping the ſubject cool is the ground-work of ſucceſs, till the eruption is complete.

A Bath Anecdote.

SOME time laſt year, when Lord Ch—m, then Mr. Pitt, was here for his health, a ſmall copy of verſes, containing a very elegant compliment to that gentleman, was handed about, and being much admired was printed off in the old black letter, to give it an air of antiquity. The compliment being made in the name of King Bladud, diſcoverer of theſe ſprings. By ſome accident a copy was left in the lodgings of an Iriſh young gentleman, whoſe finances were a little reduced by an ill-run of luck. On his ſeeing a paper in this character, which his erudition

erudition did not enable him to read, he concluded it was ſome proceſs from Weſtminſter-Hall, and confined himſelf for fear of an arreſt. But contrary winds, or ſome other cauſe, delaying a remittance from Ireland, his confinement was no leſs than ſix weeks: His acquaintance, after many enquiries for his health, were determined to draw him forth; when at length he diſcloſed to an intimate the reaſon of his retirement, and begged him to read the paper. This diſcovery occaſioned no ſmall diverſion. The ridicule of his friends, the loſs of the diverſions, and want of air, occaſioned his ſudden departure from hence, after a ſhort real illneſs, which put him to the expence of a doctor (perhaps the ſuppoſed author of the verſes) and furniſhed the ladies with a few days laughter.—This is a real fact.

Bath, Your's, &c.
July 20, 1767. C. M—N.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Very gladly ſubmit to the reproof of your correſpondent Phileleutherus, for having wrongly ſuppoſed him an enemy to all improvement and alteration in our church-articles and liturgy. I hope he will convince me ſtill more of my miſtake, by producing ſuch improvements and alterations as he thinks need, and wiſhes to have made. If he and others, who have their diſſatisfactions with many things in our eſtabliſhment, had been as fair and ingenuous in declaring them as the author of The free and candid Diſquiſitions, our governors would have been ſtill more convinced of the neceſſity of a freſh review and reformation.

But I was very naturally led into this miſtake concerning Phileleutherus, from his converſation-piece, by obſerving the paſſionate invectives which he lets fall againſt the Confeſſional, a work though not infallible, in higheſt eſteem with all who wiſh for a farther reformation in our church. A ſecond peruſal of the book, may probably bring him into better temper with it. But I now turn to his reaſonings.

"There are, ſays he, ſome important, influencing, chriſtian truths, which may be *determined* to be contained and taught in ſcripture, without ſetting up the like claim of infallibility as is ſet up in the church of Rome." I moſt readily agree with him that ſuch truths may be *determined* to be taught in ſcripture, but then, if I underſtand what he means by being *determined*, they can only be determined by each perſon for himſelf, and not determined for him by another. No man, ſince the apoſtles, nor any number of men, however wiſe and learned, can dictate to another, or *determine* for him, that there are ſuch and ſuch particular truths contained in the ſcripture, which he is to believe, the doctrine of *original ſin* for inſtance, unleſs he himſelf, from his own examination of the ſcripture, determines it to be there. Take away this liberty, and right of private judgment, and you bring us back again to the infallibility of the church of Rome, or of England, it matters not which, in the preſent caſe.

I have always ſuppoſed that all neceſſary truths are clearly revealed, and determined in the Bible, ſo as to need no after revelation, or ſupplementary determination of human authority. I can ſee no difference betwixt the articles Phileleutherus ſhall pleaſe to *determine* for me, and thoſe of Pope Pius IV. The miniſter of the Goſpel will explain and enforce the truths he reads there, but if he be faithful to his truſt, he will often remind his hearers, that they are not blindly to follow his determinations, and believe all he ſays to them, but only ſo far as they themſelves, with their own eyes, ſhall ſee his determinations to be agreeable to the word of God, the common ſtandard of miniſter and people.

"But this previous *determination* of important truths, and the requeſting ſubſcription to them, it is further ſuggeſted, will ſecure the acknowledgment of ſuch truths in a church, and prevent their being oppoſed or controverted by men's preaching, or publiſhing againſt them."

So it is eaſily and often ſaid, but is it ſo by experience. The late reverend and worthy Mr. Toll has demonſtrably proved, and every one's common ſenſe and obſervation, who makes uſe of his eyes and ears, will convince him, that we have at this day, *an Armenian church, ſtanding upon Calviniſtical articles, and making uſe of a Calviniſtical liturgy*; a clergy that are univerſally gone over to the doctrine of *freewill*, and yet ſubſcribe to the doctrine of *predeſtination*. How does ſubſcription to the article of predeſtination ſecure the acknowledgement of it in the church of England? Alas! it only ſerves, ſir, to make your deviation from this and from many other determinations of the church, the more notorious and ſhameful.

Decency and *order* are pleaſing ſounds, and very deſireable; but truth and integrity are to be preferred. Phileleutherus is under great fears that every thing would be thrown into confuſion and diſorder by taking away ſubſcription to church-confeſſions and articles. But others are perſuaded that if the legiſlature, which appointed our preſent ſubſcription, ſhould be prevailed upon to remove it, which we truſt in time they will, not the leaſt diſturbance whatever would enſue, but a great deal of prevarication and equivocation be prevented, and the minds of all men be more eaſy and compoſed. For the minds of many amongſt us are much opened of late years.

The diſcerning part of the laity ſee, and lament the bonds with which the clergy are fettered, and the inconſiſtent conduct to which they are forced by them. And were but an opening made to relieve them, like that of the late biſhop of Clogher in the Iriſh parliament, it would be well ſupported, and meet with far better ſucceſs.

If it be a ſin, as I make no doubt it is, to eat the bread of the church they ſubſcribe to, and yet go againſt their ſubſcriptions, I apprehend that Phileleutherus, if he be one of the cloth, comes in for a ſhare of the guilt as well as his neighbours. Perhaps there is hardly a clergyman in the kingdom, who has not a little of this guilt ſticking to him, which, I apprehend, the Rev. Mr. Toll has well ſhewn, in a treatiſe above referred to, entitled, A plain and proper Anſwer to this Queſtion, Why does not the Bp. of Clogher, ſuppoſing him to be the Author of the Eſſay on Spirit, reſign his Preferments? "He whoſe houſe is built with glaſs ſhould never throw the firſt ſtone." With this old wholeſome apothegm, as he calls it, that valuable writer concludes his treatiſe, and with it I ſhall take my leave for the preſent of Phileleutherus.

HUBERT.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, June 26.

BY an order of council, no officers ſerving in the militia, are to be put on the roll of perſons to be propoſed to the king as ſheriffs of counties, &c. for the future.

MONDAY, 29.

His majeſty gave the royal aſſent, by commiſſion, to the bills, for allowing the free importation of ſalted meat and butter into this kingdom—for eſtabliſhing commiſſioners of cuſtoms in America—to continue ſeveral laws relating to the clandeſtine running of uncuſtomed goods, and to prevent frauds relating to cuſtoms, and for granting liberty to carry rice from Carolina and Georgia to America—for eſtabliſhing an agreement of 400,cool. per ann. with the India company—for regulating the making of dividends by the India company—for the preſervation of fiſh in rivers ſo far as relates to the deſtroying of fiſh, and the damage done to ſea banks—to render more effectual an act made in the eighth year of the reign of king George II. for the encouragement of the arts of deſigning, engraving, and etching, hiſtorical and other prints, and for veſting and ſecuring to Jane Hogarth, widow, the property in certain prints—to continue ſo much of an act as relates to the free importation of cochineal and indigo, and for allowing the bounties on acts of parliament now in being upon the exportation of corn and malt, declared or made for exportation, and barley, &c. and entered at the Exciſe Office—to render more effectual in his majeſty's dominions in America, the act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion—for the better regulation of the pariſh poor children within the bills of mortality—to prevent the fraudulent importation and wearing of French lawn—to encourage the trade and manufactures of the Iſle of Man, and for the better ſupply of the inhabitants there with wheat flour, barley, meal, &c.—And to a great number of other bills that were ready, private and public.

The king reviewed the two troops of Life-guards and Horſe-grenadier-guards, on Wimbledon Common.

THURSDAY, July 2.

His majeſty gave the royal aſſent to the bills, for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, &c. and for empowering his majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, to permit the importation of any ſort of corn or grain duty free into this kingdom, for a longer time than is permitted by any act of this ſeſſions—for eſtabliſhing an agreement with the India company for the payment of 400,cool. per annum for a limited time, in reſpect of the territorial acquiſition and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt-Indies—for granting to his majeſty additional duties on certain foreign linens imported into this kingdom, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for encouraging of the raiſing of hemp and flax—for reſtraining and prohibiting the governor and council and houſe of repreſentatives of the province of New York, from paſſing or aſſenting to any act of aſſembly for any other purpoſe, until proviſion ſhall have been made by the ſaid aſſembly for furniſhing the king's troops with all neceſſaries required by law—for regulating the proprietors of India ſtock—for regulating the making of dividends at ten per cent. by the India company—for taking off the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound weight on Black and Singlo teas conſumed in Great Britain; and for granting a drawback upon the exportation of tea to Ireland and the Britiſh dominions in America for a limited time.—His majeſty afterwards made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and the parliament was prorogued to Auguſt 31 next. (See p. 355.)

SUNDAY, 5.

The prince and princeſs of Brunſwick, with their infant ſon, ſet out for Germany: in

in the evening they arrived at Dover, on the 10th they arrived at Bruſſels, and on the 13th ſet off for Aix la-Chapelle.

TUESDAY, 7.

The duke of York ſet out with a grand retinue for Aix-laChapelle, and overtook the prince and princeſs of Brunſwick at Bruſſels.

FRIDAY, 10.

The count de Guerchy, the French ambaſſador, had audience of leave of his majeſty.

TUESDAY, 14.

Fourteen houſes were conſumed by fire, in New-ſtreet, near Shadwell church.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Lord Clive, General Caillaud, and Governor Palk, arrived at Portſmouth, in the Britannia, Rous. Lord Clive ſet ſail for the Eaſt Indies from that port on June 4, 1764; ſo that he has been abſent from England three years, one month, and eight days.

FRIDAY, 17.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when John Abbot and John Page for burglary, and Henry Sumner for ſtealing a mare, received ſentence of death: thirty-ſix to be tranſported for ſeven years; five were branded and one whipped.

Ten capital convicts, reſpited from death, were pardoned on condition of tranſportation for life; ſeven, for fourteen years, and ſeven, for ſeven years.

The common-council having voted (ſee p. 314.) a piece of plate to Mr. Paterſon, &c. the following letter from that gentleman, directed to the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common-council aſſembled, has been preſented, and read, and afterwards ordered to be entered in the journals of that court.

New Burlington Street, June 25, 1767.

My lord and gentlemen,

PERMIT me to return you my warmeſt and moſt humble thanks for the great and uncommon honour you have been pleaſed to confer upon me, by your unanimous reſolution of the 23d inſtant. So very obliging an acceptance of my endeavours for the ſervice of the city and citizens of London, juſtly calls for every poſſible return of duty and gratitude, and will ever animate me to perſevere in a conduct thus honoured with your approbation.

As I have always had the proſperity of my fellow-citizens at heart, it is a particular ſatisfaction to me to reflect, that a plan calculated for public ornament and utility, and of ſo great extent, is now about to be carried into execution, not only without adding to their preſent burthens, but which, in a few years, will free them from the tolls to which their trade is now ſubject.

To contribute towards their happineſs, and to give freſh proofs of my gratitude to this court, will be the height of my ambition, who am proud of the title of a citizen of London, and to be eſteemed,

My Lord, and Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged,
Moſt devoted, and
Moſt faithful humble Servant,
JOHN PATERSON.

Ayleſbury (Bucks) July 11. On Thurſday laſt, about noon, happened a very ſudden and dreadful ſtorm of wind and rain, accompanied with the moſt diſmal claps of thunder and lightning perhaps ever heard of. At Upton, a village about three miles from hence, the lightning came in a South-Weſt direction, and in the form of a very large ſheet, which ſet fire inſtantaneouſly to the barns, ſtables, out-houſes, ricks, dunghill, and the ſtraw which lay about the yard of Mrs. Hunt, a farmer of that place, and entirely conſumed the ſaid buildings, a great quantity of corn, and, as ſuppoſed, ſome hogs, before any aſſiſtance could be had. The engines from Ayleſbury arrived time enough to ſave the dwelling houſe and neighbouring farms, which muſt otherwiſe have inevitably been conſumed. Mrs. Hunt was in the yard alone at the time the ſhock happened (her ſervants being all in the field) but providentially received not the leaſt hurt, although almoſt ſurrounded with the lightning and flames.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, June 12.

"Monday laſt, about noon, Mr. Nathaniel Jardine, linen-draper, near Benet church in this town, was ſeized with a fit, as he ſat upon a bench by his door, from which he fell, and received a violent cut on his head, that rendered him ſenſeleſs; he was immediately blooded which ſomewhat recovered him, and was carried, by his own deſire, to the houſe of Mr. Clay, grocer, in Trompington-ſtreet, where he died on Wedneſday morning. His brother a few months ago was taken much in the ſame manner, but died inſtantly. There is ſomething ſo ſingular in the lives, of theſe two brothers, that we cannot paſs it by unnoticed.—They were about ſixty years old, had lived together from their infancy, and had for more than forty years kept a linen draper's ſhop; during which time, we are informed, they never had their houſe cleaned but once, which was when their mother died, whom, to ſave expences, they laid out themſelves: they ſeldom admitted any perſon beyond their ſhop or ſtore room, and 'tis aſſerted that they had no bed, but uſed to lie upon ſome old packing cloths that their goods came in; and were ſo continually diſturbed, leſt any of their effects ſhould be ſtolen, that they frequently watched alternately. So miſerable were they, in order to amaſs wealth, they did not even allow themſelves the common neceſſaries of life, not a whole joint of

meat having been known tu enter the houſe for twenty years paſt. Thus pinched for want of ſuſtenance within, and (through neglect in their linen and apparel) peſtered with vermin without, no wonder they always carried a very meagre aſpect. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that if a publican or other perſon, laid out a few ſhillings with them, they would enquire their place of abode, and frequently go a mile or two, to fetch a quart of beer, yet cautious of being ſeen, leſt others might be offended. On the death of their father, they found upwards of 1200 guineas concealed in his bed; and at the deceaſe of the firſt brother, the ſurvivor found a conſiderable ſum of money, that had been ſecreted from him. It is not certainly known what he died poſſeſſed of but 'tis generally ſuppoſed from 6 to 8000l. the whole of which, except a legacy of 20l. he has left, by will, to the above Mr. Cl-y; who, it ſeems, had lately ſhewn him ſome civilities, by now and then ſending him a comfortable dinner, &c. The deceaſed had often declared, he did not know of any relations."

An houſe has been conſumed by fire, in Jackſon's Row, Manchester, and a woman and three children periſhed in the flames. A farm houſe alſo was conſumed near Aveley, in Shropſhire.

Leeds, July 14. We have received moſt terrible accounts from different parts of the country, of the damage ſuſtained by a hurricane on Sunday the 5th inſtant. At Gliſburn in Craven, ſeveral bridges and fields of hay, and the ſoil of a field newly ſowed with turnips, were ſwept away, and three cows were drowned; one perſon at that place will ſuffer near one hundred pounds. But at Roſſendale and the neighbourhood of Hallifax, ſeveral perſons loſt their lives in endeavouring to ſave their little moveables out of their houſes, which were driven down by the torrent. The body of a child was found in a tree the morning after; three horſes, two cows, and a pig, were found drowned in the river near Halifax; large quantities of wood were ſwept away from Stern-mill, &c. &c. The damage is computed at ſeveral thouſand pounds. It is reported that the hail-ſtones at Roſſendale were as large as pigeons eggs.

York, July 14. His grace the archbiſhop, in obedience to his majeſty's command, has ſent circular letters to all the biſhops, his ſuffragans, deſiring them to procure from their reſpective clergy complete liſts of all papiſts, or reputed papiſts, in their reſpective dioceſes, diſtinguiſhing their ſexes, ages and occupations, and how long they have been reſident there. His grace has alſo ſent letters to all the clergy in his dioceſe, requiring them to make out liſts in the ſame manner for their reſpective pariſhes; which liſts are to be laid before the houſe of peers the firſt day of next ſeſſion of parliament.

Edinburgh, May 27. On Saturday laſt a man of this place, who had long had a fair character, being a little deficient in his houſe rent, and at the time abſent from his houſe and in the country about his lawful buſineſs, his landlord took the advantage, notwithſtanding of ſufficient ſecurity offered, to ſequeſtrate, and roup his furniture at ſcarce the third of its value. The tenant, upon his returning home, was ſurprized to find his houſe quite empty, and upon his being informed of the cauſe, the poor man was driven to that deſpair, as on Monday morning he made a diſmal exit. In revenge of the mercileſs landlord's conduct, a great mob aſſembled on Monday night, carried every thing out of the landlord's houſe to the ſtreet, and burnt it, not ſparing ſome money, a few bank notes which were diſcovered in one of his drawers, nor even the bird in the cage, which were all commited to the flames. One fellow was obſerved to get off with a firkin of butter, but was overtaken, brought back, and he with the firkin thrown into the fire, from which he narrowly eſcaped with his life. Nothing in ſhort was preſerved, except ſome numbers of the univerſal bible now at preſs, which, after a conſultation held among the rioters, were divided amongſt them, but every thing elſe was conſumed, the mob, with one voice crying out, "they would have nothing to do with any of the accurſed things pertaining to ſuch an oppreſſive mercileſs wretch," who, had he not got out of the way on the firſt notice of the intended riot, would undoubtedly have ſhared the ſame fate with his furniture.

The nine following gentlemen are choſen the committee for management of the African company's affairs the year enſuing:

Samuel Smith, Eſq;	For London.
James Johnſon, Eſq;	
Samuel Vaughan, Eſq;	
Vincent Biſcoe, Eſq;	For Briſtol.
Joſeph Champion, Eſq;	
Thomas Willing, Eſq;	
Chriſt. Chambers, Eſq;	For Liverpool.
Thomas Smallwood, Eſq;	
—— Gardiner, Eſq;	

The prizes of fifteen guineas each, given annually by the members for the univerſity of Cambridge, are this year adjudged to Mr. Stevenſon, of King's, and Mr. Ward, of St. John's college, ſenior bachelors; and to Mr. Arnald, of St. John's, and Mr. Clewes, of Trinity College, middle bachelors.

The ſubſcription book to Mr. Paterſon's ſcheme, for raiſing money for carrying on ſeveral public works in the city, was finally cloſed at Guildhall; when it appearing that the ſums ſubſcribed were vaſtly ſuperior to the ſum wanted, which is 1560001, all the ſubſcribers names

names were put into a wheel, and the firſt 156 drawn are intitled to the ſubſcription. (See before, p. 357.)

Dublin, July 11. On the 29th day of June, 1767, was picked off a hot wall of a new conſtruction, in the right hon. the earl of Belvedere's fruit gardens at Galſtonpark, one dozen and a half of fine large high-flavoured ripe peaches, which are allowed by good judges to be the beſt they ever taſted; five dozen of ſaid fruit being picked off in perfection ſince the 10th day of June. As alſo was cut this day, out of one of his lordſhip's ſtoves in ſaid garden, a pine apple which meaſured 17 inches round, and 15 inches long; 200 being yet to cut in ſaid houſe nothing inferior to the above.

The Tryton, Capt. Murray, is arrived in the river from the Greenland fiſhery, with two fiſh, and 80 caſks of blubber, who brings an account of the following ſucceſs of the fiſhery, viz. The Hawke five fiſh, and 112 caſks of blubber: the Riſing Sun one fiſh, and 23 caſks of ditto: the Lyon three fiſh, and 80 caſks of ditto: the Kent three fiſh, and 49 caſks of dittto: the Reading three fiſh, and 42 caſks of ditto: the Chance two fiſh: the Anſon three fiſh: the Royal Bounty one fiſh: the Enterprize one fiſh. The duke of Bedford, and the Seahorſe, had not taken any-thing.

The Annabella, Cockburne, of Newcaſtle, arrived at that port from Greenland with 72 butts of blubber, the produce of three fiſh, and gives the following account: On the 30th of May the Robert of Newcaſtle had got 1 fiſh; the Young Eagle, 15: the James half a fiſh; the Adriatic, 1 and a half; the Enterprize, 13; the Thames 13, all of London. The Exeter, of Exeter 33, the James and Mary, of Whitby, 3; the Britannia, of Liverpool, 1; the Dundee, of Dundee, 1, on the 6th of May he ſaw the John and, Margaret in lat. 77. 28. who by report, had got 400 ſeals. On the 20th he parted with the Robert and Royal Exchange, in lat. 79. 30. On the 22d he ſaw the Leith, of Leith, and the Berry, of Hull, at the edge of the ice, in lat. 76. 30. both clean.

Marriages *and* Births.

May 10. RIGHT hon. earl of Angleſey, was married to Miſs Lucy Lyttelton, daughter of Lord Lyttelton—14. Mr. Culverden, to Miſs Mee—John Tempeſt, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Townſend—28. Charles Ford, Eſq; to Miſs Johnſon—29. Sir Charles Cope, bart. to Miſs Biſhop, daughter of Sir Cecil—30. Hon. Mr. Craven, to Lady Betty Berkeley, ſiſter of the earl of Berkeley.

May 5. Lady of the hon. and rev. Dr. Digby, was delivered of a daughter—9. Lady Bingham, of a ſon—19. Right hon. counteſs of Erroll, of a ſon and heir.

June 1. John Freame, Eſq; Banker, was married to Mrs. Gurney—2. Mr. Salvadore, a Jew merchant, to Miſs Salvadore—Sir James Langham, bart. to Miſs Muſgrove—3. Right hon. Lord Waltham, to Miſs Coe—5. Right hon. Lord William Seymour, to Miſs Maltravers—6. Beaumont Hotham, Eſq; to Mrs. Norman—14. Hon. Mr. Damer, eldeſt ſon of Lord Milton, to Miſs Conway, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour-Conway—20. Ralph Clavering, Eſq; to Miſs Walſh—24. Dr. Newcome, biſhop of Dromore, to Miſs D'Oyley—Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, bart. to Miſs Weller—25. George Foyle, Eſq; to Miſs Soley.

June 6. Lady of Hon. Arthur Trevor was delivered of a ſon—10. Mrs. Hampden Pye, of a ſon—Lady Mary Walker, of a daughter—21. Lady Broughton, of a ſon and heir—22. Lady Aſgill, of a ſon.

July 8. Count Bruhl was married to the Counteſs Dowager of Egremont—18. His grace the duke of Chandois, was married to Miſs Major, daughter of Sir John Major, bart. member for Scarborough—22. Col. Blackwood, to Miſs Janſſen.

July 4. Lady of Hon. Col. Fitzroy, was delivered of a daughter.

Lately married. Thomas Atkinſon, to Miſs Foſter—Nath. Bayley, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Ingram—Robert Fulton, Eſq; to Mrs. Tyrrel—James Marriott, Eſq; to Miſs Boſworth—Rev. Dr. Cuſt, to Miſs Harris—Right Hon. Lord Burgherſh, to Lady Suſan Gordon,—Leonard Chamberlain, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Waterſon—William North, Eſq; to Miſs Mann—George Wright, Eſq; to Miſs Jekyl, neice of the earl of Halliſax—William Jerneghan, ſon of Sir John, to the daughter of Lord Dillon—Robert Hiſcox, Eſq; to Miſs Rous—John Addiſon, Eſq; to Miſs Craſwell—Hon. Martin Vaughan, to Miſs Treby—Francis Gulſton, Eſq; member for Poole, to Miſs Stepney—Henry Hamilton, Eſq; to Miſs Cockburne—Alexander Strachan, Eſq; to Miſs Stephen.

Lately delivered. Mrs. Mills, of Elmham, Norfolk, of a daughter—Mrs. Keck, of a ſon—Lady Sebright, of a ſon—Mrs. Erle, of Wigmore Street, of a ſon—Lady Cliſton of a ſon and heir—Lady Armytage, of a daughter—Mrs. Nichols, of the Charter houſe, of a ſon—Mr. Ruſhout, of Conduit ſtreet, of a daughter.—Mrs. Vyvyan, of Tremeal, in Cornwall, of a ſon and heir.

Deaths.

April 30. HON. Major General John Boſcawen, member for Truro—Mr. John Young, organiſt of Chriſt Church, Newgate-ſtreet.

May

May 8. Mr. Emanuel Bowen, a worthy engraver—9. Roger Cumming, a dragoon in King William's army aged 116, at Chelſea—Henry Reilton, Eſq; late a turkey merchant—10. Mr. Hayward, of the Six Clerks office—12. Lancelot Critchlade, Eſq; of Jamaica—William Hallet, jun. of Little Canons, Eſq;—13. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord George Sutton—25. James Brockman, of Beachborough, in Kent, Eſq;—28. Brice Fiſher, Eſq; member for Boroughbridge—29. Anthony Tracy Keck, Eſq; member for Woodſtock.

June 6. Right Hon. Lord Hope, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Hopetoun, aged 27—10. Thomas Farran, Eſq; deputy auditor of the impreſt—Sir John Evelyn, bart. firſt commiſſioner of the board of Greencloth—22. Right Hon. William Viſcount Chetwynd, of Ireland—24. Major Gen. Thomas Brudenel, col. of the 51ſt reg. of foot—26. Jonathan Tyers, of Vauxhall, Eſq;

July 6. Right Hon. James, Earl of Moray, one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Francis, Lord Down, now earl of Moray—Major General Furbar—7. Mrs. Boycott, ſiſter of Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, bart.

Lately. Sir John Morgan, bart. member for Herefordſhire—Mrs. Colman, ſiſter of the late counteſs of Bath—William Grove, Eſq; late member for Coventry—Thomas Mompeſſon, Eſq; a bencher of the Middle Temple—Sir William Gage, bart.—Sir John Oglander, bart.—Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletſho, at Nice, ſucceeded by the hon Beauchamp St. John, his eldeſt ſon, now Lord St. John, of Bletſho—Mr. Bartholomew Rocque, the celebrated gardener—Philip, baron Rhynwick, of Great Gearys, in Eſſex, formerly one of the ſtates of Holland—Hon. Thomas Dillon, brother of the earl of Roſcommon——Rev. Dr. Orr, archdeacon of Roſs—John Spencer, Eſq; late governor of Bombay, in his voyage to England—Lady Mary Lyon, ſiſter of the earl of Strathmore—Sir Robert Arnott, of Dalginch in Scotland, bart—Peter Delanoy, of Weſt Wickham, Eſq;—James Worſdale, Eſq; painter to the office of ordnance—William Bowyer, Eſq; clerk of the reports in Chancery—Jacob Boſanquet, Eſq; an eminent merchant—Robert Jenner, Eſq; Regius profeſſor of Civil law, at Oxford—Charles Goſtlin, of Helſdon, in Norfolk, Eſq;—Anthony Crane, of Bloomsbury, Eſq;—Rev. Dr. Ellis, 54 years miniſter of St. Andrew's, Norwich—John Fortree, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the victualling office—Rev. Dr. Lyne, fellow of Eton College—Joel Watſon, of Clapham, Eſq;—Helen counteſs dowager of Glaſgow—Thomas Singleton, Eſq; a Jamaica merchant—Tho. Hickford, of Lincoln's-inn, Eſq;—Sir Benet Gerard, of Lamer, in Hertfordſhire, bart.—Peter Ducane, Eſq; a French merchant—Lady Amyand, relict of Sir George—Peter Willington, of Camberwell, Eſq;—Tho. Martin Eſq; late an Italian merchant—Benjamin Goodwin, of Whitechappel, Eſq;—Right Hon. Dowager Lady King—The Viſcounteſs Dowager Bleſſington—Sir Charles Bond, of Beaumaris, Angleſea, bart. the title is extinct—Rev. Dr. Browne, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Oxford—Rev. Dr. Burton, a prebendary of Durham—Sir William Bowyer, of Denham-court, Bucks, Eſq;—Peter Grandier, late an eminent weaver, in Spittle-fields—Dr. Alexander Monro, an eminent phyſician, in Scotland—Mr. James Le Cour, an eminent jeweller——Counſellor Gapper, of Charlton-Hawthorn, Somerſetſhire.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Emily, was preſented to the living of Cheſham, Bucks—Mr. Carter, to the rectories of Buckingham and Haſſingham, in Norfolk—Mr. Burton, to the vicarage of Sherrington, Lincolnſhire—Mr. Denne, to the vicarages of Darent and Welmington, in Kent—Dr. Muſgrave, to the vicarage of Lamberhurſt, Kent—Mr. Sweeting to the vicarage of Hatherby, Staffordſhire—Mr. Falconer, to the miniſtry of Poole, Dorſetſhire—Mr. Buckle, to the rectory of Fritton St. Edmund, Suff.—Mr. Adair, to the rectory of Homerſfield, Suffolk—Mr. Hannam, to the vicarage of Winſtaple, Norfolk—Mr. Richards, to the vicarage of Templing, Hants—Mr. Moore, to the vicarage of Winterton, Warwickſhire—Mr. Meaſe, to to the living of Higham, Kent—Mr. Tookey, to the living of Twyford, Hants—Mr. Clinch, to the vicarage of Winchomb, Wilts—Mr. Williamſon, to the vicarage of Moulton, Lincolnſhire—Mr. Wall, to the vicarage of Meldreth, Cambridgeſhire — Mr. Glaſſe, to the rectory of Pencombe, Hereford—Mr. Turton, to the vicarage of Swinnerſby, Staffordſhire—Mr. Waldron, to the rectory of Hampton Lovet, Worceſterſhire—Mr. Symkins, to the vicarage of Kenton, Northamptonſhire—Dr. Blackſtone, to the rectory of Pauler's Perry, Northampt.—Mr. Goodwin, to the rectory of Little-Stamford, Eſſex—Mr. Maſſey, to the rectory of St. Cuthbert's, York—Mr. Taylor, to the rectory of Bath—Mr. Talbot, to the rectory of Stonor-Provoſt, in Dorſetſhire—Mr. Templeman, to the living of Hammoon, Dorſetſh.—Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Loddington, Northamptonſh.—Dr. Leigh, to the rectory of Huntſpill, Somerſetſh.—Mr. Camplin, to the vicarages of Olveſton and Elberton, Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Lee, to the rectory of Gooderſton, Norfolk—Mr. Hawkins, to the vicarage of Dackington, Wilts—Mr. Loftie, to the vicarage of St. Dunſtan's, Canterbury—Mr. Gibſon, to the vicarage of Brathlington, Yorkſhire—Mr. Carr, to the living of St. Martin's

Martin's, Ludgate, London—Mr. Yates, to the vicarage of Wendesby, Lincolnshire—Mr. Miller, to the vicarage of Almonebury, Kent—Mr. Jarvis, to the vicarage of Bethington, Norfolk—Mr. Cramer, to the perpetual cure of Heytesbury, Wilts.

B—NKR—PTS.

WILLIAM Tiffin, of Swaffham, grocer.
Job Curteton Margetts, of Warwick, Tanner.
Thomas Jorden and Walter Jorden, of Cardiff, ironmasters and copartners.
Stuart Beard, of Devereux court, merchant.
William Paine, of St. Mary le Bonne, brickmaker.
Isaac Scott, of Thames-street, dry-salter.
James Grant, late of East-Smithfield, victualler.
John Barrow, of Northwich, merchant.
George Webber, of Exeter, tinplate-worker and merchant.
John Wilson, of Cowbridge, sadler.
Redmond Keating, of Portsmouth, victualler.
John Kempster, of Edgeware, carrier and higler.
John Thomson, of Prescot-street, victualler.
Elizabeth Blackwell, of Spring-gardens, milliner and child's coat maker.
Catherine Sayer, of Arundel-street, Taylor.
John Kelsall, of Liverpoole, brickmaker.
Jonathan Nash, of Bristol, hooper and merchant.
James Allan, of Westminster, wine merchant.
Ann Scott and Isaac Scott, of Cousen-lane, merchants, dry-salters, and copartners.
Francis Warren, of Camomile-street, merchant.
James Crisp, of Camomile-street, merchant.
John Hollingworth, of Liverpoole, merchant.
Rowland Morris, of Worcester, grocer.
Robert Atkins and Thomas Lyne, of Bristol, mercers, linnen drapers, and partners.
Richard Holloway, of Isleworth, Brewer.
Samuel Swift, of Southwark, Hopfactor.
Francis Evatt, of Compton-street, upholder.
Joseph Shepherd, of Alborn Wiltshire, brickmaker, hop-merchant, and factor.
Joseph Atkinson, of Thorn, dealer.
James Bonbonous, of Bristol, merchant.
Robert Atkins, of Bristol, mercer and linnen-draper.
William Filewood, of the Grange-road, Surry, dealer.
Robert Mitchell, of St. Catherine's, merchant.
Robert Hill, of Birmingham, leatherseller.
Edward Hammond, of Ashton-under-line Chapman.
George Kitson, of Wapping, ship-chandler.
William Kae, of Ampthill, Linen-draper.
Joseph Partridge, of London, jeweller.
William Collins, of Tower-street, Merchant.
Charles O'Hara, of Winslow in Bucks, linen draper.
John Inman, of Tower-hill, merchant.
Francis Duplan, of New-street, merchant.
William Rogers, of Bristol, cabinet-maker.
James Onions, of Birmingham, lapidary.
Thomas Melrose, of South-shields, Durham, master and mariner.
John Grant, of St. George Middlesex, Carpenter.
Robert Jopling, of Shadwell, Ropemaker.
Thomas Atkins, of Wendover, lace merchant.
William Hillyard, of Wolverhampton, ironmonger.
George Robinson, of Chertsey, innholder.
James Amson, of the Strand, Chinaman.
Robert Holloway, of Bread-street-hill, merchant.
John Waller, of St. John street, Oxford-road, carpenter.
Catharine Mills, of Manchester, carrier.
Daniel Goatley, of Savage gardens, merchant.
Robert Brailsford, of Friday-street, haberdasher.
John Grammar, of St. Margaret's Westminster, hoser.
John Larking, of Hadlow in Kent, timber merchant.
Philip Constable, of Great St. Helen's, woollen-draper.
Christopher Owston, of North Shields, shipwright.
John Lord, of Rochdale in Lancashire, woollen-cloth-maker.
Robert Wright, of Dagenham, victualler.
John Crompton, of Halefworth, shop-keeper.
John Allen, of Shoreditch, linnen draper.
Bowman Brown, of Bishopsgate-street, coal merchant.
Edward Thompson, of Canterbury, grocer.
William Elliott, of Sevenoaks, innholder.
George Davy, of Fordton in the parish of Crediton in Devonshire, fuller and merchant.
William Jefferson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in brandy and rum.
Francis Mandeville, of Conisborough, in Yorkshire, dealer in brick, tyle, and lime.
Joseph Tenagho Van Griefenberg, of Queen-street, Soho, druggist and apothecary.
Henry Sims, of Ash in Surry, dealer.
John Austin, of James-street, upholsterer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MOSCOW, May, 14. The Empress being now upon a progress through some part of her extensive dominions, most of the foreign ministers are gone to Jeroslaw on the Wolga, where the Empress proposes to stop for two or three days, and where Count Ivan Czernichew is to take leave of her Imperial Majesty, previous to his setting out on his embassy to England, which will be the end of this month, or the beginning of June. From thence she proposes to proceed to Casan, and from thence to return to this city.

Stockholm, May 29. From a speech which was lately spoken by the chancellor Stockenstrom, on resigning the presidentship of the Royal Academy of Sciences, it appears, that the annual produce of the mines in Sweden amounts to 400,000 shipfonds, each weighing 400 French pounds; and that the number of workmen employed in them is 25,600, who are thereby enabled to maintain their wives and children.

Warsaw, June 6. The points that were proposed in the Senatus Consilium, held from the 25th to the end of last month, were, 1st, What was the opinion of the assembly concerning the acts passed in the confederacies of the Dissidents, and communicated to the King, as also to the counsellors in this present Senatus Consilium; and likewise touching the march of the Russian troops in this kingdom, and the declaration of the Empress. 2dly, In what manner the ambassador, expected from the Khan of the Tartars, should be received, conducted, and entertained. 3dly, Whether it would not be proper to collect the archives of the crown, and those of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, dispersed in different places in order to deposit them in a convenient place, assigning at the same time proper appointments to the persons that shall be charged with that business, 4thly, Whether, as the town-house of Lublin, where the court of justice sits, is greatly decayed, necessity does not require that a certain sum should be appropriated for the rebuilding it.

Warsaw, June 16. The twenty-four different confederacies, lately formed in Lithuania, united the second of this month at Wilna, and elected M. Brzostowski, staroste of Bystrzyc, marshal of that general confederacy; by whom Prince Charles de Radzivil is declared absolved, and re-established in his liberty, estates, and honours.

They

They write from Wilna in Lithuania, that Prince Charles de Radzivil had made his public entry there; when he was received with great marks of joy by the nobleſſe, clergy, and citizens; and public entertainments were given in honour of him: The day after his entry, he gratified each of the officers of the detachment of Ruſſian troops, who eſcorted him, with a gold watch, and ordered wine and beer to be diſtributed among the ſoldiers. He retook poſſeſſion of his eſtates without the leaſt oppoſition.

Hague, July 9. This morning the count de Marſay, one of the chamberlains of the prince ſtadtholder, delivered to the preſident of the week, a letter from the prince, by which his ſerene highneſs informs their high mightineſſes that his marriage with the princeſs Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina of Pruſſia was concluded on, with the conſent and agreement of the king, and of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Pruſſia.

Their high mightineſſes immediately returned an anſwer by a letter of felicitation on this event, deputed two members of their aſſembly to acquaint his excellency the ambaſſador from Great Britain therewith, and alſo ſent their agent to notify the ſame to all the foreign miniſters.

Bruſſels, June 27. An edict of the Empreſs queen has juſt made its appearance here, prohibiting the admiſſion into this country of any of the Jeſuits expelled from Spain, or exiled from France; it matters not whether they are ſubjects, by birth, of her Imperial Majeſty, or whether or not they wear the habit of their order.

Paris, June 9. We have juſt received advice, that the parliament of Rennes hath written a very affecting letter to the king, beſeeching his majeſty that he will be pleaſed to recall the members of that body who are exiled, and deprived of their employments, and thereby reſtore that ſovereign court to its former footing.

Paris, June 26. The following is the anſwer made by the count de Saint Florentin, to the laſt letter of the parliament of Britanny:

"I have laid, gentlemen, before the king, your letter of the 22d of laſt month. His majeſty diſapproves not of your intereſting yourſelves in behalf of thoſe who were formerly your fellow-members; but he would not have you ignorant that any new ſteps which you may take in their favour, will be very diſagreeable to him, on account of the firm reſolution he continues in (and which he has declared ſeveral times before) of maintaining, with the greateſt exactneſs, the diſpoſitions of the edict of November 1765. He is averſe from reuniting the univerſality of the antient members of the parliament of Britanny; and nothing is capable of making him alter his determination in this reſpect. Such is the anſwer which his majeſty has commanded me to make to you on his part, aſſuring you of the real ſatisfaction he feels on account of your zeal and ſervice."

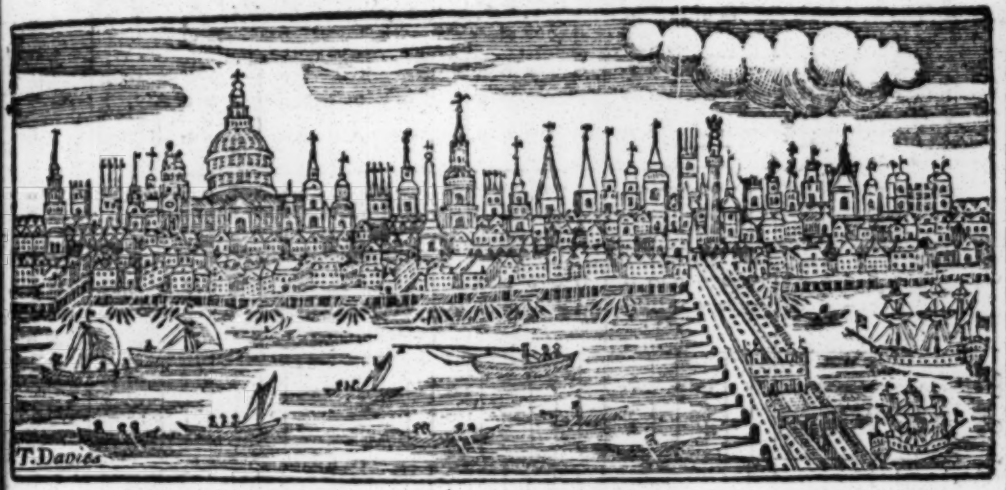
From Liſbon we hear, that the French conſul there has received ſome diſpatches from the king his maſter, addreſſed to his Portugueſe majeſty, and accompanied with ſome preſents for the prince of whom the princeſs of Brazil was lately delivered, and for other perſons. The prince's preſent is a cockade ſet with brilliants, the button in the form of a roſe. Don Juan de Braganza, high admiral, has received the king of France's picture ſet with diamonds: the prince's governeſs a pair of ear-rings with a gold box: the patriarch a diamond croſs: and the nurſe a gold ſnuff-box.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 4, ſays, "The council of Caſtille have iſſued a public ordonnance of the king's, dated the 23d of May laſt, by which his majeſty enjoins all perſons who teach in the univerſities, colleges, ſeminaries, and communities of this kingdom, to take oath, at entering upon the exerciſe of their employments, that they will teach and cauſe to be obſerved the doctrine contained in the 15th ſeſſion of the council of Conſtance, which condemns the pernicious error of thoſe who propagate dangerous maxims of Regicide and Tyrannicide, found in ſo many works, and which his Catholick Majeſty wiſhes to root out entirely, as deſtructive to the ſtate, and the public tranquility, as well as to the authority of the power lawfully eſtabliſhed.

Genoa, July 4. They write from Madrid, that a treaty is negotiating with Ruſſia, and another with ſome of the German princes, for allowing a number of their ſubjects to ſettle, with their families, in Spain, in order to cultivate a barren track of ground, called Serra Molenos. They are to be allowed the expences of their journey, and on their arrival in the Spaniſh territories, are to receive the king's pay, and be provided with neceſſaries for a year. They are alſo to be furniſhed with materials for building, and tools for huſbandry: but after the expiration of the abovementioned term, they are to maintain themſelves with the produce or revenue of their reſpective lands, which will be granted to them as their full property, beſides an exemption from all taxes for ten years to come.

*** *We acknowledge the receipt of many valuable pieces from our correſpondents, moſt of which will be inſerted in due time, and the ſecond Converſation on the* Confeſſional, *in our next. We ſhall then alſo acknowledge, at large, the hints of ſeveral friends, and aſſign the reaſons for ſome temporary omiſſions. We ſhall likewiſe give reaſons for rejecting ſeveral pieces for ſix months paſt.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* AUGUST, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4. per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather London
28	146	251			Shut	88	87 ⅛			101 ⅛		103 ⅝	3 0		12 3 0	S. W.	fine
29	146	251 ½		87 ⅛		88	87 ⅛			101 ⅛		100 ⅞	3 0	26 ⅞	12 4 6	S. W.	fine
30	146	251		87	86 ⅜	88	87 ⅛	93 ⅛		101 ¼	100 ⅝	100 ⅞	1 0		12 5 0	S. W.	fine
31	146	251 ½		87	86 ⅜	88	87 ⅛			101 ¼	100 ⅝	100 ⅞	2 0		12 7 0	S. W.	rain
1		252 ½	103 ¼		86 ¼	88	87 ⅛			101 ⅜	100 ⅝	100 ⅞	3 0	26 ⅞	12 9 0	S. W.	rain
2	Sunday															S. W.	fine
3		253	103 ½	87 ⅛		88	87 ⅝		92 ⅛	101 ⅝			4 0		12 9 6	S. W.	fine
4		253 ½	102 ½	87 ¼	86 ⅜	88 ¼	87 ⅝	93 ⅝		101 ⅝	100 ⅞		4 0	26 ⅞	12 7 0	N. N.W.	fine
5		254 ½	102 ½	87 ⅛		88	87		92 ⅞	101 ⅝	101	101 ⅛	4 0	26 ⅞	12 7 6	S.	fine
6	145 ¼	255	102 ½		86 ⅜	88 ⅛	87 ⅝	93 ⅝	92 ⅞	102	101		4 0	26 ⅞	12 9 0	E. N. E.	fine
7		256	102 ¼	87 ⅜		88 ⅜	87 ⅞		92 ½	102 ¼	101		4 0	26 ⅞	12 8 0	E.	fine
8						88 ½	87 ⅞			102	101 ⅛	101 ¼	7 0	27	12 8 6	N. E.	fine
9	Sunday															S. W.	rain
10		258		87 ⅛		88 ⅝	87 ⅞		92 ⅝	101 ⅞			8 0		12 9 0	S. W.	fine
11	146 ¼	258 ½	102 ½	87 ⅝	87	88 ⅝	88 ¼	94		102 ⅛			8 0	26 ⅞	12 9 0	S. W.	fine
12	146 ⅛	258 ½			86 ⅝	88 ⅞	88 ⅛			102			10 0		12 8 6	S. W.	fine
13	147	2 9			87	88 ⅛	88 ⅛	94	92 ⅞	102 ⅛		101 ¼	8 0	2 ⅞	12 9 6	S. W.	fine
14	147 ¾	258 ½		83		89 ⅛	88 ⅜		92 ⅞	102 ⅛			8 0		12 9 6	S. W.	fine
15		258 ½			87 ¼	89 ¼	88 ⅜			102 ⅛	101 ⅜	101 ⅛	5 0	26 ⅞	12 9 6	W.	rain
16	Sunday															W.	rain
17	147 ½	259	103 ¼	88			88 ¼		92 ⅞	102 ⅝			5 0	26 ⅞	12 9 6	W.	rain
18	148	260 ½			86 ⅞	88 ⅞	88 ⅛	94		102 ⅝	101 ¼	101 ¼	3 0		12 9 6	W.	rain
19	147 ⅞	261 ½		87 ¼	87	88 ⅛	88		92 ⅞	102 ⅝	101 ¼	101 ¼	4 0	27	12 9 0	S. W.	rain
20	146 ½	261 ¼		87 ⅝	86 ½	88 ½	88 ⅞	93 ⅞		102 ⅝		101 ½	4 0		12 9 0	S. W.	mist.
21	146 ½	262 ¼		87 ¼	86 ⅛	88 ⅝	88		92 ⅝	102 ⅝	101 ¼	101 ⅛	4 0		12 8 6	S. W.	fine
22	146 ¼	262		87 ¼		88 ⅝	88 ⅛			102			4 0		12 9 0	S. W.	fine
23	Sunday															S.	fine
24	146 ¼	261			87	88 ⅛	88 ⅛			102 ⅝			3 0		12 9 0	S.	fair
25		249			87	88 ¼	88 ¼			102			3 0		12 9 0	N. W.	fair
26	148	2 7				88 ⅛	88 ⅛			102 ⅝			2 0		12 9 0	S. W.	fine
27	148 ¼	261 ½			87	88 ¼	88 ¼	94		102 ⅝			3 0		12 9 6		

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

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Barley 23s. 0d. to 27s.	29s. to 32s.	2s 3d to 3s. 6d	28s to 30s. 0d	29s to 00 9r	72s to 24	33s to 34 9	3s 0d to 3s 3d	0s 0d to 4s 0d	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
Oats 13s. 0d. to 15s.	20s to 22s.	2s 2d to 2s. 0d	21s to 22s	15s to 17	23s to 25	33s to 38 9	2s 4d to 3s 0d	0s 6d to 0s 0d	2s 0d to 2s 2d	Coals 24s. per chald.
Beans 23s. 0d. to 25s.	28s to 30s.	2s 2d to 2s. 6d	28s to 30s	28s to 30 0d	30s to 32	42s to 44 9	3s 4d to 3s 8d	0s 0d to 0s 0d	3s 0d to 3s 4d	

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Edinb. July 28, 1767.

YOU ſome time ago publiſhed in your uſeful Magazine * an account of Mr. Braidwood, writing-maſter in Edinburgh, his ſucceſs in teaching the deaf and dumb. I do not know if any diſcovery, yet made, deſerves the thanks and notice of the publick more than this. For, as will appear by the following account, thoſe who have the misfortune to be deaf, may now, not only be made acquainted with the great end and deſign of their being, and their concern in a future ſtate, but alſo may become very uſeful members of ſociety, be enabled to do buſineſs, to act, and judge for themſelves; and ſo relieve their parents and relations of a very great burden, both in point of concern in mind, and expence of eſtate. Mr. Braidwood's firſt pupil, a lad of ſeventeen, ſon to Alexander Sheriff, Eſq; of Cragleith, near Edinburgh, left Mr. B. ſome time ago (he is ſtudying the limner buſineſs) he reads any Engliſh book diſtinctly, and underſtands both the meaning and grammatical conſtruction of the Engliſh language thoroughly. He either compoſes, or makes an anſwer to a letter, equal, if not ſuperior, to moſt people of his age. He writes with elegance, is thoroughly maſter of arithmetic, book-keeping, and geography, &c. and converſes with eaſe. Mr. B. has ſeveral deaf pupils at preſent, who are all making moſt ſurprizing progreſs in their education. I ſhall only mention the following as a ſpecimen. A boy of nine, who has been eight months with him, reads any Engliſh book ſlowly, and pronounces diſtinctly, ſo that any one who hears him underſtands with eaſe what he ſays. He writes readily, can vary any verb, according to perſon, number, time, and mood, and can add a little. Two ladies, one of nine, and the other of ſeven (daughters of the Rev. Mr. Rogers at Shroton, near Blandford, Dorſetſhire) have been ſix weeks under his care; they can pronounce all the letters, and ſimple ſyllables, very diſtinctly. Miſs Medcalfe of twelve, daughter to Mr. James Medcalfe, at Church Stratton in Shropſhire, has been four weeks with him; ſhe can pronounce near as diſtinct as the Miſſes Rogers. They were all born deaf. Mr. B. thinks, from the experience he has had in teaching the deaf, he may (in the ſpace of about three years) undertake to teach any one (of tolerable genius) to ſpeak and read diſtinctly, to write readily, to perform the common rules of arithmetick, to underſtand the meaning, and the grammatical conſtruction of the Engliſh language (ſo as to be able to write an anſwer to, or compoſe a letter) and alſo to underſtand the common principles of morality and religion. Mr. B. has had pupils from twenty-five to ſeven years of age; he finds the younger the pupils are they pronounce the eaſier. He has likewiſe had conſiderable ſucceſs in correcting the defects of perſons who ſtutter, or have other impediments in their ſpeech.

The publick may depend upon the truth of the above account, but if any ſhould doubt of it, they will pleaſe to write to Dr. Robertſon, principal of the univerſity in Edinburgh, who will aſcertain it. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant, J. H.

P. S. Your giving this a place in your Magazine, will certainly do the publick a very great favour.

* *See our vol. for* 1766, *p.* 105.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR,

BEING out of employ, and hearing that your paragraph-maker is dead, I humbly offer myſelf a candidate to ſucceed him; flattering myſelf that I am every way qualified for that office; my anceſtors having been all to a man great politicans and newsmongers. The latter part of my father's days were ſpent in the Compter and Bethlehem; and even when there his whole thoughts and employ were dedicated to the public good. I mentioned my preſent project to a friend; he told me that I was mad; that you do not pay people to write your news; and that I was going the way my poor father went. "Poor creature's mad I think." If, Sir, I am ſo lucky as to ſucceed, it will make me very happy, being at this time in want of monies. It was not always ſo with me; for till lately I had a very pretty ſhop of buſineſs: I failed; I could not get my monies in. Do you know that I had near forty ſhillings owing me when I failed, which was more than would have paid my creditors? But to the purpoſe: underwritten is a ſpecimen of my abilities. If you approve of it, and will employ me, I promiſe you never to turn any thing out of my hands worſe. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

PETER SCRIBBLE.

P. S. If you can ſpare me ſo much as half-a-crown, without hurting yourſelf and family, I ſhall be very thankful for it, being really in want of monies. You may deduct it out of my firſt payment.

I'll call at your houſe on Sunday, that being the moſt convenient day for me at preſent as my affairs ſtand.

If you employ me, I muſt inſiſt on being allowed one of your devils to take you the news as faſt as I make it; my ſhoes and feet being bad, hinders me from running faſt. A devil's imp will do my buſineſs.

The grand national races do not begin till next ſpring: The jockies are to ſtart from moſt of the great towns in England, and ride to St. Stephen's poſt. As jockying is allowed, 'tis thought there will be excellent ſport, many thrown out of their *ſeats*, many diſtanced, and much money loſt.

The K—g's coats and badges will be row'd for ſoon. 'Tis hoped by all honeſt people that the *beſt ſculls* will come in firſt.

Laſt night was murdered, at a houſe of ill fame, by a ſet of female aſſaſſins, the reputation of many virtuous ladies. Pray ſtop their mouths.

As the juſtices and Pariſh officers in and about this metropolis (for reaſons beſt known to themſelves) do not chuſe to inſert the names of the unjuſt bakers, in order that they might be branded with infamy, a petition is to be laid before the next parliament, craving leave to erect, at the public coſt, a pillory in each ſtreet wherein a baker lives; and upon conviction each baker to be put thereon, and inſtead of rotten eggs, to be pelted with his own light bread. The bread when broke to be given to the poor. Note, only halfpenny roles to be thrown at them for the firſt offence.

Yeſterday morning two *dead men* were carried in a baker's baſket to a public houſe, and there *cut up*.

Laſt night were interred the laſt remains of Engliſh hoſpitality; charity, benevolence, virtue, honour, honeſty, and chaſtity, who ſupported the pall, where puſhed into the grave, and covered over likewiſe.

To be lett, and entered on immediately, on leaſes for life, many of them in good repair, ſome thouſands of young unmarried women: They are to be viewed every evening till they are lett at the following places, viz. Vauxhall, Mary-le-bon, Sadler's Wells, Park, &c.

Laſt night were taken up by the watch, and carried to the round-houſe nineteen full pots of ſtrong beer. They were all diſcharged and let out again before the juſtice was up.

As proviſions ſtill remain dear, we hear the city is going to fit out, at their own expence, for the public good, a large fleet of ſhips to bring home belly timber, vulgarly called turtle. Rare news for Old England!

This morning about ten o'clock was hanged, purſuant to it's ſentence, a fine fat haunch of veniſon. It is to hang a fortnight, and then to be eaten by the overſeers of — Pariſh for the benefit of the poor.

A foreigner is taken up for raviſhing a lady of diſtinction with his fiddle-

ſtick

ſtick. His trial comes on next concert night.

To be diſpoſed of, to the beſt bidder, warranted ſound wind and limb, riſing ſixteen, carries her head in the right place, has all her paces, is in a good condition, and able to carry any weight, a fine brown girl. The reaſon her preſent owner parts with her is, that he is going to be married, and has no further occaſion for her.

Yeſterday Bob Pilfer * was chriſtened in the pariſh horſepond. There was a great number of the mobility aſſiſted at the ceremony.

To all foreigners and others.——This is to give notice, that the Engliſh vulgar tongue is taught at Billingſgate, by a company of qualified fiſhwomen, upon very reaſonable terms.

This morning was married at St. Giles's Church, James Tripe, Eſq; Carcaſe Butcher, to Miſs Biddy Treakle, only daughter and heireſs of the late Timothy Treakle, Eſq; Gingerbread-Baker. After the ceremony was over, the new-married couple ſet out for their country ſeat at *Marrow-Bone*.

This morning young man and young woman made away with themſelves in St. Clement's church. The young woman was driven to it by her own father's perſuaſion; and a clergyman was obſerved to be very buſy in tying the nooſe hard. A reverend officiate at the Savoy chapel was tranſported ſome years ago for a ſimilar practice.

Laſt night was ſafely delivered of Twins, the celebrated Mrs. Evans, a favourite cat of Lady Love-Puppy's, to the great joy of her ladyſhip.

Eloped at two this morning, from her Nephew and Guardian, Miſs Charlotte Manlove, Spinſter, aged 74, along with Mr. Sampſon Thickſet, aged 18. 'Tis ſuppoſed they are gone to Scotland. Any one that will ſtop the parties on this ſide matrimony, and delivers the young lady up to her nephew, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

On Sunday laſt a young lady, at the court end of the town, loſt every thing ſhe had to ſtake, but her honour, at cards.

Laſt night a gentleman's houſe was robbed (by one who had the appearance of a gentleman) and the following goods ſtole out of it, viz. a young lady aged 16, a lap-dog, a monkey, a ſquirrel, a dormouſe, a Frenchwoman, a parrot, two large trunks of wearing apparel, a ſmall cabinet full of jewels, watches, rings, and female trinkets, a drawer full of pomatum, powder, combs, patches, paint, lip-ſalve, tooth-powder and bruſhes, a pound of pins, and one needle without an eye. The gentleman dropt, in his haſte the following things: The Frenchwoman, lap-dog, dormouſe, parrot, monkey, ſquirrel, and the drawers of combuſtibles. Stop thief.

Juſt imported from Holland, 1000 barrels of cruelty, craft, ſubtilty, and diſſimulation; and one ſmall barrel of Dutch honeſty.

From Italy, a large cargo of fidlers, dancers and eunuchs.

From Spain, many bladders full of pride.

From Portugal, 1800 cheſts of ingratitude.

Exported to France, within this month 1115 live ſheep, and 2000 Cwt. of Engliſh wool.

Imported from thence, 900 perukemakers, milliners, mantua-makers, valets, cooks, preceptors, dancing-maſters and jeſuits.

An Account of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, *a Tragedy, performed at the Theatre Royal in the* Haymarket.

PERSONS.

Saliſbury,	*Mr. Barry.*
Lord William,	*Miſs Palmer.*
Raymond,	*Mr. Thomas Barry.*
Grey,	*Mr. Sowdon.*
Le Roche,	*Mr. Gardner.*
Morton,	*Mr. Palmer.*
Ardolph,	*Mr. Banniſter.*
Knights, *Mr. Keen,*	*Mr. Smith, &c.*
Peaſant,	*Mr. Strange.*
Eleanor,	*Mrs. Burden.*
The Counteſs,	*Mrs. Dancer.*

THE ſtory of this tragedy is taken with much exactneſs from Leland's Longſword, Earl of Saliſbury, and Mr. Hartſon, the author, begins at the period where the earl is univerſally believed to have periſhed in a ſhipwreck, on the coaſt of France. At this era, thoſe who remember the romance of Long-ſword, muſt recollect

* *A deſcendant in the* right line *from the famous* inde-pendant *Tyburn Jack.*

ject that Raymond, nephew to the king's favourite, pays his addreſſes to the widowed counteſs, and by the advice of Grey, an artful villain, his principal confidant, not only confines the unhappy lady in her own caſtle, but even threatens to uſe force, in caſe ſhe refuſes to comply with his ſolicitations. The counteſs, however, rejects his ſuit, and deſpiſes his threats, both from a generous indignation at his conduct, and a deſpairing hope that the rumour, relative to her huſband's death, may be falſe. But two pilgrims arriving from France, and requeſting the hoſpitality of Raymond's roof for a ſingle night (we call the counteſs's caſtle his, becauſe he ruled it abſolutely) they inform him circumſtantially of Saliſbury's melancholy fate, and he believing the certainty of it would have ſome influence on the counteſs that might be favourable to himſelf, permits one of them to ſee her in private, who proves to be the very Saliſbury whom ſhe had ſo long and ſo deeply lamented as loſt. After mutual tranſports had ſubſided, Saliſbury tells his lady, that hearing ſhe had encouraged Raymond's addreſſes, he had put on the diſguiſe of a pilgrim, and, together with his friend Le Roche was come to have a perſonal knowledge of her conduct; that he was tranſported at the convincing proof ſhe had given him of her fidelity, and that Ardolph, with a choſen band of knights, would attack the caſtle and ſet her free from Raymond's power by the next morning.

Grey, in the mean time, ſuſpecting ſomething from the ſuppoſed pilgrim's long interview with the counteſs, as well as from other circumſtances, and being himſelf promiſed great rewards if he could bring Raymond's marriage with her to bear, works upon his maſter's temper ſo ſucceſsfully, that Lady Saliſbury is upon the point of being dragged to the altar by force, when her huſband hearing her cries, enters to her aſſiſtance, and after ſome animated altercations with Raymond, who has ordered him to be thrown into priſon, pronounces that he is Saliſbury. Raymond and his knights, nay, the villain Grey, are terrified at this information; but the latter recovering from his ſurprize, immediately exerts his cunning, and whiſpering Raymond not to believe the identity of Saliſbury, the earl is torn from the counteſs and loaded with chains.

Raymond, however, who is naturally juſt and benevolent, though led away by the vehemence of his paſſion and the advice of his infamous counſellor, feels greatly for the diſtreſs of the counteſs and her lord, the former being actually frantic with her wrongs; and the latter almoſt diſtracted with the diſgrace he has ſuffered, and his fears of the leaſt violence being uſed with his lady: Grey ſees the conflict of his maſter, and dreading his return to virtue, employs Morton, a knight of Raymond's, to murder the unfortunate Saliſbury in his ſleep; Morton, who had previouſly wound himſelf in the earls confidence, undertakes the taſk, and comes out to Grey ſeemingly full of horror, as if he had juſt perpetrated the crime; but Grey pretends an abhorrence of the action, and is the firſt to call out for aſſiſtance to apprehend him. Raymond now enters with two ſwords, and having heard the charge againſt Morton, is juſt preparing to kill him, when the ſuppoſed aſſaſſin acquaints him Lord Saliſbury is alive, and that he had deceived Grey with a forged tale of the murder. Raymond, overjoyed, calls Saliſbury in, and taking off the fetters from the earl, which he ſays have been a diſgrace to himſelf, offers Saliſbury a ſword, and deſires him to take his revenge. Saliſbury is ſtruck with the unexpected nobleneſs of the action, but they fight, and Raymond is diſarmed; Saliſbury gives him his ſword again, and the generous youth, unable to bear the ſenſe of his miſconduct, plunges it into his own heart, and falls dead at the earl's feet.

Ardolph by this time poſſeſſes the caſtle with his knights; but the counteſs and Lord William are carried off by Grey; and Saliſbury, in the very moment he thought himſelf the happieſt of mankind, is again plunged into the deepeſt diſtreſs: his friend Le Roche, however, who had eſcaped, and obtained a band of knights from Ardolph, meets Grey, kills him, and reſcues the counteſs and her ſon, who come in ſafe, to the unſpeakable joy of the earl; and the piece concludes with the moſt lively acknowledgments to the Deity, for the gracious deli-

very

very he has afforded Salisbury and his family.

PROLOGUE,

Written by the Author of Love in a Village, *And spoken by Mr.* Weston, *in the Character of a Teague.*

MY jewels, I'm come to spake in the behalf; [laugh.
Hoot—devil burn you all, you makes me
Upo' my soul now I don't take it well in you:
Arra, be easy, till I'm after telling you.
Smit with the love of glory and of pelf,
To night, a bard from Dublin its ownselfe,
Has brought a play here for your approbation,
A very pretty thing by my salvation
If you'll trust Irish evidence I mean.
I can't the story well explain;
But its about a countess and an earl:
The countess is a mighty honest girl;
But there's a villain, with a damn'd cramp name
Makes such proposals—'tis a burning shame.
Another too—a knight—bekeys as why—
But hold you know, you'll see it by and by,
And then 'tis time enough to tell the plot,
O, but that's true, I'd like to have forgot
The dresses—'Pon my conscience in my days
I never saw their peer, they're all a blaze,
Then there's a child, the sweetest little rogue
Only excuse a trifling spice of brogue.
He'll make you cry your eyes out, I'll be bound—
'Tis Ireland is the true poetic ground.
The muses—Phœbus—heath'nish cant I loath!
What's Mount Parnassus to the hill of Howth?
Or all the scenes each fooliish poet paints—
O bub bub boo! give me the Isle of Saints.
Turn up your noses—cavil—now and carp—
Musha, I'm sure our emblem is the harp.
But stop, the bell rings.—Fait they'll soon begin;
'Tis time for me to be a going in.
I take my lave then—but dear craters mind—
Pray to our Irish poetry be kind:
'Tis a new manufacture in effect—
And your's my fowls t'encourage and protect;
No critic custom then exacted be,
Pass it like Irish linen, duty free.

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mrs. Dancer.

THIS virgin author's such a blushing rogue—
What! no gay, lively, laughing epilogue!
"Madam, (says he, and look'd so wise) in Greece"—
(Greece; that's their cant) "no jesting clos'd the piece.
Play, epilogue and all were grave and solemn"—
Then, Sir, the town were fools that did not mawl 'em,
No—let your heroine, in this laughing age,
Come thus (as Bayes says) souse upon the stage;
Then with a jaunty air, half smile, half grin,
Curtsey quite round the boxes, and begin.
A spark from court, and no one to detect him!
A pretty fellow too, and yet reject him!—
Now, Ladies, let me die but it was silly——
You'll not approve such horrid prudery—will ye?
I shou'd have bless'd the occasion and receiv'd him!
He should have kneel'd and vow'd, and I—believ'd him;
Laugh'd, danc'd and sported it till spouse came over,
Then kiss'd my dear—while Betty hid my lover.
But here again our poet checks my flight,
"Nay, Madam, you mistake the matter quite.
My heroine liv'd in ancient, honest times;
Cards were unknown, and gallantries were crimes"—
'Psha! what if females then were seldom rovers?
Husbands—(aye, there's the cause) were warm as lovers.
Their warlike days indeed were spent in killing;
But then, at night—no turtles were so billing.
Well—tho' he gives me no smart things to say,
I wish this begging face may save his play:
The thing may mend, and learn to please you better—
Do then—nay, pray you, shew him some good nature.

A succinct Account of Faringdon Within, *and* Castle-Baynard Wards, *with an accurate* Plan *of those Wards.*

FARINGDON wards, Within and Without, were formerly one ward, and the alderman was not elective but hereditary, taking its name from the Farendons, a family to whom they belonged; of whom Nicholas, a goldsmith, was four times mayor. This ward is said to be *within*, as lying within the walls of the city, the other ward being *without*. It is bounded on the east by Cheap ward and Castle-Baynard ward; on the north by Aldersgate ward, Cripplegate ward, and St. Martin's le Grand; on the west by Faringdon Without, and on the south by Castle-Baynard ward, and the river

river Thames. Its many ſtreets, lanes, and courts, are ſo fully particularized in the plan, that we need not recapitulate them here, and therefore ſhall juſt mention the churches and principal buildings in the ward, viz. The king's printing houſe, apothecaries hall, and the Scotch-hall in Black Friars, Stationers Hall, in Ludgate ſtreet, Embroiderer's Hall, in Gutter-lane, Butchers Hall, in Butcherhall-lane; Sadlers Hall, Cheapſide; the College of Phyſicians, in Warwick-lane; St. Paul's School, in St. Paul's Church-yard; Chriſt's and St. Bartholomew's hoſpitals; the Chapter-houſe, in St. Paul's Church-yard; the Goal of Newgate. The antient hiſtory and antiquities of this ward, are matters of ſome curioſity, but would take up too much room to be inſiſted upon here.

There are in this ward, beſides the cathedral of St. Paul's, the following pariſh churches: St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane; Chriſt-Church in Newgate-ſtreet; St. Auguſtine's; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Matthew's, Friday-ſtreet; St. Anne's, Black-Friars; The pariſhes of St. Peter's Cheap, St. Faith's, and St. Michael's Quern. 1. St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane, is a rectory, in the patronage of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, being one of their thirteen peculiars in London, and the church being damaged by the fire of 1666, was repaired; but wholly rebuilt in 1694, and St. Michael Quern united thereto. Worth to the rector, about 120l. *per annum.* Veſtry general; two churchwardens; 132 houſes; augmentation to the pariſh of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, 5l. *per annum.* 2. Chriſt-Church, Newgate-ſtreet, is a vicarage, or impropriation, and the right of advowſon is in the governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital: The church being conſumed in the great fire of London, only the choir has been rebuilt, and is the place of public worſhip not only for this, but the pariſh of St. Leonard, Foſter-lane. Worth to the vicar about 180l. *per annum.* Veſtry, all who have fined for, or ſerved offices; two churchwardens; 354 houſes; augmentation to St. Giles's, Cripplegate, 4l. *per annum.* 3. St. Auguſtine's is a rectory, and the church ſituated at the north-weſt corner of Watling-ſtreet, the advowſon being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church was conſumed in 1666, and finely rebuilt, and the pariſh of St. Faith united to it. Worth to the rector about 180l. *per annum.* Veſtry general; two churchwardens; ninety houſes; augmentation to the pariſh of St. Bride's 2l. *per annum.* 4. St. Martin's Ludgate is a rectory, the advowſon whereof is in the biſhop of London. The church was conſumed in 1666, and ſince elegantly rebuilt. Worth to the vicar about 170l. *per annum.* Veſtry in chuſing pariſh officers general, in making rates ſelect; two churchwardens; 188 houſes; augmentation to St. Botolph's, Alderſgate, 5l. *per ann.* 5. St. Matthew's, Friday-ſtreet, is a rectory, in the advowſon of the biſhop of London; the church being deſtroyed in the beforementioned dreadful fire was handſomely rebuilt, and the pariſh of St. Peter, Cheap, united thereto, Worth to the rector about 120l. *per annum.* Veſtry general; two churchwardens; forty-eight houſes and a half; augmentation to St. Andrew Wardrobe 7l. *per annum.* 6. St. Anne's, Black-friars, is a curacy, or donative, in the gift of the pariſhioners. The veſtry is general; two churchwardens; two overſeers of the poor; 393 houſes.

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, ſixteen common-council-men, ſeventeen conſtables, eighteen ſcavengers, eighteen ward-mote inqueſt-men, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteenth in London, at 50l. and in the Exchequer, at 53l. 6s. 8d. The jury returned by the inqueſt of this ward are to ſerve in the ſeveral courts in Guildhall, in September. There are to watch in the ward, every night one conſtable, a beadle, and forty watchmen.

The preſent alderman is William Bridgen, Eſq; John Paterſon, Eſq; deputy; Meſſ. William Jones, Thomas Woodroffe, David Buſſar, John Newcombe, John Clements, Chriſtopher Holyland, Edward Bridgen; Henry Woodfall, and John Rivington, Eqrs; Meſſ. Edw. Say, Maurice Griffith, Charles Clavey, Joſeph Sclater, John Cumberlege, Benj. Hamnett, and Daniel Pinder, common-council-men.

[*Caſtle-Baynard Ward in our next.*]

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from our laſt, p.* 333.

THIS account of our laws and regulations, relating to the importation and exportation of corn, I thought neceſſary upon the preſent occaſion, as it ſeems not to have been properly attended to by ſome of thoſe who have written upon this ſubject; and from this account, I believe, it will appear, that our laws made ſince the reſtoration for preventing the importation, and for encouraging, as well as permitting, the exportation of corn, proceeded from too great a jealouſy of the power of the crown, from not duly conſidering the fundamental principles of trade and commerce, and from a too partial regard to the immediate intereſt of our landholders; therefore a thorough reformation of all thoſe laws, and a new and general regulation, with reſpect to the importation and exportation of corn, ſeems now to be abſolutely neceſſary, and was, I ſuppoſe, what our parliament had under conſideration in this ſeſſion; for though the houſe had on the 22d of January adjourned, without appointing a new day for reſolving itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the price of corn, by which they had dropped that committee, notwithſtanding their having juſt before ordered an inſtruction to it *, yet this was not done with deſign to drop the affair, but I ſuppoſe, becauſe they could not properly in that committee take that act under their conſideration, therefore that committee was thus dropped, and next day, upon a motion made by ſir Joſeph Mawbey, it was ordered, that a committee be appointed, to conſider of the ſtate of the corn trade of this kingdom, and the ſeveral laws relating thereto. A committee was accordingly appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and all who came were to have voices; and on the 29th of January it was ordered, that the chief magiſtrate, or clerk of the market, of the ſeveral cities and county towns of England and Wales do forthwith tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, accounts of the prices of corn, in ſuch cities and towns reſpectively, as the ſame ſtood in the month of December laſt, and in this preſent month of January; diſtinguiſhing the proportion of the meaſure uſed in ſuch cities and towns to the ſtandard meaſure. February the 5th it was ordered, that the clerks of the market at Oxford, Cambridge, Wincheſter, and Windſor, do forthwith tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, on account of the beſt prices of wheat and malt in the ſaid markets, on the market days next preceding Lady-day and Michaelmas in each year, from the year 1760 to the preſent time. On the 14th there was preſented to the houſe an account of the quantity of the different ſpecies of corn exported from England, with the bounty paid thereon from Chriſtmas 1764 to Chriſtmas 1765, which account was referred to the ſaid committee. On the 26th Mr. Speaker acquainted the houſe, that their clerk had received ſeveral returns to their ſaid order of the 29th of laſt month; which were then upon the table; and they were ordered to be referred to the ſaid committee. On the 9th of April, Mr. Speaker acquainted the houſe, that their clerk had received the returns to their ſaid order of the 5th of February; which were then upon the table; and they were alſo ordered to be referred to the ſaid committee. And on the 25th, Sir Joſeph Mawbey reported from the ſaid committee, that they had conſidered the ſtate of the corn trade of this kingdom, and the ſeveral laws relating thereto, and had directed him to report their proceedings; which report he read in his place, and after being read at the table, it was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, for the Tueſday following; but this order was from day to day put off until the 20th of May, and the houſe being then adjourned for the Whitſun holi-

* *See before, p.* 271.

days, this important affair was entirely dropped for this ſeſſion, although in the act they had paſſed for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was no clauſe for enabling his majeſty, during the receſs, to continue the prohibition.

For this reaſon, as there was no prorogation until the 6th of June; and as the prohibition was to expire on the 26th of Auguſt, I am ſurpriſed that ſome of our miniſters did not move for leave to bring in a ſhort bill for enabling his majeſty to continue the prohibition for ſix months longer, if he ſhould think it neceſſary; for they could not ſurely ſuppoſe, that the old prerogative of the crown was ſtill exiſting. I know that ſome people who have not duly conſidered the aforeſaid act 12 Char. II. chap. 4. pretend that as the king is not ſuppoſed to be affected by any act of parliament, unleſs he be expreſsly named, ſo no prerogative of the crown can be affected by the general words of an act of parliament, unleſs it be expreſsly mentioned and reſtrained or regulated. But this objection cannot lie againſt the ſaid act of the 12th of king Charles II. ch. 4. for by that act a general liberty is granted to export corn, gunpowder, and ſeveral other commodities, when their prices do not exceed the rates therein mentioned, but by the next following clauſe there is an expreſs exception as to gunpowder, the exportation of which his majeſty is thereby impowered to prohibit by proclamation, at any time when he ſhall ſee cauſe, and for ſuch time as ſhall be therein expreſſed, and it is a general rule in law, that *exceptio firmat regulam in caſibus non exceptis*. Therefore thoſe who were then our miniſters muſt allow, that they were guilty either of an error in judgment, or of a very great neglect of that truſt repoſed in them by his majeſty; and I will ſay, that if, according to our preſent conſtitution, it be criminal in any miniſter to adviſe his majeſty to prohibit the exportation of corn, when there is reaſon to apprehend, that by a preſent exportation a future famine may be occaſioned, either our old conſtitution muſt be in part reſtored, or no future ſeſſion of parliament ought ever to be concluded, before having an act paſſed for empowering his majeſty, during the receſs of parliament, to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of corn by proclamation; for before harveſt no human wiſdom can with certainty foretel how the crop upon the ground may anſwer; or what foreign demand there may be for exportation, and the great exportation will always be before the uſual time of our parliament's meeting, eſpecially when there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that as ſoon as it does meet it will prohibit the exportation.

Which ſide of this alternative we ought to chuſe I ſhall not pretend to determine; but one of them we muſt chuſe, otherwiſe a famine muſt be brought upon the induſtrious poor of this country, as often as the poor of any country in Europe are involved in ſuch a calamity. I ſay a famine, becauſe in any country it is a famine, when the price of bread is raiſed ſo high that a labouring man cannot ſupport his family by the uſual price of his labour; and the famine will be now the more intolerable in this country, as the high bounty upon the exportation of wheat and barley or malt, has made us convert our lands to the producing of theſe two neceſſaries ſo much, that we have raiſed the price of every other neceſſary of life, much above what it was when that bounty was firſt granted.

This, I ſay, muſt neceſſarily be the conſequence of our not chuſing either ſide of the alternative; for let the immediate crop of corn be never ſo ſcanty, let the exportation preſently after harveſt be never ſo exceſſive, few miniſters will dare to adviſe their ſovereign to prohibit the exportation by proclamation, when they know that they may be proſecuted, and all their under agents ruined, for adviſing and obeying that proclamation, unleſs they can prove to the ſatisfaction of the next ſeſſion of parliament, that there was good reaſon for apprehending a famine if ſuch a proclamation had not been publiſhed, which is a ſort of proof that in all caſes is extremely difficult, when the misfortune was by any means prevented before it began to be felt; ſo that we can never expect a prohibition by proclamation, until after our induſtrious poor have been reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, if the preceding ſeſſion of parliament had been by neglect or miſtake

miſtake, as it was in this ſeſſion, concluded, before an act had been paſſed for authorizing ſuch a prohibition.

If to avoid the annual trouble of paſſing ſuch an act, and to prevent the danger of its being at any time neglected, we ſhould chuſe the other ſide of this alternative, and reſolve to reſtore the old conſtitution, it is hoped that care will be taken to reſtore it only in ſo far as relates to a general embargo upon the exportation of corn; for a particular embargo, that is to ſay, a prohibition of the exportation of corn by proclamation from any one county; or from one or more particular ports, ought never to be allowed, becauſe it may be made a job of by miniſters, and was, I believe, the cauſe of the prerogative's being at laſt quite aboliſhed by the ſaid act 22 Charles II. chap. 13. And as to that of allowing a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, of wheat for example, when it ſells at or under 48 s. *per* quarter, it is ſurpriſing how it could ever be thought of, and much more ſurpriſing how it could have been ſo long continued, in ſuch a country as this, which depends ſo much upon trade and manufactures, and where the remote and permanent intereſt, even of our landholders themſelves, depends ſo much upon our trade and manufactures. Can any man think, that we could have ſo many populous cities, towns, and villages, if we had no manufactures, but only for our own conſumption? Can any man dream, that our lands would let at ſuch high rents, or produce ſo much either of corn or graſs, ſhould moſt of thoſe cities, towns and villages become deſolate? Can we find a foreign, or even an ultramarine market for any of our home manufactures, unleſs we can ſell them as cheap as they can be had from any other country?

If our landholders conſider this, they will ſacrifice every little ſelfiſh view of preſent intereſt, to the permanent intereſt of their country and their poſterity; and if they do, they will agree, that no exportation of corn ought to be allowed after our wheat comes to ſell here at home for more than 32 s. *per* quarter; and that if any bounty be ever allowed, it ought to be only when our beſt wheat is ſold here at home for 24 s. *per* quarter or under. Theſe prices I have mentioned only by way of example, becauſe it has been ſaid by a very ſenſible writer upon this ſubject, that the wheat of Sicily, which is better than Britiſh, is generally ſold for about 30 s. *per* quarter; and that the Poliſh wheat, which is not quite ſo good as Britiſh, is generally ſold for about 24 s. *per* quarter, to thoſe who purchaſe it for exportation: but if any new law for regulating the corn trade, and for determining when a free importation is to be allowed, when an exportation is to be prohibited, and when a bounty upon exportation is to be granted, ſhould come to be thought of in this country, our parliament ought, and certainly will endeavour to have before them, as full, as exact, and as authentic an account of the ſtate of the corn trade in every country of Europe, as can poſſibly be procured; always remembering this, that the beſt and the moſt effectual way we can take for improving agriculture, and increaſing the rents of our lands, is to encourage our trade, improve our manufactures, and increaſe the number as well as extent of our manufacturing cities or boroughs *.

February 13th. There was preſented to the houſe, and read, two petitions of the ſeveral perſons, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, being owners, or maſters of ſhips belonging to Whitby and Scarborough, in the county of York, in behalf of themſelves and many others; ſetting forth, that the petitioners and others were very largely concerned in ſhipping, employed chiefly in the coal trade, at Newcaſtle, Shields, and Sunderland, which buſineſs they preſumed, had, by long experience, been found of the greateſt advantage to this nation, by raiſing and continuing very great numbers of ſeamen (who upon all exigencies and emergencies had been incorporated into the royal navy, and otherwiſe employed to the ſafety and honour of this kingdom and its colonies) and by otherwiſe employing many thouſands of induſtrious poor; and that the petitioners apprehending it ſo eſſential to the manufacturers and poor of this country, to be ſupplied

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 555.

with fuel on eaſy terms, that all proceedings tending to a monopoly muſt of courſe be very prejudicial; and therefore the petitioners begged leave to repreſent to the houſe, that of late years the perſons employed as fitters in the coal trade at the ports of Newcaſtle and Sunderland aforeſaid had become owners of ſhips to a very great extent, and in order to engroſs and keep the trade in their own hands, had made it a practice to refuſe a loading of coals (except it were of an inferior ſort) to the petitioners, unleſs taken upon freight at a conſiderable under value, and at other times obliging them to wait with their ſhips eight or ten weeks for a loading, and at the ſame time loading ſuch ſhips as they were themſelves moſt intereſted in immediately on their arrival; by which means ſuch ſhips frequently made two or three voyages to London, before the petitioners could get one loading to ſail with, whereby great numbers of the petitioners ſhips, which uſed to make eight or ten voyages in the ſummer ſeaſon, could not now make above five or ſix in the whole year, to the great loſs of the petitioners, and to the very great prejudice of the conſumers of coals at London, and other places, becauſe the petitioners were obliged to keep up the price of their coals, in order to make themſelves ſome amends for their extraordinary expences, and loſs of time; by which method of monopolizing, the fitters, whoſe ſhips made ſo many more voyages in a year than the petitioners, of courſe had immenſe profits upon their coals, and were getting fortunes upon the wreck of the petitioners, and at the expence of the publick, and would in a ſhort time become maſters of the whole trade, and have it in their power to preſcribe ſuch rules, and ſet ſuch prices, as they ſhould think proper, for further aggrandizing their own fortunes; and that upon account of this great check the petitioners had met with in their trade, they were greatly diſcouraged from, and found themſelves incapable of taking apprentices, which they with ſubmiſſion repreſented, muſt, if not timely prevented, have very dreadful and fatal effects upon the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, by deſtroying that great nurſery for ſeamen; and that by an act made the 6th and 7th Will. 3d. proviſion was made for regulating the weight of every chaldron of coals, but there being no power to puniſh perſons not complying with the directions of the ſaid act, the ſame had proved ineffectual, to the further great prejudice of the conſumers of coals; that, as the petitioners apprehended, if the perſons employed as fitters, at Newcaſtle, Sunderland, and the adjacent ports, were obliged as formerly, to keep public lifts in their offices of ſuch ſhips as applyed for a loading, and likewiſe were obliged to load all ſhips as they were entered in their courſe, and alſo if proper power were given for aſcertaining the weight of every chaldron of coals at the ſeveral ports aforeſaid, it would be a great means of preventing the evils and diſadvantages above complained of, and would be of great public utility; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to grant ſuch relief therein as to the houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

Theſe petitions being referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhould appear to them to the houſe, a committee was accordingly appointed, with power, as uſual, to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and the report being made by Sir George Savile on the 7th of March, it was thereupon ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to regulate the loading of ſhips with coals, in the ports of Newcaſtle and Sunderland; and that Sir George Saville, Mr. Ridley, Sir John Major, Mr. Oſbaldeſton, Mr. Cholmley, and Sir Walter Blacket, do prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 27th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Sir George Savile, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 7th of April, and committed. Next day there was preſented to the houſe and read a petition of the coal fitters, and owners or maſters of ſhips, belonging to the port of Sunderland, near the ſea, in the county of Durham, alſo of the principal merchants and inhabitants of the ſaid port, ſetting forth their having obſerved, by the votes of the houſe, that a bill had been ordered to be

brought

brought in, to regulate the loading of ſhips with coals, in the ports of Newcaſtle and Sunderland; and alledging that there was no occaſion for the proviſions of the bill with reſpect to Sunderland, coal ſhips having at all times been regularly loaded there in turn; and that any law which might be made, for altering the preſent method of carrying on the coal trade of Sunderland, would be attended with many inconveniences, and could not, as the petitioners apprehended, be fully complied with by them; and therefore praying, that in caſe any new law ſhould be made to alter the preſent method of carrying on the coal trade, the ſame might not be extended to Sunderland, but that the coal trade there might be carried on in the ſame manner as it then was; and that in caſe ſuch a bill ſhould be brought in, the petitioners might be heard by themſelves or counſel, againſt the ſaid bill, ſo far as it related to the port of Sunderland, or have ſuch other relief in the premiſes as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was referred to the committee to whom the bill had been committed, with leave for the petitioners to be heard by their counſel, before the committee, if they thought fit; and an inſtruction was ordered to the committee to be heard at the ſame time, in favour of the bill. But as the petitioners had not ſeen the bill when they ſigned this petition, and as after ſeeing the bill, they were, I ſuppoſe convinced, that it was not by the bill intended to alter but to eſtabliſh and enforce the method of carrying on the coal trade which, they ſaid, they had always obſerved, therefore they did not appear by their counſel againſt the bill, or inſiſt upon any alteration, conſequently on the 21ſt Mr. Ridley reported from the committee that they had conſidered the ſaid petition of the coal fitters, &c. of Sunderland to them referred; and that they had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the ſame to be true; and that the committee had gone through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the houſe; and the amendments being then agreed to by the houſe, the bill with the amendments was ordered to be ingroſſed; after which the bill paſſed through both houſes in common courſe and received the royal aſſent on the 14th of May.

By this act the method for carrying on the coal trade, which, it ſeems, was formerly obſerved at Newcaſtle, and ſtill continues to be obſerved at Sunderland, is now eſtabliſhed, and for the future to be obſerved at both. Every coal fitter is obliged to keep a regular and true liſt of ſhips entered at his office for loading of ſuch coals as he uſually vends, which liſt is to be hung up in ſome conſpicuous part of his office, to be inſpected by any maſter or mate of a ſhip applying for the ſame; and upon proper application, as directed by the act, to be made by the maſter or mate of any ſhip, the coal fitter is immediately to enter ſuch ſhip in his liſt, next after the laſt ſhip then entered, and every ſhip ſo entered ſhall be loaded by ſuch fitter in her due turn: no maſter or mate is to enter his ſhip for any one turn with more than one fitter; and after he has got his ſhip entered he is for that turn obliged to load his ſhip with that fitter: All offences are made liable to the penalty each of 100l. one moiety to his majeſty, and the other to the perſon injured, who ſhall ſue for the ſame within ſix calendar months. There is a clauſe containing ſome particular regulations neceſſary for the port of Sunderland; and a third in favour of the three iron manufactury ſhips belonging to Crawley and company with reſpect to the coals they might want for ballaſt, while employed in the government ſervice, and by the laſt, the act is to continue in force for ſeven years, and to be deemed a publick act.

Though this act may at firſt view ſeem to concern only the ports of Whitby and Scarborough, yet if duly conſidered, it will appear to be an act in which the publick had a very great concern; for from the act and the petitions upon which it was founded it is evident, that a moſt unjuſt and oppreſſive combination had been formed by the chief coal fitters at Newcaſtle, to ingroſs the whole of the coal trade of that port to themſelves; and though they had not yet got the coal fitters of Sunderland to join in their combination, yet if they had been allowed

lowed to proceed in their ſcheme, they would probably have at laſt ſucceeded, by which means a few chief men at theſe two ports would have got a monopoly of the whole of that trade; and then they would have had it in their power to compell the proprietors of all the coal mines in that neighbourhood to ſell at as low a price, and the city of London and whole eaſtern coaſt of the kingdom to purchaſe at as high a price, as they pleaſed to impoſe.

The completion of this iniquitous ſcheme is now, I hope, prevented, therefore the publick, and in particular the citizens of London, are very much obliged to the generoſity and public ſpirit of Sir George Savile, for taking upon himſelf the trouble to get this bill introduced and paſſed into a law; and it was lucky for both, that ſome of the little ports in the neighbourhood ſoon began to feel themſelves hurt by the attempt; for otherwiſe, the ſcheme might have been completed, and the citizens of London and the publick might have long and ſeverely ſuffered, before they could have diſcovered the true cauſe of their ſuffering. As combinations of this kind often happen, and as every combination for ingroſſing any particular ſort of commodity, or for raiſing or lowering the price of any ſort of commodity at market, is hurtful to trade, it were to be wiſhed, that a general law could be contrived for diſcovering and puniſhing every ſuch combination. They are more pernicious in their conſequences than many ſorts of felonies and I can ſee no reaſon why they ſhould not be treated in the ſame manner, by granting a pardon and a reward to any one concerned, who ſhall diſcover and convict two or more of his accomplices. Upon any ſuch diſcovery two or three only of the chief combiners ought to be indicted; and in that caſe ſome of the reſt might be examined as witneſſes, and would be obliged to anſwer ſuch queſtions as did not tend to accuſe themſelves. By this means ſuch a proof might often be obtained as would ſatisfy an honeſt and impartial jury, and the court might be impowered to inflict ſuch a puniſhment as was proportionable to the heinouſneſs of the offence.

This would make it ſo dangerous to enter into any ſuch combination that we ſhould rarely hear of any ſuch; whereas, whilſt dealers have nothing to fear from any ſuch combination but that of their ſcheme's being diſappointed by a new law; there is in almoſt every branch of trade ſuch a number of dealers, under various denominations, that muſt be interpoſed and employed between the manufacturer or producer of one ſide, and the conſumer or merchant exporter of the other, all of whom Mr. Locke comprehends under the general name of brokers, that we ſhall be every day hearing of a combination among ſome of theſe intermediate dealers, for increaſing the profits of their employment, by raiſing the price to the conſumer or merchant exporter, or by lowering the price they are obliged to pay to the manufacturer or producer; and if we muſt make a new and particular law for obviating or defeating every combination that may hereafter appear or be ſuſpected, it will increaſe our ſtatute book to ſuch an enormous ſize, that even the law itſelf will become a grievance of great danger as well as inconvenience to every branch of trade.

In the mean time, and before any ſuch law can be obtained, the people muſt ſuffer by every ſuch combination. In this country indeed we have from hence leſs to fear than in moſt other countries. In abſolute monarchies the people, eſpecially in the diſtant provinces, may long and greviouſly ſuffer by ſuch combinations, before their complaints can reach, or at leaſt before they can obtain the attention of the miniſters of ſtate, who are too often the patrons and protectors of monopolies, as appears even from our own records. But in this country the people of every province, even the moſt remote, have by our conſtitution the happineſs to have ſome gentleman in their neighbourhood who has the honour of a ſeat in our ſupreme legiſlature, and conſequently a power to command the attention of our miniſters of ſtate: To him they can immediately communicate their complaints: by him, if it is not their own fault, their complaints muſt be regarded; and conſequently they cannot long ſuffer under any monopoly, whether

whether obtained by art, or precipitately eſtabliſhed by law; of which the act now under conſideration is a recent and a manifeſt proof.

I ſhall now give a ſhort account of one bill brought in during this ſeſſion, which had not the good fortune to be paſſed into a law, as to which I muſt begin by obſerving that on the 10th of April, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and others; ſetting forth, that the petitioners were greatly affected by the grievous diſtreſſes under which the lower order of people laboured, through the exorbitant price of proviſions of every kind, particularly butchers meat, ariſing principally, as the petitioners, apprehended, from the iniquitous practices of jobbers, foreſtallers and engroſſers, whereby ſeveral conſiderable profits were unneceſſarily and oppreſſively made, to the great grievance of the petitioners, more eſpecially of the poorer ſort of the inhabitants of the ſaid city and liberty; and therefore praying the houſe would take the premiſes under conſideration, and grant ſuch relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A ſecond Converſation on the Subject of the Confeſſional.

Philleleutherus. WHITHER away ſo faſt Statiotes? What! will you not ſtay and ſpeak to me?

Stat. Truly I am not very deſirous of your converſation: My neighbour Hubert has given me a very unfavourable opinion of you.—I know now why you have ſuch a diſlike to the Confeſſional.—You are not willing to own that you have been all your life in the wrong.

Phil. To ſay that your antagoniſt is in the *wrong*, is an eaſy way, if it would do to prove yourſelf in the *right*. But after all it is but begging the queſtion—the proof is ſtill to ſeek; —unleſs this be it, that if my ſide of the queſtion *were* right, and his wrong, I could not *poſſibly* diſlike that work. And yet you diſlike me no doubt, becauſe you preſume that I am wrong, and you are right.

Stat. Ay—But it is plain that you have never thought nor enquired for yourſelf, but believe only as the church believes.

Phil. If it were ſo; ſurely I ſhould be at leaſt as excuſeable as you that believe only as Hubert believes. But I would venture a good wager that without any *additional* enquiry, had the reſult been an entire approbation of the Confeſſional, I ſhould in that caſe have been one of the ſtricteſt and moſt indefatigable enquirers in the world. But unluckily I happen to think as the church thinks.——The *Collier's faith* I leave to the Collier and his friends and advocates the papiſts *; and hold it neceſſary for every man to enquire, underſtand, and know, for himſelf, according to the *beſt* of his opportunity and abilities.—But ſurely when I have ſeveral churches before me, differing in their doctrines and plan, I may join that, which, upon *enquiry*, ſeems to me to agree beſt with ſcripture, and need not I hope forego all connexion with every church for fear having my agreement thrown in my teeth by an adverſary with more ſpite than wit; or muſt a man for his credit's ſake raiſe diſputes at any rate, and ſtir up oppoſition, let him be of what church he will, only that he may not be twitted by every pert lover of cavilling with *believing as the church believes*, and not examining for himſelf? What, if upon examining he finds reaſon to believe with the church he is of, muſt he believe wrong, that he may not believe as the church believes? With ſome people contradiction is the only free-thinking.

Stat. I am for concerning myſelf with *no church*——They are none of them infallible.

Phil. You might as well determine to have no opinion—for neither are you infallible——But if you have any opinion (the reſult of diligent enquiry) you muſt be of a very peculiarly unhappy turn of mind, if there be no church with which you prove to be in agreement——and if you be in agreement, why ſhould you not join it?

Stat. I am againſt joining to eſtabliſh any thing---for other churches muſt have an equal right to do ſo: but, if one church eſtabliſhes doctrines peculiar

* *See The Way to the true Church, by John White, p. 6 & 7.*

liar to herſelf, and contrary to the doctrines of others, ſhe contradicts their right to eſtabliſh their doctrines ---for there can be no right to eſtabliſh falſe doctrines, and ſuch ſhe determines them to be by eſtabliſhing the contrary.

Phil. No more, than in the exerciſe of private judgment, your thinking differently from another takes away the right of judgment. Both may err——but you will not therefore allow that there is no right of private judgment.

Stat. Undoubtedly I will not: on the contrary I am for entering no incloſure, but being free to range at large where and when I pleaſe, and to change as often as I will.---I am for every individual's ſtanding ſeparately upon his own bottom, and being even jealous leaſt he himſelf ſhould not extend his liberty to the utmoſt——whilſt with a bible in his hand each is a church to himſelf.

Phil. And no other church would you have—but you might indulge others who are not altogether ſo ſelf-ſufficient. Greatly different are the degrees of underſtanding in men, Eccluſ. xxxviii. 24. to the end, and as different are their opportunities.—— Some can't read, and more through the demands of life have very little leiſure to do it; a few perhaps will apprehend very readily, but many require much information. In this caſe aſſiſtance muſt be neceſſary in ſeveral degrees, and every one can't ſhift with a bible in his hand without any help, and be a church to himſelf. "Good God! What chance is there that the knowledge of religion ſhould long ſurvive on this footing; where no proviſion is made for inſtructing the people in their faith or their duty: and where every one is left to purſue, at his will, the cares or the pleaſures of this life, without any ſtated call to think of religion? The providence of God may indeed keep alive a ſenſe of religion in the minds of men in ſuch a ſtate, but we are taught ſo to depend on the providence of God, as not to neglect our own endeavours. Either then all the advantages of public and ſocial religion muſt be loſt, or it muſt be men's duty to join in ſociety for the obtaining of thoſe advantages. This neceſſarily leads to the appointment of a power to provide for the wants of that ſociety, one of the chief of which is the means of public inſtruction in the truths of religion: Fit perſons muſt be appointed to convey theſe inſtructions; and if fit perſons, then there muſt be ſome to judge of that fitneſs *."

Stat. And ſo this right ſhould belong it ſeems independently to the governors of each church; and they are to require the clergy to ſubſcribe to what they judge to be ſcripture doctrine, and to propoſe the ſame to be believed and practiſed by the laity: and do not you bluſh at the conſequence in view? The reformation then from popery is unjuſtifiable.

Phil. Do not you rather bluſh at keeping my ſenſe of toleration out of ſight? The right I allow to each church is, to collect all its doctrines from the ſcriptures for itſelf and it's own members---leaving thoſe who diſſent from it, to a peaceful enjoyment of their own opinions. I therefore who allow this, may very conſiſtently claim and vindicate my right to ſeparate from an idolatrous communion that requires *ſinful* terms.

I would not indeed adviſe any wantonly to *cauſe diviſions*---or to ſeparate without ſufficient reaſons, honeſtly, diligently, and thoroughly conſidered, not haſtily or paſſionately taken up; as they would avoid incurring the diſpleaſure of *the God of peace*. And ſo long as they *continue* in communion with any particular church they ſhould not act the part of adverſaries, and at once profeſs themſelves members and enjoy its advantages; and labour its deſtruction like reſolved enemies. But this is very wide of holding that nothing whatever can juſtify a ſeparation.

Stat. It is hard, however, that any ſhould have a power to reject ſuch as *deſire* to be employed in the miniſtry of any church, becauſe they cannot conſcientiouſly ſubſcribe to every article required.

Phil. Why ſhould any *deſire* to be employed in a particular church, which

* *See that moſt elegant, ſenſible, and candid performance, An Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments in Religion with Remarks on the Confeſſional, p. 62.*

neither

neither agrees with him nor he with it?---why not rather in one that he does agree with?---perhaps becauſe there are more and greater emoluments in the one than the other. Now to keep theſe from him, and him from theſe, whilſt he is an enemy to the profeſſion of the church in which are theſe *deſireable* advantages is barbarous, it ſeems, and no better than Spaniſh inquiſitions, popiſh racks and tortures, and heathen perſecution.——In my opinion, however, this paſſionate ſort of miſrepreſentation is rather the temper of a *craving* greedy worldling, than of a right ſpirited chriſtian.

Stat. I muſt ſtill oppoſe any ſubſcription to articles, however moderated, or amended; becauſe ſubſcription to articles of faith of man's making, is no burden upon thoſe who never think, or enquire for themſelves, but believe only as the church believes: It falls heavy only on the conſcientious enquirer, who ſearches the ſcriptures of truth and follows the word of God, and not of man.

Phil. And will this be true of them however moderated or amended?---That ſeems ſtrange to me. I ſuppoſe, if the word of man accords with the word of God, a chriſtian may follow it without blame; in this caſe, if I can read, ſcripture directs that we ſhould *follow* the *faith* of thoſe *who have the rule over us*, and are our inſtructors---Yours is the ſilliеſt quibble in the world therefore——the ſilliеſt did I ſay? I retract that——I had forgotten that it is wiſely calculated to inſpire diſlike——and ſo to effect that good end to the utmoſt, all explanatory artieles, as well thoſe that do accord with the word of God, as thoſe that without any ſupport therein are the mere inventions of men---ſhall be indiſcriminately ſtigmatized with the appellations of *the word of Man*---and *articles of faith of man's making*. Such abuſive calling of things by ill names, has a vaſt effect upon the unthinking and careleſs; and your writers make the moſt of it; with the ſame good intent as your favourite writer has ſlandered archbiſhop Wake [See Mag. for March, p. 97.] and from a *like ſpirit* the memory of Biſhop Butler has been attacked in our public papers---*What ſhall be done unto thee thou falſe tongue?---thou that lov'ſt to ſpeak all manner of words that may do hurt.*---Pardon me for rambling---indignation at ſuch iniquitous proceedings has occaſioned it.---To return to your remark then---I ſay that to ſuch as never examine, ſubſcribing will be no burden aſſuredly---but what then? it does not follow that none examine for themſelves who ever ſubſcribe [as you would have it thought---a pretty, honeſt way of inſinuating an adverſary out of all eſteem]---Well, but ſubſcription is a burden to the conſcientious---how ſo?——If they on enquiry and ſearching the ſcriptures of truth, find all that is agreeable and right, there is no burden---If they find ſomewhat they apprehend to be wrong; they need not ſubſcribe---as I told you in our laſt converſation.

Stat. But why ſhould you take ſuch care to exclude people who differ and contend?

Phil. Becauſe it is better that they ſhould join thoſe they agree with, than thoſe they can only oppoſe. In ſhort, the ſcheme you aim at, of uniting contradictions, and reducing all differences into one aſſociation, is a viſionary one; and could never long ſubſiſt in the nature of things---a ſociety containing ſo many and ſo variouſly diſcordant principles muſt be in continual convulſions as long as it exiſts, and muſt ſpeedily be brought to a diſſolution, either by an entire deſtruction of the religion they quarrel about---or by their parting into ſeparate connexions, were they could be in harmony, and not worried with inceſſant contention---and thus parted and kept aſunder they could better keep up, as Chriſtians ſhould, a temper of differing without diſagreeing uncharitably---than in the heat of continual altercation.

Stat. You may call it a viſionary ſcheme---but I think the church of England would get great glory by trying the experiment---I am ſure it would have a fine effect. You'll ſay, what to ſet her gates open to all ſorts of hereticks, Arians, Eunomians, Macedonians, Sabellians, Neſtorians, Eutychians, Socinians, and all the moſt pernicious ſects, Levellers, Ranters, Libertines, Fifth monarchy men, Antinomians, Moravians, Methodiſts, Anabaptiſts, and a hundred more---I ſay,

yes---and for this reason, that as soon as we let them in they lose their names.

Phil. Ay---but not their natures.

Stat. Prithee let me go on---they become one with us---

Phil. Like Nebuchadnezzar's image, an heterogeneous medley of gold, silver, brass, iron, and clay---which was broken to pieces, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and the wind carried them away.

Stat. Again at your interruption---One I say with us, by joining in the public worship ———

Phil. He will be a notable contriver, who can frame a worship that shall speak the language of all of them.

Stat. This is not to be borne, to be thus stopped; let me proceed---and they will employ all their power in defending the establishment.

Phil. O——no doubt of it---Assuredly they not only will not wrangle against what they dislike, but they will not suffer any one else to open their lips against it. Bravo!——this is boldly said——I love a man that never stands for probability——and nothing can run more counter to it than this. Even experience shews us the contrary. Whi--d, W--s--y, R--m--e, M---d---n, &c. are suffered in our church, and yet all as virulent in their peculiarities, and as abusive of all the clergy who preach differently (though they preach differently from one another) as any of the worst excluded fanatics.---Indeed at once to believe any thing to be the truth in matters of religion, and to be *indifferent* to it, is what they will have no notion of. The church of England therefore, whatever you may wish, will hardly try the experiment; and if you be visionary enough to imagine that it would be for her good, *many*, I doubt not, who vehemently recommend it, see that it must procure her destruction; and therefore not only recommend it; but do all they can to excite a madness for it. Your favourite writer has set on foot a cry, which will be kept up, with the utmost efforts of dissenters, papists, deists, and every enemy of the church established:—he will not want for defenders, all putting on the same appearance, though perhaps in nothing agreeing, but a design of effecting it's overthrow.

Stat. You are so plaguily fond of articles, provided all else stood clear of them, I wish you may be loaded with them till you have enough.

Phil. You grossly misrepresent me---I wish all eased as far as there is any room, or good plea for it——and sure to plead that some articles are necessary, is very different from being an advocate for articles of all kinds, or *however unreasonable*.—You, it is true, are arguing against ALL articles, but I am not defending ALL whatever they be. I would have them confined to such as are necessary, plain, and of greatest influence on practice; and any amendment requisite so to qualify them, I mean not to oppose.

Stat. I would not give a halfpenny for such lukewarm work——No——*down with* them---*down with* them *even to the ground*---We won't abate an ace of the entire abolition of all articles and establishments; we have a good prospect, our cry is much attended to—the Confessional, and its defenders, find friends and admirers every where—let them but rightly follow up their work, and we'll do for you. They are wiser than to stand answering objections made to their scheme and its consequences:——It is better without this to *assert boldly*, and to *clamour stoutly*, and to heap invective upon invective.---In short, I trust that we shall blow so loud a blast of calumny that the bulwarks of your established church, like the walls of Jericho, shall shortly fall flat before it. Our old friends did thus much---and why may not we? Our wills are as good.

Phil. You know not what manner of spirit you are of. You *talk* for liberty, and freedom of opinion---but you *act* for the destruction of any who differ from your scheme, and are malevolent to the last degree against all who espouse what you dislike; under your cloak of moderation you discover the spirit of tyranny; and this is so plainly visible, that even your fondest admirers can't be long before they discover it. I hope therefore you build too sanguinely on your own knack at blackening, and the people's foible in too eagerly attending to such addresses. There is one above that will bring to nought the devices of the *crafty*---who *say*, *with our tongue*

will

will we prevail---remember he reſtored the church, though your predeceſſors in the craft had pulled it down.

Stat. I won't hear a word more.

Phil. But others I hope will——and I leave you for better employment.

Character of the famous Thomas Becket.

THE noble and learned author of the Hiſtory of King Henry II. after having given a full and authentic account of the life and death of Thomas Becket, concludes as follows:

"Thus in the fifty-third year of his age was aſſaſſinated Thomas Becket; a man of great talents, of elevated thoughts, and of invincible courage; but of a moſt violent and turbulent ſpirit; exceſſively paſſionate, haughty, and vain-glorious; in his reſolutions inflexible, in his reſentments implacable. It cannot be denied that he was guilty of a wilful and premeditated perjury; that he oppoſed the neceſſary courſe of publick juſtice, and acted in defiance to the laws of his country; laws which he had moſt ſolemnly acknowledged and confirmed: nor is it leſs evident, that, during the heat of this diſpute, he was in the higheſt degree ungrateful to a very kind maſter, whoſe confidence in him had been boundleſs, and who from a private condition had advanced him to be the ſecond man in his kingdom. On what motives he acted can be certainly judged of by him alone, *to whom all hearts are open*. He might be miſled by the prejudices of a bigotted age, and think he was doing an acceptable ſervice to God, in contending, even to death, for the utmoſt exceſs of eccleſiaſtical and papal authority. Yet the ſtrength of his underſtanding, his converſation in courts and camps, among perſons whoſe notions were more free and enlarged, the different colour of his former life, and the ſuddenneſs of the change which ſeemed to be wrought in him upon his election to Canterbury, would make one ſuſpect, as many did in the times wherein he lived, that he only became the champion of the church from an ambitious deſire of ſharing its power; a power more independant on the favour of the king, and therefore more agreeable to the haughtineſs of his mind, than that which he had enjoyed as a miniſter of the crown. And this ſuſpicion is increaſed by the marks of cunning and falſeneſs, which are evidently ſeen in his conduct on ſome occaſions. Neither is it impoſſible, that when firſt he aſſumed his new character, he might act the part of a zealot, merely or principally from motives of arrogance and ambition; yet, afterwards, being engaged and inflamed by the conteſt, work himſelf up into a real enthuſiaſm. The continual praiſes of thoſe with whom he acted, the honours done him in his exile by all the clergy of France, and the vanity which appears ſo predominant in his mind, may have conduced to operate ſuch a change. He certainly ſhewed in the latter part of his life a ſpirit as fervent as the warmeſt enthuſiaſt's; ſuch a ſpirit indeed as conſtitutes *heroiſm*, when it exerts itſelf in a cauſe beneficial to mankind. Had he defended the eſtabliſhed laws of his country, and the fundamental rules of civil juſtice, with as much zeal and intrepidity as he oppoſed them, he would have deſerved to be ranked with thoſe great men, whoſe virtues make one eaſily forget the allay of ſome natural imperfections: but, unhappily, his good qualities were ſo miſapplied, that they became no leſs hurtful to the public weal of the kingdom, than the worſt of his vices."

To this we ſhall add, from the ſame author, the ſpeech made by the earl of Arundel to the principal officers of King Stephen's army, by which he put an end to the civil war; with that paragraph of the hiſtory by which the ſpeech is introduced.

"As ſoon as the former (Prince Henry, afterwards K. Henry II.) had intelligence that the king was coming againſt him, he made a ſudden ſally out of Wallingford caſtle, and took by ſtorm the fort at the head of the bridge, which Stephen had erected the year before. Having thus opened to himſelf a free paſſage over the river, and a communiation to the caſtle with the country on that ſide, he threw down his lines, and marched out, with great alacrity, to meet the king and give him battle. For, though inferior in numbers, yet, as the diſparity was

not very great, he thought it more prudent, as well as more for his honour to brave the enemy, than to wait for him behind entrenchments; an army being much ſtronger by the ſpirit and confidence in it's own valour, which ſuch an animating conduct inſpires, than by the uncertain defence of ditches and ramparts. Nor yet did he totally raiſe the ſiege he had formed, but left a ſufficient force to continue the blockade of the caſtle of Craumers, till he ſhould return. He had not gone very far, when, in the midſt of a wide and open plain, he found Stephen encamped, and pitched his own tents within a quarter of a mile of him, preparing for a battle with all the eagerneſs, that the deſire of empire and glory could excite in a brave and youthful heart, elate with ſucceſs. Stephen alſo much wiſhed to bring the conteſt between them to a ſpeedy deciſion: but, while he and Euſtace were conſulting with William of Ipres, in whoſe affection they moſt confided, and by whoſe private advice they took all their meaſures, the earl of Arundel, having aſſembled all the Engliſh nobility, and principal officers, ſpoke to this effect.

"It is now above ſixteen years, that, upon a doubtful and diſputed claim to the crown, the rage of civil war has almoſt continually infeſted this kingdom. During this melancholy period how much blood has been ſhed! What devaſtations and miſery have been brought on the people! The laws have loſt their force, the crown it's authority: licentiouſneſs and impunity have ſhaken all the foundations of publick ſecurity. This great and noble nation has been delivered a prey to the baſeſt of foreigners, the abominable ſcum of Flanders, Brabant. nnd Bretagne, robbers rather than ſoldiers, reſtrained by no laws, divine or human, tied to no country, ſubject to no prince, inſtruments of all tyranny, violence, and oppreſſion. At the ſame time, our cruel neighbours, the Welch and the Scotch, calling themſelves allies or auxiliaries to the empreſs, but in reality enemies and deſtroyers of England, have broken their bounds, ravaged our borders, and taken from us whole provinces, which we can never hope to recover, while, inſtead of employing our united force againſt them, we continue thus madly, without any care of our public ſafety or national honour, to turn our ſwords againſt our own boſoms. What benefits have we gained to compenſate all theſe loſſes, or what do we expect? When Matilda was miſtreſs of the kingdom, though her power was not yet confirmed, in what manner did ſhe govern? Did ſhe not make even thoſe of her own faction, and court, regret the king? Was not her pride more intolerable ſtill than his levity, her rapine than his profuſeneſs? Were any years of his reign ſo grievous to the people, ſo offenſive to the nobles, as the firſt days of her's? When ſhe was driven out, did Stephen correct his former conduct? Did he diſmiſs his odious foreign favourite? Did he diſcharge his lawleſs foreign hirelings, who had ſo long been the ſcourge and the reproach of England? Have not they lived ever ſince upon free-quarter, by plundering our houſes and burning our cities? And now to complete our miſeries, a new army of foreigners, Angevins, Gaſcons, Poictevins, I know not who, are come over with Henry Plantagenet, the ſon of Matilda; and many more, no doubt, will be called to aſſiſt him, as ſoon as ever his affairs abroad will permit; by whoſe help, if he be victorious, England muſt pay the price of their ſervices: our lands, our honours, muſt be the hire of theſe rapacious invaders. But ſuppoſe we ſhould have the fortune to conquer for Stephen, what will be the conſequence? Will victory teach him moderation? Will he learn from ſecurity that regard to our liberties, which he could not learn from danger? Alas! the only fruit of our good ſucceſs will be this; the eſtates of the earl of Leiceſter and others of our countrymen, who have now quitted the party of the king, will be forfeited; and new confiſcations will accrue to William of Ipres.

But let us not hope, that, be our victory ever ſo complete it will give any laſting peace to this kingdom. Should Henry fall in this battle, there are two other brothers, to ſucceed to his claim, and ſupport his faction, perhaps with leſs merit, but certainly with as much ambition as he. What ſhall we do then to free ourſelves from all theſe misfortunes?—Let us prefer the

the intereſt of our country to that of our party, and to all thoſe paſſions, which are apt, in civil diſſenſions, to inflame zeal into madneſs, and render men the blind inſtruments of thoſe very evils, which they fight to avoid. Let us prevent all the crimes and all the horrors that attend a war of this kind, in which conqueſt itſelf is full of calamity, and our moſt happy victories deſerve to be celebrated only by tears. Nature herſelf is diſmayed, and ſhrinks back from a combat, where every blow that we ſtrike may murder a friend, a relation, a parent. Let us hearken to her voice, which commands us to refrain from that guilt. Is there one of us here, who would not think it a happy and glorious act, to ſave the life of one of his countrymen? What a felicity then, and what a glory, muſt it be to us all, if we ſave the lives of thouſands of Engliſhmen, that muſt otherwiſe fall in this battle and in many other battles, which, hereafter may be fought on this quarrel? It is in our power to do ſo—It is in our power to end the controverſy, both ſafely and honourably; by an amicable agreement; not by the ſword. Stephen may enjoy the royal dignity for his life, and the ſucceſſion may be ſecured to the young duke of Normandy, with ſuch a preſent rank in the ſtate, as befits the heir of the crown. Even the bittereſt enemies of the king muſt acknowledge, that he is valiant, generous, and good-natured: his warmeſt friends cannot deny, that he has a great deal of raſhneſs and indiſcretion. Both may therefore conclude, that he ſhould not be deprived of the royal authority, but that he ought to be reſtrained from a further abuſe of it; which can be done by no means, ſo certain and effectual, as what I propoſe: for thus his power will be tempered, by the preſence, the counſels, and influence of Prince Henry; who, from his own intereſt in the weal of the kingdom, which he is to inherit, will always have a right to interpoſe his advice, and even his authority, if it be neceſſary, againſt any future violations of our liberties; and to procure an effectual redreſs of our grievances, which we have hitherto expected in vain. If all the Engliſh in both armies unite, as I hope that they may, in this plan of pacification, they will be able to give law to the foreigners, and oblige both the king and the duke to conſent to it. This will ſecure the publick tranquility, and leave no ſecret ſtings of reſentment, to rankle in the hearts of a ſuffering party, and produce future diſturbances. As there will be no triumph, no inſolence, no excluſive right to favour, on either ſide; there can be no ſhame, no anger, no uneaſy deſire of change. It will be the work of the whole nation; and all muſt wiſh to ſupport what all have eſtabliſhed. The ſons of Stephen indeed may endeavour to oppoſe it: but their efforts will be fruitleſs, and muſt end very ſoon, either in their ſubmiſſion, or their ruin. Nor have they any reaſonable cauſe to complain. Their father himſelf did not come to the crown by hereditary right. He was elected in preference to a woman and an infant, who were deemed not to be capable of ruling a kingdom. By that election our allegiance is bound to him during his life: but neither that bond, nor the reaſon for which we choſe him, will hold, as to the choice of a ſucceſſor. Henry Plantagenet is now grown up to an age of maturity, and every way qualified to ſucceed to the crown. He is the grandſon of a king whoſe memory is dear to us, and *the neareſt heir male to him in the courſe of deſcent*: he appears to reſemble him in all his good qualities, and to be worthy to reign over the Normans and Engliſh, whoſe nobleſt blood, united, enriches his veins. Normandy has already ſubmitted to him with pleaſure. Why ſhould we now divide that dutchy from England, when it is ſo greatly the intereſt of our nobility to keep them always connected? If we had no other inducement to make us deſire a reconciliation between him and Stephen, this would be ſufficient. Our eſtates in both countries will by that means be ſecured, which otherwiſe we muſt forfeit in the one, or the other, while Henry remains poſſeſſed of Normandy: and it will not be an eaſy matter to drive him from thence, even though we ſhould compel him to retire from England. But, by amicably compounding his quarrel with Stephen, we ſhall maintain all our intereſts, private and publick. His greatneſs

neſs abroad will encreaſe the power of this kingdom: it will make us reſpectable and formidable to France: England will be the head of all thoſe ample dominions, which extend from the Britiſh ocean to the Pyrenean mountains. By governing, in his youth, ſo many different ſtates, he will learn to govern us, and come to the crown, after the deceaſe of King Stephen, accompliſhed in all the arts of good policy. His mother has willingly reſigned to him her pretenſions, or rather ſhe acknowledges that his are ſuperiour: we therefore can have nothing to apprehend on that ſide. In every view, our peace, our ſafety, the repoſe of our conſciences, the quiet and happineſs of our poſterity, will be firmly eſtabliſhed by the means I propoſe. Let Stephen continue to wear the crown that we gave him, as long as he lives; but after his death let it deſcend to that prince, who alone can put an end to our unhappy diviſions. If you approve my advice, and will empower me to treat in your names, I will immediately convey your deſires to the king and the duke."

WE ſhall now give the concluſion of an attempt to explain the words, Reaſon, Subſtance, &c. (continued from p. 168.)

" I ſhould tire my reader's patience were I to recount how the Athanaſian Homoouſian doctrine roſe and fell in the ſeveral ſubſequent councils of Sirmium, Milan, Beziers, Antioch, Ancyra, Ariminium, Seleucia, and Conſtantinople; and therefore I leave them unnoticed, for the preſent, that we may haſten to the council of Alexandria held by Athanaſius himſelf. After the death of Conſtantius the emperor, and George the biſhop, who was killed in another tumult of the Alexandrians, Athanaſius had taken poſſeſſion of his old ſee again. From the year 325, when he argued ſo ſtrenuouſly in the council of Nice for the Homoouſian doctrine, he had ſeen how violently this doctrine had been oppoſed, and that many who wiſhed him well, ſtill diſliked the nice diſtinction which he had invented of (Mia Ouſia) one eſſence, and (Tries Hypoſtaſeis) three ſubſtances in the trinity. He therefore now either thought it prudent, or found himſelf compelled, to give up at laſt, in his own city of Alexandria, his own favourite notion, or rather his own favourite words, for notion neither he nor any body elſe could have of his diſtinction; and here in this council, in the year 362, it was determined that they who ſay there are three hypoſtaſes, or ſubſtances in the Trinity, are of the ſame opinion with thoſe who ſay there is but one, becauſe they take the ſame word in different ſenſes. And now the Latins being likewiſe aſhamed of the words, hitherto commonly uſed by them to expreſs this doctrine in their language, *una eſſentia, & tres ſubſtantiae*, thought fit to change the ſtile, and in imitation of their friends at Alexandria, to ſay there was but *una ſubſtantia*, one ſubſtance, and *tres perſonae*, three perſons in the deity; and ſo the word Eſſentia loſt it's place intirely, and the word *ſubſtantia* was put in it's ſtead, and the word *perſona* introduced in the place of *ſubſtantia*; and ſo theſe words have been uſed in the Latin theology ever ſince. But whether they convey any clearer idea than the former to any other man I know not. Sure I am they are equally obſcure to me. Indeed many learned men, who were intereſted in the point, have employed their utmoſt ſubtility in giving new meanings to the word perſon, in order to reconcile the world to it, in a divine ſenſe. But all they have ſaid about it may be reduced to theſe two meanings, either that it ſignifies a diſtinct intelligent being, or ſome certain mode, quality or manner of acting in ſuch a being. But either of theſe ſignifications applied to the divine nature in the œconomy of our redemption involves in it ſuch inextricable difficulties, and is attended with ſuch conſequences as makes it irreconcileable to human reaſon. The ingenious Mr. Jones, in his anſwer to the eſſay on ſpirit, ſays, 'We know what we mean when we apply the word perſon to the godhead, and ſcorn any low equivocations about it.' Many of his readers, and I amongſt the reſt, heartily wiſh he had been pleaſed to let us know too what meaning he has of the word perſon thus applied, and had given us a fair definition of it.

We may now ſee how the Greek words Ουσια eſſence, and Υποστασις ſubſtance

ſtance came unhappily to be tranſplanted from Philoſophy into chriſtian theology, what infinite confuſions they have occaſioned in the chriſtian church, and how and when the Latin words *ſubſtance* came to be ſubſtituted for the former, and *perſon* for the latter. So that any body who reads the Greek and Latin fathers, and ſyſtems of divinity, muſt remember that the words *Ouſia* ſometimes ſignifies eſſence and ſometimes ſubſtance; and *hypoſtaſis* ſometimes ſignifies ſubſtance and ſometimes perſon, juſt according to the ſcheme or ſyſtem of divinity which the author has adopted.

But before I end this eſſay on the word ſubſtance, I beg leave juſt to take notice of another ſtrange abuſe of it in the new invented term *tranſubſtantiation*, which a few centuries ago, was found out to denote a moſt wonderful change ſaid to be performed when there was nothing at all done. That bread may be changed into fleſh we every day experience in our food and nouriſhment, but then we do not ſay that the ſubſtance of the bread is changed, but the mode. The ſame ſubſtance which was in the form of bread yeſterday, is to day in the form of fleſh and blood. Whoever ſaid that in any vitrification or in any other chemical transformation the ſubſtance of the body was changed? That remains, though the form may be greatly altered. But the gentlemen of the church of Rome tell us, with the greateſt confidence, that the ſubſtance of the bread in what they call the ſacrament of the altar, is changed into the *ſubſtance* of the body and blood of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. And this change they call by the new term *tranſubſtantiation*. But how they came to be ſo intimately acquainted with *ſubſtance* as to know, and to know infallibly as they pretend, the difference between the *ſubſtance* of bread and wine and of human fleſh and blood is out of the reach of my philoſophy—and faith too; and I believe out of theirs. Could they perform a metamorphoſis or transformation in this affair, we might be the better able to judge of it: but to perform a tranſubſtantiation is to perform nothing at all, till they can aſcertain to us the ſpecific differences of the ſubſtances of the ſeveral ſubjects which they ſay are thus tranſubſtantiated."

Abſtract of an Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the ſeveral Statutes now in being for the Amendment and Preſervation of the Publick Highways of this Kingdom.

ANNUAL liſts are to be made out on the 22d of September every year (unleſs that be Sunday, and then on the following day) of a certain number of perſons, qualified to ſerve as ſurveyors of the highways. The number is ten for each pariſh, townſhip, &c. and the qualification is a landed eſtate of 10l. a year, or renting 30l. year; and, if ten perſons are not found qualified, then as many ſufficient inhabitants of the pariſh, &c. may be added, as ſhall make up the number of ten. The liſts are to be returned to the juſtices, at their ſpecial ſeſſions in October; and notice to be given to the perſons named therein to attend. The juſtices are to give timely notice of holding the ſaid ſeſſions; and are to nominate ſuch a number to be ſurveyors as they ſhall judge neceſſary. The office of ſurveyor is to be for one year; and the juſtices are to give them a charge for the better performance of their duty according to the directions of this act. Where the perſons nominated neglect or refuſe to ſerve, they forfeit 5l. and others are to be appointed; and they, neglecting or refuſing, forfeit 5l. likewiſe. If no liſt be returned, or the perſons refuſe to ſerve, or die in their office; the juſtices are to appoint ſuch as they think proper; 40s. penalty on not making, or returning, ſuch liſts, or not giving due notice to the parties. And where a choice ſhall be made of a perſon of ſkill and experience to ſerve, with a ſalary ſettled for his trouble, and he be returned, together with the liſt, the juſtices may appoint ſuch perſon, and allow ſuch ſalary, the ſame to be paid out of the penalties ariſing by this act.

No tree or buſh is to be allowed to grow or ſtand within fifteen feet of the center of the highway, on forfeiture of 10s. by the owner; and the poſſeſſors or occupiers of land, next adjoining to any highway, are to keep their hedges, ditches, drains, water-courſes,

courſes, trunks, tunnels, platts, or bridges, in proper order; penalty on default 10 s. No ſtone or other matter is to be laid in the highway; or ſoil of ditches; on the penalty of 10 s. and, where any thing not hereby tolerated ſhall be ſo laid, within fifteen feet of the center, the owner of the adjacent lands may remove and diſpoſe of the ſame to his own uſe; and the penalty of cauſing any obſtruction in the highways, by carriages, or implements of huſbandry, is 10 s.

The ſurveyor, on taking a view of the condition of the roads and highways within his diſtrict, is to give notice to the parties to remove all nuiſances, encroachments, obſtructions, or annoyances; and, if they neglect, he is to employ men to do it; in which caſe the defaulters forfeit 1d. per foot, over and above the charges, to be reimburſed to the ſurveyor; and if not paid on demand, to be levied by warrant of a juſtice.

The time of cutting hedges, and of felling timber-trees, growing in the hedges or highways, is between the laſt day of September and the laſt day of February, except where the highways ſhall be ordered to be enlarged.

The ſurveyor is to make new ditches, drains, gutters, or watercourſes, where the old are inſufficient, and to keep the ſame cleanſed and opened, with proper trunks, tunnels, platts, bridges, or arches, over them, making ſatisfaction to the owner or occupier of the lands; and he is to make the cartways, leading to market-towns, twenty feet wide at leaſt, and the horſe-cauſeways three feet, and keep the ſame in repair.

Two or more juſtices may order narrow roads to be widened to a ſufficient breadth; and the ſurveyor in ſuch caſes, under the direction, and with the approbation of the ſaid juſtices, is to make agreement with the owners of the ſoil for the recompence, and for making new ditches and fences; and, if he cannot agree, the damage and recompence is to be aſſeſſed by a jury: and, upon payment or tender of the money aſſeſſed, the parties are to be deemed diveſted of their intereſts (except with regard to mines, minerals, and foſſils, lying under the ſame, which may be got out without breaking the ſurface of the highway, and all timber to be taken away within one month) and the ground from thenceforth is to be deemed a public highway. — Where there is not money ſufficient for the above purpoſes in the ſurveyor's hands, it is to be raiſed by aſſeſſments by order of the ſaid juſtices, or the quarter ſeſſions; and, if the recompence aſſeſſed by the jury be greater than that offered by the ſurveyor, the expence of the proceedings is to be paid by the ſurveyor; if otherwiſe, the parties refuſing are to pay the ſame.

The ſurveyor is to make report of ſuch defective highways, bridges, &c. as ought to be repaired by particular perſons, and the juſtices ſhall limit a time for repairing the ſame; and are empowered, if ſuch repairs are not effectually made within the time limited, to make preſentments to the aſſizes, or general quarter ſeſſions of the ſame, or of any defective highways, cauſeways, or bridges; or of any other defaults or offences againſt this act; and to aſſeſs thereupon ſuch fines as they ſhall think meet; ſaving, to the perſons affected, their lawful traverſe to ſuch preſentments.

Juſtices, at their ſpecial ſeſſions, may order thoſe roads to be firſt repaired that moſt want it. Complaint of neglect of duty, in ſurveyors, may be inquired into by two juſtices, who may make ſuch order thereupon as ſhall be neceſſary.

Juſtices are impowered to order proper direction-poſts to be ſet up where ſeveral highways meet, and at the approaches to ſuch parts as are ſubject to deep and dangerous floods, and where neceſſary for guiding travellers in the beſt and ſafeſt track. Surveyor neglecting his duty therein forfeits 20 s. but, for the better repairing and keeping in repair the ſaid highways, he is impowered to take materials for repair of the highways from any neighbouring qarries, waſte grounds, rivers, or brooks; and, where ſufficient cannot be had in ſuch places, then from private grounds; making ſuch ſatisfaction to the owners as ſhall be agreed upon, or otherwiſe as the juſtices ſhall direct. Expences incurred by ſurveyors, in effecting theſe purpoſes, are to be reimburſed by a rate on the inhabitants

bitants of the place, according to the rules preſcribed in act 43 Eliz. Surveyors alſo ſhall cauſe to be fenced off, filled up, and ſtopped, all ſuch holes as are made in digging for or getting materials for repairs of the roads; forfeiture for every neglect or default therein is 10 s. and for any default after notice, a ſum not leſs than 40 s. but not more than 10 l. to be applied to the above purpoſes.

Every perſon keeping a team, draught, or plough, in any pariſh or townſhip, ſhall, ſix days in every year, to be computed from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, find and ſend, for the amending the highways in ſuch pariſh, one wain, cart, or carriage, furniſhed with horſes, oxen, or other cattle, and two able men. The occupier of an eſtate of 50 l. a year, or above, is to do the ſame (except in thoſe parts where carts with ſingle horſes are generally uſed, and then two carts with one horſe and one able man to each cart, are to be ſent by every ſuch perſon) and in like manner for every 50 l. per annum reſpectively occupied in ſuch pariſh, &c. and ſhall likewiſe find and ſend one labourer for every 10 l. per annum occupied above the annual value of 50 l. and leſs than 100 l. and ſo for every 10 l. that each progreſſive and intermediate annual value of 10 l. ſhall fall ſhort of the further increaſe of 50 l. and every perſon occupying an eſtate of the yearly value of 10 l. and under 50 l. who ſhall not keep ſuch team, &c. ſhall find and ſend one labourer for every 10 l. *per annum* ſo occupied, upon every of the ſaid days; and the ſame for every occupier of an eſtate under 10 l. yearly value, and every man of the age of eighteen, and under the age of ſixty-five, not being an apprentice or menial ſervant, nor having performed the ſaid duty, or paid the compoſition for the ſame. The ſurveyor is impowered to change carriages for men, where thought needful; or a certain ſum to be paid in lieu thereof; and ſuch men are to furniſh their own tools. Surveyors are to give timely notice to the perſons liable to perform ſtatute-work. Defaulters, after ſuch notice, forfeit 10 s. *per diem* for each carriage and man not ſent to work; and labourers 1 s. 6 d. *per diem*. The duty and labour are to be fairly and equally demanded; and the penalties and forfeitures within twenty-one days after default.

The ſeveral perſons liable to perform ſtatute work may be admitted to compound for the ſame, according to regulations made by the juſtices at their ſpecial ſeſſions. Surveyors are to give notice of the time and place of admitting perſons to compound; and the compoſition-money is to be duly paid; but, with reſpect to changes in the occupation of lands, or new inhabitants, is to take place within fourteen days after.

Perſons occupying lands, tenements, &c. not above 50 l. *per annum*, are not obliged to find, or compound for, more than one carriage. A team, or plough, kept for part of the year in one pariſh, and for part in another, the duty is to be performed where the perſon uſually reſides; and, where compoſition ſhall be made for ſtatute-duty, a proportion thereof is to be paid to the turnpike ſurveyor, if part of ſuch duty is to be performed on the turnpike roads. Where the general or quarter-ſeſſions ſhall be ſatisfied, upon the application of the ſurveyor, that the duty and money have been faithfully applied; or that the highways, bridges, cauſeways, ſtreets, or pavements cannot be ſufficiently provided for by the means before preſcribed; notice is to be given thereof, and aſſeſſments are to be made accordingly for thoſe purpoſes, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale; but no ſuch aſſeſſments are to exceed 6 d. in the pound in any year. No fine, &c. for not repairing the highways, or appearing to indictments, or preſentments for the ſame, are to be returned into the Exchequer; but to be levied as the court directs, where the road lies, and applied thereto; and ſuch inhabitants, on whom any ſuch fine, &c. ſhall be levied, on complaint to the juſtices of the peace at their ſpecal ſeſſions, are to be reimburſed.

The ſurveyor is to collect all rates, forfeitures, penalties, and compoſitions, keeping an exact account of them; and is to produce the ſame to the juſtices, and verify them upon oath: and afterwards deliver them over, with the balance and other articles, to his ſucceſſor, who is to collect the arrears: and, not conforming

to the above regulations, he forfeits 5l. and making default in paying over the money in his hands, forfeits double the ſum.

Lands given for the maintenance of cauſeways, pavements, highways, and bridges, are to be lett to farm at the moſt improved yearly value, without fine.

The penalty of pulling up, removing, or deſtroying the poſts, blocks, banks, &c. ſet up for the ſecurity of horſe and foot cauſeways; or the parapets or battlements of bridges, mile-ſtones, or direction-poſts; is a ſum not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 10s. or being committed to hard labour and whipped; and the ſurveyor, for neglect of duty, in inſtances not otherwiſe provided for in the act, is ſubject for every offence to a penalty not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 10s. at the diſcretion of the juſtices, who are impowered to put in execution every part of this act; and no fee is to be taken of ſurveyor accounting, on penalty of 10l.

No waggon, having the ſole or bottom of the fellies of the wheels of leſs breadth than nine inches, ſhall be drawn on the highways, not being turnpike roads, with more than ſix horſes; nor no cart of the like deficiency with more than four horſes; nor no waggon with wheels of the breadth of nine inches with more than eight horſes; nor no cart of the like breadth with more than five horſes. All ſupernumerary horſes are to be forfeited, together with their gears, &c. and waggons ſhod with narrow tire, or ſet with roſe-headed nails, are not to be drawn by more than three horſes, on forfeiture of the ſupernumerary horſes and their accoutrements; except carts, waggons, or carriages, employed only in carrying any one ſtone, block of marble, or piece of metal, or timber; or ammunition or artillery for his majeſty's ſervice; or carriages for the purpoſes of huſbandry. Proof is to be made upon oath before ſome juſtice of the peace of the offence committed, within ſix days after ſuch ſeizure or diſtreſs, or in default thereof, ſuch horſe or other thing ſhall be delivered to the owner thereof, and the perſon making ſuch ſeizure ſhall pay all reaſonable charges.

All waggons, wains, and carts are to have the owner's real name and place of abode painted on ſome conſpicuous part thereof, on penalty of 20s.

The driver of any cart or dray riding thereon, in any ſtreet or highway, without having ſome other perſon on foot or on horſeback to guide the ſame (except carriages drawn by one horſe only, or two horſes abreaſt) and the driver of any carriage, who by negligence or miſbehaviour ſhall damage, or obſtruct perſons or carriages in paſſing, or who ſhall not make way for loaded carriages, forfeits, if not the owner, any ſum not exceeding 10s. and, if the owner, any ſum not not exceeding 20s. or may be committed: and any perſon may apprehend him, and deliver him over to a conſtable, to be dealt with according to law.

Juſtices, at their general or quarter ſeſſions may appoint ſcavengers for any city or market town, for which no legal proviſion is already made; and make order for repairing the ſtreets, and making aſſeſſments for defraying the charges thereof, to be collected, employed, and accounted for, as they direct, and to be levied by their warrant.

Juſtices may hold a ſpecial ſeſſions whenever they think proper, for the purpoſes of this act.

Perſons forcibly oppoſing the execution of this act, or obſtructing the making a ſeizure or diſtreſs, or reſcuing cattle or other goods; and conſtables not duly executing the warrant or precept of any juſtice, forfeit not exceeding 10l. nor leſs than 40s. and on non-payment may be committed for three months. All penalties and forfeitures, and all coſts and charges, where not otherwiſe directed, are to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale, by warrant of a juſtice; one half to the uſe of the informer, and the other half to the roads: and for want of diſtreſs the party is to be committed.

Penalties or forfeitures may be ſued for by the proſecutor or informer, either in manner before directed, or by action of debt, where the penalty is a pecuniary one; or by action of trover, where the penalty or forfeiture is a horſe, or other goods; and, recovering, is intitled to double coſts. No conviction to be had, but upon confeſſion

ſeſſion of the party, or oath of a witneſs. Inhabitants deemed competent witneſſes. Juſtices are impowered to adminiſter oaths, in all caſes relative to the execution of this act. Diſtreſs for money, levied by virtue of this act, not deemed unlawful for default of form in the proceedings: nor the party making it a treſpaſs *ab initio*, on account of any ſubſequent irregularity. Plaintiff, in any action for irregularity, is not to recover, where tender of amends has been made before action brought. Defendant allowed to pay money into court before iſſue joined. Perſons aggrieved, where no other method of relief is appointed, or injured by the incloſing of any common highway, may appeal to the general quarter-ſeſſions, giving notice of ſuch intention, and entering into recognizance. Proceedings had before any juſtice, relative to the matter of ſuch appeal, to be returned to the general quarter-ſeſſions, on penalty of 5l. Court to proceed in a ſummary way, and award proper coſts, and their determination to be final. Action or ſuit is to be within three calendar months after the fact committed. Defendant may plead the general iſſue, and recover treble coſts.

Abſtract of an Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of parliament, the general Laws now in being for regulating the Turnpike-roads of this Kingdom.

IT is hereby enacted, that five or more truſtees for turnpike-roads, at a general meeting, are impowered to erect weighing-engines, and make order for weighing carriages thereat; taking 20s. additional tolls for all narrow four-wheeled carriages, weighing above 60 C. weight, and for all broad four-wheeled carriages weighing above 6 tons; and for all carts, or two-wheeled carriages, with broad wheels, weighing above 3 tons; to be levied as the other tolls, and applied in repair of the road.

The above regulations are not to extend to any waggons or wains having the axletrees thereof of ſuch different lengths, that the diſtance from wheel to wheel of the narrower part of the ſaid wheels be not more than 4 feet 2 inches, to be meaſured at the ground; and that the diſtance from wheel to wheel of the other part thereof be ſuch, that the fore and hind wheels of ſuch waggons and wains ſhall roll only one ſingle ſurface or path of 16 inches wide at the leaſt, on each ſide of the ſaid waggons or wains, and having the fellies thereof of the breadth of 9 inches from ſide to ſide at the bottom or ſole thereof, but that the ſame ſhall paſs upon any turnpike-road, and through any toll-gate or bar within 100 miles from London, upon paying only ſo much as ſhall not exceed one half of the full toll or duty. The ſaid regulations alſo are not to extend to carriages employed only in huſbandry.

Truſtees are impowered to order the fellies of all broad-wheeled waggons, &c. to be gaged; but no compoſitions for tolls are to be made in reſpect of narrow-wheeled carriages.

Fraudulently unloading goods before coming to any gate or weighing-engine, or laying on goods after having paſſed the ſame, is 5l. penalty, and the driver is to be committed for one month.

Collectors neglecting their duty are liable to be diſcharged or forfeit 5l.

No waggon, wain, or cart, is to paſs along any turnpike-road, being above 20 miles from the cities of London or Weſtminſter, having the fellies of the wheels thereof of the breadth or gage of nine inches at the bottom, unleſs the ſame are conſtructed in ſuch manner that no pair of ſuch wheels (except ſuch as ſhall roll a ſurface of 16 inches) ſhall be wider than 4 feet 6 inches from inſide to inſide, to be meaſured on the ground; and that the diſtance of the center of the fore wheel to the center of the hind wheel of any ſuch waggon, or four-wheeled carriage, (not being uſed for the carriage of timber only) be not above 9 feet, to be meaſured from the center of the axle-trees at the ends thereof, on forfeiture of 5l. by the owner. Officers are required to meaſure ſuch carriages accordingly, and the penalty of obſtructing them is 5l.

No broad-wheeled waggon is to be drawn with more than 8 horſes; nor two-wheeled broad carriages with more than 5; and in pairs, except where there is an odd horſe, and except where the number of horſes ſhall not exceed four; but narrow four-

wheeled carriages are not to be drawn with more than four horſes or two-wheeled carriages with more than 3; on forfeiture of 20s. and the ſupernumerary horſes.

Fraudulently taking off any horſe, or altering the diſtance of the wheels before coming to any gate or turnpike, is 5l. penalty; and the driver travelling with more horſes, the ſame day, than he ſhall have paſſed through any gate with is deemed guilty of a fraud.

Where it ſhall be judged neceſſary, the truſtees may allow waggons with broad-wheels to be drawn up hills by ten horſes; and narrow-wheeled carriages by ſix; but the length and extent of the hills is to be ſpecified in the order of allowance, and certified in the general quarter ſeſſions; and this order, if by them approved of, is to be confirmed and filed; otherwiſe to be vacated: And there is a particular exemption with reſpect to carriages drawing with an extraordinary number of horſes through deep ſnow or ice.

Narrow-wheeled waggons are not to be drawn by horſes in pairs, except loaden with fiſh, rabbits, poultry, calves alive or ſlaughtered, or lambs, only.

No waggon, &c. is to be fraudulently turned out of a turnpike road, to avoid the tolls, on forfeiture of one of the horſes, and the collector, &c. being privy to any ſuch offences, and not duly proſecuting for the penalty, forfeits 40s.

The driver of any waggon with wheels not duly conſtructed, or drawn by more horſes than authoriſed, may be apprehended by any perſon, and taken before a juſtice, and, on conviction, forfeits 5l. Drag irons are to be flat at the ſole, and of the breadth of the fellies, on forfeiture of 40s. The owner's real name and place of abode are to be painted on the moſt conſpicuous part of each waggon and cart; alſo the words, COMMON STAGE WAGGON, or CART, as the caſe may be: travelling with a fictitious name thereon forfeits 5l. and without the words required, 40s.

On ſuch roads where extraordinary tolls have been granted, deſignedly to prohibit waggons, &c. being drawn thereon by more than a certain number of horſes, the truſtees are required to reduce ſuch tolls, in reſpect to broad-wheeled waggons; and the tolls are to be raiſed throughout one half more on all narrow-wheeled waggons, &c. except on carts with 6 inch fellies, drawn by 2 horſes; and the exemptions and privileges, granted in particular caſes with reſpect to tolls, are reſtrained for the future to broad-wheeled carriages, except carts, &c. with 6 inch fellies drawn by two horſes, and ſuch carriages as ſhall be employed in huſbandry only: In all other caſes the ordinary tolls granted by thoſe acts, with the additional ones hereby granted, are to be paid.

The carriages which do not come within the intention of this act, are, any chaiſe-marine, coach, landau, berlin, chariot, chaiſe, calaſh, or hearſe, or any caravan, or covered carriage, of any nobleman or gentleman for his private uſe; or ſuch ammunition or artillery as ſhall be for his majeſty's ſervice; or any cart or carriage drawn by one horſe; or any carriage having the ſole or bottom of the fellies of the wheels thereof of the breadth of nine inches, which ſhall be laden with one ſtone, block of marble, one piece of metal, or one piece of timber.

Perſons fraudulently taking the benefit of any exemption forfeit not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 40s.

Where the roads ſhall be ſufficiently repaired, or nearly ſo, and the money borrowed paid, or nearly diſcharged, the tolls may be reduced, and occaſionally raiſed again; but no ſuch reduction is to take place where money is due, unleſs with the conſent of the mortgagees.

Where there are two or more turnpike-roads under ſeveral acts within the ſame pariſh, &c. and the ſtatute duty exceeds three days, the juſtices are to apportion the ſtatute duty between them.

Surveyors ſuffering any obſtruction to remain on the roads incur a penalty of 40s. and it is 40s. penalty on perſons making ditches, &c. on any turnpike-road, not incloſed on both ſides, within 30 feet of the center, or turning their plough or harrow within 15 feet thereof; ſuch ditches may be taken down or filled up, at the expence of the owner; to be levied together with the penalties, by diſtreſs and ſale.

Direction

Direction poſts are to be ſet up where ſeveral highways meet; and where the highways are ſubject to deep or dangerous floods, and for guiding travellers in the ſafeſt tract. Mileſtones alſo are to be ſet up, and the expences to be defrayed out of the tolls. Surveyors neglecting their duty herein forfeit 20s. The penalty is not exceeding 5l. but not leſs than 10s. on pulling up or deſtroying poſts or banks to be ſet up on the ſides of the roads for ſecurity thereof, or the parapets of bridges; or defacing mileſtones, or direction-poſts; or the offender may be committed and kept to hard labour and whipt. The penalty of deſtroying any toll-gate, or bar, toll-houſe, or weighing engine, or reſcuing offenders, is felony without benefit of clergy. The inhabitants of the hundred, where any of the ſaid offences ſhall be committed, are to make full ſatisfaction for the damages, to the uſe of the truſtees of the turnpike; to be applied as the tolls. The inabitants are to be rateably taxed thereto: but, upon conviction, of the offender, the hundred is to be repaid out of the tolls.

No perſon ſhall be qualified or capable of acting as a truſtee, unleſs in his own right, or that of his wife, he is poſſeſſed of an eſtate of the clear yearly value of 40l. or poſſeſſed of, or intitled to, a perſonal eſtate of the value of 800l. or is heir apparent of an eſtate of the clear yearly value of 80l. which is to be verified upon oath. The penalty is 50l. on perſons not duly qualified, preſuming to act. The officers are to deliver up to the truſtees all books aud papers in their cuſtody, relating to the execution of their office, on forfeiture of 20l. and publicans are diſqualified from acting as truſtees, or holding any office under the truſt, or farming the tolls.

Nuiſances on the road may be proſecuted at the expence of the turnpike; but proſecutions are to be reſtrained, unleſs upon the offender's confeſſion. or proof by witneſs; and fraudulent and colourable proſecutions and ſeizures, ſet up to favour offenders, are to be enquired into and ſet aſide.

Where a ſufficient number of truſtees appointed to act ſhall not meet on the day appointed for their firſt or any ſubſequent meeting, or for want of adjournment; the truſtees met, or their clerk, may appoint another meeting, giving publick notice thereof; and the truſtees. met in conſequence thereof, may proceed to carry ſuch acts into execution. No adjournment is to be for a longer time than three months; nor proceedings to be had before ten in the morning; nor adjournment to be made to a later hour than two in the afternoon. And the truſtees abuſing or exceeding their power, in any of the inſtances here mentioned, quarter-ſeſſions may determine any complaint made thereof in a ſummary way; and the ſheriff is to execute their order.

All and every mortgagee, taking poſſeſſion of any toll gate, is to account upon oath for the monies received and expended, on forfeiture of 10l. for every refuſal or neglect; to be applied to the uſe of the road: and keeping poſſeſſion, or receiving the tolls after his debt, intereſt, and coſts are paid, is to forfeit double the ſums ſo received with treble coſts of ſuit, to be applied to the uſe of the road.

Upon the death of any collector, two truſtees may appoint a temporary one, who is to be accountable till the next meeeting of the commiſſioners. The collector diſcharged, refuſing to deliver up poſſeſſion of the houſe, or the wife, or the family of ſuch as ſhall die, a conſtable, by warrant of a juſtice, may enter, the premiſſes, and may put the new appointed officer in poſſeſſion.

The collectors and ſurveyors are to account upon oath, when required; under penalty of 5l. No collector, or renter of the tolls, may be removed, by virtue of the poor laws, unleſs he become chargeable; nor ſhall he gain any ſettlement by the tolls; nor ſhall he, nor the tolls, be liable to any parochial tax.

Conſtables making default in their duty in executing this act, and ſurveyors and collectors neglecting to ſeize ſupernumerary horſes drawing in waggons, or to give due information of the offence, forfeit 10l. And any ſeizure or diſtreſs made for any forfeiture incurred, unleſs by warrant is to be delivered over to the conſtable, till proof made of the offence;

and if not made within ſix days the diſtreſs is to be returned to the owner; and the ſeizer to pay expences of keeping: but, upon conviction, an order is to be made for delivering the diſtreſs to the party; and the party, not duly proſecuting ſuch ſeizure, forfeits 40s. and all convictions are to be upon confeſſion of the party accuſed, or oath of one or more witneſſes: Inhabitants are deemed competent witneſſes; and any juſtice, though a truſtee, may act therein.

Obſtructing the execution of this act in any of the inſtances here mentioned, the penalty is any ſum not exceeding 10l. nor leſs than 40s. to be paid to the turnpike ſurveyor; and if not forthwith paid, or ſecurity given the offender to be committed. Penalties, forfeiture, and charges not otherwiſe directed, are to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale, the one half to the informer, the other to the ſurveyor of the turnpike road; and, for want of diſtreſs, the offender to be committed. Warrants may be backed by any neighbouring juſtice, and diſtreſs and ſale made accordingly; and for want of diſtreſs, the offender to be committed. Penalties and forfeitures, recovered on information of a ſurveyor or collector, are to be applied to the repair of the roads: and the proſecutors or informers are at liberty to ſue, either as the reſpective turnpike acts direct; or in the courts of record, by action of debt, or of trover; and, recovering, are intitled to full coſts; but there is no more than one recovery for the ſame offence; and notice is alſo to be given to the party, and action brought within one calendar month after the offence. Diſtreſs for any ſum of money to be levied by virtue of this act, is not to be deemed unlawful, for default of form in the proceedings; nor the party making it a treſpaſſer, ab initio, on account of any ſubſequent irregularity. Plaintiff in any action or irregularity is not to recover, where tender of amends has been made before action brought; and defendant is allowed to pay money into court before iſſue joined.

Perſons, aggrieved by the order of any juſtices or truſtees, may appeal (where not otherwiſe directed) to the general quarter ſeſſions. Due notice to be given of intention to appeal; and recognizance to be entered into. Proceedings had in the caſe to be returned into the court, on forfeiture of 5l. Court to determine the matter in a ſummary way, and award proper coſts; and their determination to be final. Proceeding not removable by certiorari. &c. and where appeal is made againſt the conviction for the forfeiture of any horſe, &c. notice of appeal is to be given at the time of conviction, and recognizance, with ſureties entered into; and horſe to be returned thereupon. Any oaths hereby required to be taken may be adminiſtered by juſtices or truſtees.

This act is to commence and take effect on the 29th day of September next enſuing.

Any action or ſuit with reſpect to this act muſt be commenced or proſecuted within three calendar months after the fact committed, and the defendant may plead the general iſſue, and recover treble coſts.

The laſt Will and Teſtament of Charles Churchill, *extracted from the Regiſtry of the Prerogative Court of* Canterbury, Nov. 3, 1764.

I Charles Churchill, of Acton in the county of Middleſex, clerk, but now at Boulogne in France, being in an ill ſtate of health, but of ſound mind, memory, and underſtanding, do make, publiſh, and declare this to be my laſt will and teſtament, in manner and form following. In the firſt place I give to my wife an annuity of ſixty pounds a year for her natural life. Item, I give to Elizabeth Carr, of Turnham-Green, in the county of Middleſex, ſpinſter, an annuity of fifty pounds a year during her natural life. I give to his grace the duke of Grafton, the earl and counteſs Temple, John Wilkes, Humphry Cotes, and, Robert Lloyd, Eſqrs. and Mr. Walſh, merchant at Boulogne, each a ring, as a memorial of my regard to their merit. *I deſire my dear friend, John Wilkes, Eſq; to collect and publiſh my works with the remarks and explanations he has prepared, and any others he thinks proper to make.* I give all the reſt, reſidue, and remainder of my eſtates, of what nature or kind ſoever, to my executors hereinafter named, IN TRUST, to be divided

ded equally between my two ſons, Charles and William, and the ſurvivor of them. Laſtly, I nominate, conſtitute, and appoint the ſaid Humphry Cotes, and John Churchill, my brother, of Church-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, executors of this my laſt will, and guardians to my ſaid children.

In witneſs whereof I have to this my laſt will and teſtament, contained in one ſheet of paper, ſet my hand and ſeal, this third day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of our ſovereign lord, George the third, and in the year of our lord, one thouſand, ſeven hundred, and ſixty four.

CHARLES CHURCHILL.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared by the ſaid teſtator as and for his laſt will and teſtament, in the preſence of us, who in his preſence, and at his requeſt, and in the preſence of each other, have hereunto ſet and ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes.

John Sedgwick. Matthew Brown.

Proved at London the 22d of November, 1764, before the worſhipful George Harris, doctor of laws, and ſurrogate, by the oath of John Churchill, the brother, and one of the executors, to whom adminiſtration was granted, having been firſt ſworn duly to adminiſter, power reſerved of making the like grant to Humphry Cotes, the other executor, when he ſhall apply for the ſame.

William Legard,
Henry Stevens,
John Stevens,
} Deputy Regiſters.

An Eſſay on the Britiſh *Government; ſhewing that it tends immediately neither to a Republic nor an Abſolute Monarchy, but to an Ariſtocracy.*

IT has long been a queſtion among political reaſoners, "Whether the Britiſh government inclines more to a republic, or to an abſolute monarchy;" and many ſpecious arguments have been advanced in ſupport of both theſe opinions.

Thoſe who embrace the firſt part of the alternative, alledge, that the power of the houſe of commons is almoſt unlimited; being, in reality, as great as they themſelves are pleaſed to make it: that they are poſſeſſed of the ſole right of granting money, without which the wheels of government muſt be immediately ſtopped: that, by means of this right, they have it in their power to extort the conſent of the other two branches of the legiſlature to whatever they think proper; were it even an act of attainder againſt the firſt peer of the realm: that, as the balance of power depends very much upon the balance of property, and the property of the commons ſo greatly exceeds the property of the crown, their power muſt of conſequence be proportionably larger: that even that property, which the crown poſſeſſes, depends, in a great meaſure, upon the annual grants of parliament, and, without ſuch grants, muſt be immediately annihilated: that ſuppoſing the power of the crown to be ever ſo great, it has yet its limits; and beyond theſe limits it can never be carried, without exciting the moſt violent jealouſy, and the moſt vigorous oppoſition: that the ſpirit of commerce naturally tends to promote the ſpirit of liberty; both by eſtabliſhing a greater equality among the people, and by drawing them into large towns, the government of which, even in the moſt abſolute monarchies, is, in ſome meaſure, republican; and as commerce has of late years been ſo much increaſed, the cauſe of liberty muſt be, in the ſame degree, ſtrengthened. The progreſs of learning too has naturally the ſame effect; as it ſerves to diveſt us of all ſuperſtitious reverence to names and authority, and to make us laugh at the abſurd and ridiculous doctrine of divine, indefeaſible, hereditary right, and of paſſive obedience and non reſiſtance. The ſovereign now is no longer dignified with the high-ſounding title of *God's vicegerent upon earth*; he is merely regarded as *the firſt ſervant of the public*. Add to this, that, as a jealouſy of the crown is naturally inherent in the Britiſh conſtitution, all its incroachments will be narrowly watched, and ſteadily repelled; at leaſt while there is any patriotiſm, or public ſpirit, in the nation: ſo that, if ever we bend our necks to the yoke of ſlavery, we muſt do it voluntarily, and with our eyes open; the chains that bind us, muſt be of our own forging; and if ever we loſe our liberty, it will then be found, that we are become ſo corrupt and degenerate, as to be no longer capable of enjoying ſuch a bleſſing.

Thoſe, who embrace the other part of

of the alternative, aſſert, that it is in vain to talk of the abſolute power of the houſe of commons, which is certainly very great; or of that degree of power which they have ſometimes exerted on very extraordinary occaſions, and which can hardly be drawn into a precedent. We muſt, if we mean to reaſon fairly, confine ourſelves to that power, which they have exerted for ſome time, ſuppoſe half a century paſt, and which they are likely to exert for the future. No bills of attainder, if I rightly recollect, are to be heard of, in oppoſition to the court, ſince that of the famous earl of Strafford; and ſeldom even has it been known, that the neceſſary ſupplies have been refuſed to the government. A miniſter, before he introduces any money, or other public bill, can foretell, almoſt to a certainty, its fate in the houſe; and by means of the influence which he has over the members, can command, in moſt caſes, a majority of votes. Nor will this influence appear in the leaſt ſurpriſing, if we conſider the great number of lucrative places which the ſovereign, that is, the miniſter, has to diſpoſe of. For, though the property of the ſubjects be much larger than that of the ſovereign, yet is the property of this laſt by no means inconſiderable; and 'tis well known, that much leſs property, in a ſingle hand, will counterbalance a greater property in ſeveral hands. According to the moſt exact computation, there are near three millions at the diſpoſal of the crown. The civil liſt amounts to near a million; the collection of all taxes to another million; and the employments in the army and navy, along with eccleſiaſtical preferments, to above a third million: an enormous ſum, and what cannot fail to attach to the court an immenſe number of dependants; and, as few placemen are excluded from ſeats in parliament, the ſovereign muſt have a mighty influence upon all the deliberations of that auguſt aſſembly. It ought alſo to be obſerved, that the great increaſe of our dominions, and the conſequent neceſſity for the proportionable increaſe in our military eſtabliſhment, are, both of them, pernicious to liberty; for ſeldom or ever has it been known, that any nation has preſerved its liberty, after having greatly extended its conqueſts, and ſtill leſs after having eſtabliſhed a large ſtanding army. And though the increaſe of commerce, which is likewiſe the conſequence of extenſive dominions, be favourable in ſome meaſure, to the cauſe of liberty, by introducing among the people a greater degree of equality, and by drawing them into large towns, which always breathe a republican ſpirit; yet does it alſo, by this very circumſtance *of drawing them into large towns*, tend evidently to corrupt their minds, and to enervate their bodies, and thus to prepare them for the reception of that ſlavery, which a variety of other cauſes is likely to bring upon them. Thus, as there is no good but what is attended with ſome evil, commerce ſeems, in ſome ſenſe, to counteract its own end; for whilſt in its commencement and progreſs, it favours the intereſt of liberty, it is, perhaps, in its utmoſt extent prejudicial to that intereſt. With regard to the jealouſy of the crown, which is ſaid to be inherent in the Britiſh conſtitution; this jealouſy, however great, may yet by an artful miniſter be laid aſleep. The power of the crown is certainly upon the increaſe; but it advances, at the ſame time, with ſuch ſlow and imperceptible ſteps, as not to awake the jealouſy of the public; and before this jealouſy be effectually awaked, the power of the crown may have become ſo great, as to be altogether irreſiſtible. Every new tax that is impoſed upon the people; every foot of ground that is added to our dominions; every increaſe that is made in our military eſtabliſhment; all conſpire, by their united influence, to increaſe the power of the crown; and if things be ſuffered to proceed in their preſent courſe, and no extraordinary convulſion happens in the ſtate, the Britiſh liberties muſt, at laſt, be ſwallowed up in abſolute monarchy.

Might I preſume, amidſt theſe oppoſite arguments, to deliver my own ſentiments; I would affirm, that the Britiſh government tends immediately neither to a republic, nor an abſolute monarchy, but to an Ariſtocracy; though this laſt will, in all probability, only pave the way for the introduction of monarchy. The very ſoul of our liberty conſiſts in the people's having

having the right and the power to chuſe their repreſentatives in parliament; that is, in other words, in being their own legiſlators. But ſhould we ever come to have a great number of hereditary legiſlators, or thoſe who are ſuch independent of the people's choice; and ſhould theſe hereditary legiſlators be poſſeſſed of the whole, or of the greateſt part of the national property; and ſhould they, by means of that property, be able to influence the election, and to controul the proceedings of the members of the lower houſe; though we may be ſtill amuſed with the pleaſing ſound of liberty, and though the lower houſe may be permitted to ſubſiſt in its preſent form, the national liberties are, from that moment, ruined. For it is well known, that the forms of a conſtitution may long remain, after its ſpirit has been entirely extinguiſhed. How far this is our caſe at preſent, or how far it is likely to be our caſe, in ſome not very diſtant period, any one may eaſily determine, by conſidering the great number of wealthy commoners, who, within this half century paſt, have been advanced to the peerage, and the ſpirit which ſtill prevails of advancing others to the ſame dignity. The moment a commoner becomes troubleſome in the lower houſe; if he is poſſeſſed of a competent fortune, he is immediately tranſplanted to the upper, where he, at once, ſtrengthens the ariſtocratic, and proportionably weakens the democratic part of our government. And how great an influence the members of the upper have upon the elections, and conſequently upon the proceedings, of thoſe of the lower houſe, may be eaſily collected from peruſing a court calendar, where we ſhall ſee, that almoſt all the noblemen's ſons in England, who are of a proper age, are members of the lower houſe; and that many commoners have obtained their ſeats there by the intereſt and countenance of ſome powerful nobleman. In a word, we ſeem to be in fair way of becoming, in a ſhort time, a nation of *great lords* and of *needy vaſſals*; the conſequence of which muſt infallibly be, that the people, harraſſed by the oppreſſions of the great, conſcious that their liberties are already raviſhed from them, and chuſing rather to ſubmit to one mild maſter than to two or three hundred petty tyrants, will petition the ſovereign, as the laſt favour he can grant them, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to eſtabliſh an abſolute monarchy. This was very lately the caſe in Denmark; and, if nothing extraordinary happens, it will, in all probability, be very ſoon the caſe in Great Britain. How to prevent the impending calamity, or if it cannot be prevented, how it may, at leaſt be for ſome time warded off, I will not take upon me to ſay. A peerage bill was ſome years ago attempted, or an act to confine, within certain limits, the number of peers. Perhaps ſuch a ſcheme may again be revived; but there ſeems very little likelihood, in the preſent diſpoſition of parties, that it would meet with ſucceſs.

[Polit. Reg.]

Account of a remarkable Mummy, diſcovered by the Peaſants of Auvergne *in the Year* 1756. *From* Buffon's *Natural Hiſtory.*

THIS mummy ſays M. Daubenton, is one of the moſt curious ſubjects in the king's cabinet; and may be conſidered as a maſter piece in the art of embalming. There are two ways in which ſubjects of this kind have been commonly prepared: in one of theſe the body is dried; and this is to anſwer the purpoſe, without any additional proceſs: in the other, the viſcera are taken out, and the body is ſtuffed, and at the ſame time covered with a particular compoſition. Hence it is, that whether we take the embalmed bodies of Egypt, or the dried bodies of Africa, there is little or nothing to be diſcovered with reſpect to the proper ſtate of the viſcera; and the ſkin and fleſh retain very little of their natural form and complexion.—The mummy found by the peaſants of Auvergne, was in a much better condition: the body retained its regular form; the fleſh had colour and flexibility; the viſcera were entire; and at firſt ſight, one would have taken it for a body which had been dead only a few days.—It had the appearance of the body of a young man; was well proportioned, except that the head was large and the feet ſmall. The ſkin had the colour and ſuppleneſs of a body which had been dead only a ſhort time; and

yet it was brown and ſtiff upon the face and under the hair.—The lower belly yielded eaſily to the preſſure of the hand: all the articulations were flexible, except the articulation of the leg with the foot.—The fingers, on being doubled, again extended themſelves. All the nails were perfect: the lines upon the joints of the fingers the palms of the hands, and the ſoles of the feet, were very diſtinctly to be ſeen; the bones of the arms and of the legs were ſoft and pliant, thoſe of the cranium had retained their hardneſs. There was no hair but on the hind part of the head, of a cheſnut colour, and not more than two inches long. The ſkin upon the top of the head, had been ſeparated from the cranium by an inciſion, in order to introduce ſome aromatics, which were there found mixed with clay. This mummy had all the teeth: the tongue and the ears were well preſerved; *le ſcrotum etoit aplati, mais le verge étoit ſaillante, et le prépuce entier*; the noſe was much bruiſed: this deformity occaſioned a ſuſpicion, that the brain had been extracted by the noſe, eſpecially as there was no appearance on the exterior part of the head that any artificial opening had been made; but it was diſcovered on introducing a probe by the noſtrils, that the *os ethmoides* had not been deſtroyed, and conſequently that it was not poſſible that the brain could have been drawn out this way, and its place ſupplied by aromatics. The anus had not the leaſt mark of dilatation, ſo as to make it probable that the viſcera had been taken away through this opening, in order to the embalming.

M. Stroppe, who was curious to examine the ſtate of the viſcera, made an inciſion upon the epigaſtric region; he forced his finger into the cavity of the abdomen; ſome air iſſued from the opening; he drew out a portion of the epiploon which was of a good conſiſtence and of a whitiſh colour; he took out likewiſe a part of the inteſtines, and diſtended them with air, but there was no appearance of future, and it was his opinion that they had been embalmed together with the excrements without paſſing through any other preparation; there was found only in the jejunum a matter reſembling honey, and which was ſoluble in water: M. Stroppe took this to be ſome ſmall remains of the excrements; he introduced the finger into the opening over the region of the ſtomach, and made the breaſt play like a pair of bellows; he diſtinguiſhed the diaphragm and all the viſcera to be ſupple and entire as in a body recently dead; theſe parts ſeemed to be impregnated with a compoſition leſs ſolid than that which was united with the exterior parts.

The embalming matter had a moſt ſtrong and penetrating odour; this the tomb itſelf continued to exhale, even after being expoſed to the open air for more than a month: this odour was perceivable in every place where the mummy had been depoſited, though it had remained there only for a very little time; it was pretended likewiſe that it had incommoded the peaſants of the neighbouring villages. On touching the mummy or the aromatics, the odour fixed upon the hands for ſeveral hours, even after they had been waſhed with warm water, *eau de vie*, or vinegar: M. Stroppe ſaid he could not get clear of it but by the aſſiſtance of ſpirit of wine. The compoſition was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of pitch and powdered aromatics, cinnamon, frankincenſe, meum, and valerian,—There were no marks either in the tomb, or on the mummy itſelf which could point out the age.

Altamont, *in* London, *to* Henry *in the Country. From a Collection of Letters lately publiſhed.*

"THEY who are fond of ſeeking for inſtruction, need never be idle. Though I have no particular employment to take up my time, yet I never find any part of it hang upon my hands. I paſs my whole life in obſervation. I have been brought up in ſo total an ignorance of the cuſtoms of the world, that every common occurrence is, to me, a matter of importance. Every thing I meet with ſurprizes me; and many things puzzle me extremely: I have no rule to direct myſelf by in my enquiries but common ſenſe; and with regard to many things which I meet with, that is of no manner of uſe. When cuſtoms are founded merely in extravagance, and characters actuated ſole-

ly

ly by caprice, to attempt to explain them by the rule of reaſon is as abſurd as to meaſure milk by the foot-rule: it is not the proper ſtandard to apply to them. Here is a cuſtom, univerſally prevalent, which perplexes me beyond meaſure to account for it. It is eaſy to conceive great comfort, and even great utility ariſing from an extenſive acquaintance; nor is it difficult to account for a people of a reſtleſs temper, and much curioſity, running from one company to another, frequently, even in the ſame evening, in hopes of ſeeing ſomething new, or hearing ſomething in one ſet which they may not in another. But how ſhall we account for a number of people dreſſing themſelves with the greateſt exactneſs, and a profuſion of expence, getting into their coaches, perhaps in a horrid wet, dreary night, and driving from one friend's houſe to another, for four hours together, not only without ever ſeeing one of their friends, but even without any intention or even a wiſh of ſeeing them? At every houſe they leave their name written or printed upon a piece of card, as a token that they expect their friends to take the like trouble. Upon what principles muſt one ſet out in order to explain this cuſtom with any tolerable chance of making it conformable to common ſenſe? eſpecially when you hear thoſe who practiſe it every night of their lives, join with you in crying out againſt the monſtrous abſurdity of it. But, you will ſay, do theſe friends never meet? Yes; perhaps once in a month or oftener, one lady ſummons to her houſe more people, by one half, than it will hold; ſo that, allowing one perſon out of two not to obey the ſummons, from being engaged in ſome other place, the houſe is nevertheleſs ſure of being at leaſt as full as it can be. Perhaps you will think this ſcheme not ſo advantageous for the enjoying the comforts of ſociety; and that, ſo far from any enjoyment of converſation, the lady of the houſe has hardly time even for paying the firſt forms of civility to ſuch a croud. It may be very true; but they meet not for the ſake of converſation; it is not the faſhion: their whole end in coming together is to form parties for cards; ſo that when once the lady of the houſe has ranged her company, and ſorted them into ſeperate ſets, ſhe has done with them, and leaves them to entertain one another. And in leſs than ten minutes their whole attention is ſo engroſſed by the buſineſs in which they are engaged, that the lady of the houſe is no more thought of than the hoſteſs of an inn; nor is it neceſſary for her to pay any farther attention to any of her company, except the particular ſet in which ſhe herſelf happens to be engaged at play. It is not eaſy for me to tell you, and impoſſible for you to conceive, how much the attention of old and young, high and low, rich and poor, is engaged in cards, from one end of this great town to the other. Play is a ſcience abſolutely neceſſary for every one to acquire, who intends to be admitted into any company, as it is for him to learn how to make a bow, or give an anſwer when he is ſpoken to. Nay, I queſtion very much whether an ignorance of cards is not the moſt unlucky failing a man can have; becauſe I find a man with literally no other knowledge than that of the games of whiſt and quadrille, loo and lanſquenet, and who even never pretends to any converſation but what has reference to them, may paſs through polite life with credit, and be thought a very agreeable man: at the ſame time that no talents, no amiable qualifications whatever, will atone, in a polite circle, for an ignorance or a diſlike of play. A man who never plays, muſt be contented to be received with pleaſure, only at one time of the day. In the morning, when it is not ſo much the cuſtom to play, he may meet with his ſhare of eſteem and reſpect; but in the evening it is far otherwiſe: he muſt be contented with bare civility at moſt, and has reaſon to think himſelf happy if he is not grudged the chair he ſits upon, which might be better occupied by a card-player. Adieu. ALTAMONT."

Abſtract of the impartial and diſtinct Account of the late important Lawſuit between the Duke of Hamilton *and others Plaintiffs, and* Archbald Douglas *of* Douglas, *Eſq; Defendant, by a Barriſter at law.*

LADY Jane Douglas, the defendant's mother, was univerſally

acknowledged to be one of the moſt accompliſhed women of her age or country, remarkably handſome in her perſon, liberal in her mind, and engaging in her manners. It was then thought, that ſhe would prove one of the happieſt of her family, and be courted by perſons of the firſt rank. But ſome ſtrange fatality having prevented a moſt advantageous match taking place betwixt her and a nobleman of the firſt rank and fortune in Scotland *; Lady Jane was ſo much piqued with ſome private incidents in this affair, which happened in the year 1721, that from that time till ſhe was pretty far advanced in life, ſhe ſeemed reſolved to refuſe any other offers that might be made her. However, it ſo happened, that in the month of Auguſt 1746, Lady Jane being then in the 48th year of her age, was privately married to John Stewart Eſq; who afterwards became Sir John Stewart of Grandtully.

The warmeſt friends of Lady Jane could not approve of this ſtep, as Mr. Stewart was a younger brother, had neither eſtate nor profeſſion, and could not pretend to maintain her ſuitable to her high rank. They were therefore juſtly afraid, that this ſtep of her marriage, inſtead of reconciling her brother, the duke, to her, (for at this time there was a quarrel betwixt them) would have the direct contrary effect. Lady Jane herſelf too ſeems to have been apprehenſive of this, and always gave that as a reaſon for her trying ſo long to conceal the marriage betwixt her and Mr. Stewart.

A few days after the marriage which happened at Edinburgh, Lady Jane ſet out for England, accompanied by Mrs. Hewit (who attended her in the quality of a companion) with her two maid ſervants, Iſabel Walker and Effy Caw. At Huntingtoun in England, they were met by Mr. Stewart, from whence they went to Harwich, where they embarked for Holland, and took up their reſidence at the Hague, where they ſtaid from the beginning of September, to the end of December 1746. From the Hague they went to Utrecht, where they reſided till April 1747. During the whole time of their ſtay in Holland the marriage was kept a ſecret. Lady Jane's bad ſtate of health, was the reaſon given by her for her going abroad, as on that account travelling and mineral waters were become neceſſary for her. It appears from the proof in this cauſe, that ſoon after their arrival at the Hague, they had made application to the Britiſh miniſter there to obtain for Lady Jane a paſs to go to the waters of Bourbon in France; but that having been refuſed them, they after having ſtaid at Utrecht as formerly mentioned, ſet out for Aix-la-Chapelle, where they arrived upon the 26th of April, 1747. When arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, they took up their lodgings in the houſe of one Madame Tewis, where they continued to lodge till the 10th of Auguſt that year that they went to Spaw: There they ſtaid about a fortnight, when they again returned to Aix-la-Chapelle, and lodged in the houſe of Madame Champenois: from this houſe they returned again to their lodgings at Madame Tewis's, where they ſtaid till the 5th of January, 1748. On that day they again changed their lodgings, and went to the houſe of Madame Scholl, where they remained till the end of March, and then they removed to the houſe of Madame Gilleſſen, where they continued to ſtay till they quitted Aix-la-Chapelle the 21ſt of May, 1748.

It was at Aix-la-Chapelle, and ſome time in the month of March, 1748, that the marriage which formerly had been kept ſecret, was communicated to ſeveral perſons; and the reaſon given for this by Mrs. Hewit, and by others of the witneſſes, was, Lady Jane's advanced pregnancy, which could not be longer concealed. At this time it appears from the proof, That Lady Jane and Mr. Stewart had determined to leave Aix-la-Chapelle, giving as their reaſon the expenſiveneſs of the place, by the reſort of foreigners of all nations on account of the approaching congreſs, but, according to the argument of the plaintiffs, they left Aix-la Chapelle on account of its not being a large enough place to execute the plan of impoſture; and that they had by this time fixed upon their journey to Paris, as being

* *Which occaſioned a duel in Hyde Park between her brother the late duke of Douglas, and that young nobleman.*

the

the propereſt place to perpetrate the crime of procuring falſe children. For this purpoſe the plaintiffs ſet forth, That they gave many falſe accounts of the place they intended to go to after they ſhould leave Aix-la-Chapelle, as well as many various pretences for their leaving that place. Amongſt theſe the principal were, the want of the free exerciſe of the proteſtant religion; the expenſiveneſs of the place; the want of the proper aſſiſtance for her delivery, and the deſire to conceal her marriage; all which, according to the plea of the plaintiffs, are now proved falſe, though given as reaſon, at different times and to different perſons, for this unſeaſonable journey from Aix-la-Chapelle. However this be, it is certain, that Lady Jane and Mr. Stewart, did, after providing themſelves with a letter of credit upon a banker in Paris for 1978 livres, ſet out from Aix-la-Chapelle upon the 21ſt of May 1748, and arrived at Liege the ſame day, attended by Mrs. Hewit and the two maid ſervants, Iſabel Walker, and Effy Caw; and that they here left a man ſervant who durſt not enter France, on account of his being a deſerter from the army. They continued at Liege from the 21ſt till the 24th or 25th of that month, when they ſet out for Sedan in the ſtage coach, and arrived there upon the evening of the third day after their departure from Liege. At Sedan they ſtopt from the 27th of May till the 5th of June; and on that day they ſet out from Sedan for Rheims, likewiſe in the common ſtage coach, and arrived there after a journey of three days, upon the evening of the ſeventh of June. Upon their arrival at Rheims, they took up their lodging in the houſe of one Mr. Hibert, which lodging was procured to them by Mr. Andrieux, wine-merchant there, to whom they had been recommended from Aix-la-Chapelle, by one Mr. Florentine.

At Rheims they continued till the 2d of July, upon which day Lady Jane, Mr. Stewart, and Mrs. Hewit, ſet out for Paris in the public voiture or ſtage-coach, leaving behind them their two maid ſervants, Iſabel Walker, and Effy Caw; and upon the evening of the 4th of July they arrived in Paris, and took up their quarters at an inn called Hotel-Chaalons, kept by one Godfroy.

Having thus far ſtated the facts upon which much proof has been brought by the reſpective parties, I ſhall not draw any inferences whatever from them, but proceed to give you the defender's account of what happened to Lady Jane and Mr. Stewart, and of the circumſtances of his birth, as they ſtand related by Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Hewit, who were both examined again and again in this great cauſe. The ſubſtance of their teſtimonies is as follows: "That after remaining two or three days in the Hotel Chaalons, they went to another houſe kept by a woman called La Brun who let lodgings; and that in this houſe Lady Jane was brought to bed on the 10th of July of the defendant and his twin brother: That afterwards finding it neceſſary to leave this houſe, they did, about the 19th or 20th of July, * take lodgings in the Hotel d'Anjou kept by one Michelle, where they remained till they left Paris about the 3d or 4th of Auguſt. That from Paris they went to the village of Dammartine for the benefit of freſh air; and that Lady Jane having recovered ſtrength, they ſet out for Rheims upon the 14th of Auguſt: that the defendant being a ſtrong healthy child, they brought him along with them to Rheims, where he was publicly baptized in regular form: that the other twin having come into the world in a weak and ſickly condition, he was left at nurſe in the neighbourhood of Paris, under the inſpection of Pierre la Marre, the man-midwife, who thought it neceſſary as ſoon as he was born to baptize or ondoye him according to form practiſed in the like caſes by the midwives and accoucheurs of France. That while at Rheims Lady Jane became again with child, and miſcarried: That having remained at Rheims from Auguſt 1748, till November 1749, they in the beginning of that month ſet out again for Paris to bring their youngeſt child Sholto from the nurſe who had the care of him: and having accordingly returned from Rheims with that other child, they left that city on the 29th of November, on their

* *On account of the houſe being full of bugs.*

their way to England, and arrived in London about the end of December 1749: That ſome time after their arrival in England, the youngeſt child, who was only ondoyed by the man-midwife, was formally baptized by a clergyman, in preſence of the counteſs of Wigtoun and others. Both the children were preſented by them to their friends, and invariably treated by them as the real iſſue of Lady Jane Douglas." This is the account which is given by the defendant, of the circumſtances attending his birth, and of the conduct of his parents before and after the delivery, till the time of their arrival in Britain. Upon her return to her own country, Lady Jane found herſelf involved in the greateſt difficulty and diſtreſs. The penſion of 300l. *ſterling per annum*, which had been formerly paid her by her brother the duke, was withdrawn in July 1749. Mr. Stewart was ſunk in debt, proſecuted by his creditors, and thrown into jail. In this deſtitute condition there was application made for Lady Jane to his late majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow on her a penſion of 300l. *per annum*. However, Lady Jane and Mr. Stewart ſtill continued in very deplorable circumſtances. In ſo much that when Lady Jane lived at Chelſea with her children, ſhe was at different times reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling her cloaths and other trifling effects for the ſupport of her family and her huſband Mr. Stewart, who was then living within the rules of the King's Bench priſon in Southwark. At this time, letters appear to have paſt betwixt them every day, a very great number of which have been preſerved. In theſe letters, there is the moſt lively picture of their diſtreſs at the time, as well as the ſtrongeſt affection and ſolicitude for their children, which they always ſpeak of as being the only comforts they had left.

In the year 1752, Lady Jane made a journey with her children to Scotland, the principal deſign of which ſeems to have been, to endeavour a reconciliation with her brother the duke of Douglas, and to learn from him the particulars of the charge exhibited againſt her, which ſhe had heard by report, was her attempting to impoſe upon his family by falſe children: ſhe accordingly repaired to Douglas Caſtle with her children, but was refuſed admittance to her brother the duke. It appears by letters which Lady Jane wrote ſoon after this to her brother, that the diſappointment of not being allowed to ſee him, had thrown her into the deepeſt affliction; in ſo much, that, as ſhe herſelf expreſſes it in one of her letters to the duke, it was impoſſible for her to live any time with a load of ſuch exquiſite grief.

Lady Jane ſometime after this returned to London, leaving her children at Edinburgh, under the inſpection of Iſabel Walker formerly mentioned, and recommended to the care of ſome friends.

In May 1753, Sholto the youngeſt twin died of a fever, an event which ſeems to have thrown Lady Jane into the deepeſt melancholy, and which, as ſhe ſaid, was the cauſe of her death.

Lady Jane came from London to Edinburgh ſoon after the death of her youngeſt boy in a very decayed ſtate of health, when it appears ſhe made one other vain effort to be admitted to the preſence of her brother the duke. In November that year, this unfortunate lady died at Edinburgh in a moſt wretched apartment, where ſhe had lodged for ſome time before, deſtitute, not only of every thing ſuitable to her high rank, but even unprovided with the common neceſſaries of life. A few days before her death, though then reduced to the laſt extremity with pain, ſhe took the ſacrament in one of the churches of the city of Edinburgh. Upon the very day ſhe expired, or the day before, ſhe called the defendant, her only ſurviving ſon, to her bed ſide, and there having ſolemnly bleſſed him, and having expreſſed the warmeſt anxiety and concern for his welfare, ſhe recommended him to God as her ſon, in the moſt tender and pathetic manner. Thus died Lady Jane Douglas. It is not certain as yet, what character ſhe will bear in future times. If the plea of the plaintiffs ſhall be ſuſtained, this will repreſent her as one of the moſt abandoned of the human race; and if the defendant prevails in this ſuit, it is probable, that moſt people will hold her to have been one of the beſt

beſt and moſt diſtreſſed of her ſex: equally an example of patience and of fortitude, under the cruel perſecution of calumny and reproach, and one of the moſt laſting pictures of afflicted ſuffering and injured innocence.

Soon after the death of Lady Jane, Lady Schaw, who had been an intimate friend of hers, moved with a generous compaſſion for the unhappy ſtate of the defendant, then an infant, left deſtitute by his mother, took him under her protection, and ſupported and educated him while ſhe lived. Upon her death, a noble lord, whoſe manners adorn his rank, took him under his care, and continued the ſame friendly aſſiſtance which Lady Schaw had ſhown towards him.

In the year 1759, Mr. Stewart ſucceeded to the eſtate and the titles of his brother Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully. The firſt act of Sir John's adminiſtration, was granting a bond of proviſion for upwards of 2500l. to the defendant his ſon, by Lady Jane Douglas.

Meanwhile, the duke of Douglas continued obſtinate in his refuſing to acknowledge the defendant as his nephew: for this obſtinacy, on the part of the duke, different reaſons are given by the different parties. According to the defendant, it was owing to a train of impoſition practiſed upon the duke by intereſted men, to procure ſettlements in favour of the duke of Hamilton; whereas the plaintiffs ſet forth, That it was owing to his full conviction of the impoſture attempted to be brought in upon his noble family. However that be, in the year 1754, the duke of Douglas executed a ſettlement of his whole real eſtate upon the duke of Hamilton, failing heirs of his own body: And in the year 1757, he executed a ſecond deed, in favour of the ſame ſeries of heirs, in which he declared it to be his intention, That the ſon of his ſiſter ſhould in no event ſucceed to his eſtate. The duke of Douglas had, during the far greater part of his life, ſo entirely withdrawn himſelf from the world, and had lived in ſuch conſtant retirement at his caſtle at Douglas, that there was little reaſon to expect he would ever think of marriage, though his entering into that ſtate of life was an event much wiſhed for by every friend of his family. However, the duke diſappointed the public expectations; for in the year 1758, he entered into a marriage with the preſent dutcheſs, which, by what followed, ſeems to have been an event highly favourable to this defendant. The dutcheſs ſeems immediately to have eſpouſed his cauſe, with all that warmth which is natural to thoſe that think they act upon the ſide of truth and humanity. But, perhaps her grace was rather too eager and keen in endeavouring to alter the ſentiments of the duke of Douglas, with reſpect to the birth of the defendant, whether theſe ſentiments were the effect of impoſition, or of real conviction upon his part: Which ever of theſe was the truth, it is certain, that the duke and dutcheſs quarrelled upon this point; and that their quarrel gave riſe to a ſeparation betwixt them. But this did not continue long, the duke and his dutcheſs were ſoon, by the mediation of ſome friends brought together, and effectually reconciled to one another. In the year 1759, being immediately after this reconciliation had taken place, the duke entered into what is called in our law, a *poſt-nuptial contract of marriage* with the dutcheſs, wherein failing iſſue of his own body, and in caſe he ſhould not thereafter appoint any other heir, he deviſes his whole dukedom of Douglas to his *own neareſt heirs and aſſigns whatſoever*, without making any *exception* as to the ſon of his ſiſter Lady Jane.

Upon the 5th of January, the duke revoked and cancelled the ſettlements 1754 and 1757, whereby his eſtates ſtood deviſed to the family of Hamilton. In ſummer 1761, the duke of Douglas was ſeized with a diſtemper, which in the opinion of his phyſicians would quickly prove mortal. The duke was of the ſame opinion himſelf; and therefore on the 11th of July, 1761, when he was drawing near his end, he executed an entail of his whole eſtate, in favour of the heirs *whatſoever of the body of his father James Marquis of Douglas*, remainder to Lord Douglas Hamilton, brother to the preſent duke of Hamilton, &c. &c. And of the ſame date, the duke executed another deed, ſetting forth, that as in the event of his death without heirs of his body, *Archibald Douglas, alias Stewart*, a minor, and ſon of the deceaſt Lady Jane Douglas his ſiſter, would ſucceed to him in his dukedom of Douglas, he therefore by that deed, appoints the dutcheſs of Douglas, the duke Queenſbury, and ſeveral other noble and honourable perſons to be his tutors and guardians.

Upon the duke's death *, which happened ten days after his executing the laſt mentioned deed, the defendant's tutors proceeded without delay to veſt him in the feudal right of the eſtate of Douglas, by getting him ſerved heir of entail and proviſion to his uncle: And in order to wipe away any doubts which might remain concerning his birth, it was thought proper to enter into a fuller proof of it than is uſual on ſuch occaſions; accordingly ſuch witneſſes as were in and about Edinburgh at the time, and had acceſs to know any thing concerning Lady Jane's ſituation when abroad, were called to give evidence before the jury, upon whoſe verdict it was to depend, whether the defendant ſhould be ſerved heir or not? And as the duke of Hamilton had alſo taken out brieves from his majeſty's chancery, for being ſerved *heir male* to the late duke of Douglas, the examination of theſe witneſſes was attended by council

* 21 *July*, 1761.

council for Duke Hamilton. The proof brought on the part of the defendant, or claimant, as he was then called, appeared ſo ſatisfactory to the jury, that they immediately ſerved him heir to the duke of Douglas, or in other words, they found by their verdict, that he was the ſon of Lady Jane."

"It appears that the guardians of the noble plaintiff, the duke of Hamilton, were by no means ſatisfied with the proof as it ſtands in the defendant's ſervice, and that they had reſolved to inveſtigate the matter to the bottom, in order to diſcover whether it was an impoſition or not: Their motive for this inquiry they have all along ſet forth, to have been their duty to their *ward*, and their only object in it their diſcovery of *truth*. In this view it was, as the plaintiffs ſet forth, that they authorized Mr. Andrew Stewart, one of their own number, to repair to Paris, there to make a full diſcovery whether the delivery was real or fictitious. Mr. Stewart went to France in Auguſt 1762; where, after employing a good deal of time in making his enquiries, he communicated them to the other *guardians* of the duke of Hamilton in Scotland: The reſult of which enquiries, according to the plaintiffs, was, that the whole ſtory of the pretended delivery, as it is ſet forth in the *ſervice*, was an abſolute fiction: That there were no ſuch perſons exiſting at Paris in the year 1748, as Pier-La-Marre, the ſuppoſed *accoucheur*, or Madame La Brune, the woman *in whoſe houſe* it was pretended Lady Jane had been delivered. That at the time when, by the proof in the ſervice, Lady Jane was ſuppoſed to have been confined to bed *after her delivery* in the houſe of this Madame La Brune, ſhe was reſiding in another houſe in Paris in perfect health; and that the *four letters* produced and referred to in the ſervice, as having been written by Pier-La-Marre, the manmidwife, who had delivered Lady Jane, were not the work of a Frenchman, but had been fabricated by a Britiſh perſon. Upon this account of the diſcoveries made by Mr. Stewart in Paris, three ſeparate actions of *reduction* of the *defendant's ſervice* were inſtituted; and afterwards by the court of ſeſſion conjoined; one at the inſtance of the Duke of Hamilton, another at the inſtance of the Lord Douglas Hamilton, founded upon the Duke of Douglas's entail of the 11th of July, 1761; and a third at the inſtance of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of Northberwick, baronet, one of the many *heirs of line*, ſuppoſing the defendant to be ſet aſide."

I muſt now come to an article which has made a great figure in the preſent ſuit, and that is the proceſs or accuſation brought by Mr. Andrew Stewart when in Paris, in December 1762, before the criminal chamber of the parliament there, commonly called the Tournelle, accuſing three perſons therein particularly deſcribed of the crime of *partus ſuppoſitio*, or a procuring and ſetting up of falſe children in order to defraud the right heirs.

This proceſs was brought before the Tournelle ſoon after the commencement of the other actions at the inſtance of the plaintiffs before the courts here. This being the caſe and as Sir John Stewart and Mrs. Hewit were both then living at home in Scotland, the defendant has all along complained, That the ſole intention of it was to prepoſſeſs and influence the witneſſes by an ex parte examination upon oath, as well as to create a general and unfair prejudice againſt him in France. That by the rules of the proceedings in the Tournelle, the proofs adduced and writings exhibited in the cauſe were kept ſecret from the defendant, by which means the plaintiffs reaped all the advantage of the information obtained by that proceſs, while the defendant was kept totally in the dark, as to every thing that paſſ. That the witneſſes, by having been examined in the Tournelle, had contracted a prejudice in favour of the plaintiff's ſtory, and that by having been once ſworn there, without being croſs examined by the defendant, they were fixed down to ſwear again in the ſame manner that they had formerly done, when they ſhould come to be examined by authority of the courts of law in Scotland. And the defendant further complained, that by this criminal ſuit's being commenced in France againſt Sir John Stewart his father, Sir John was thereby prevented from going to France, in order to aſſiſt thoſe employed on the part of the defendant, in diſcovering the perſons and places which both parties were in ſearch of: and laſtly, the defendant complained of this Tournelle proceſs, as being thereby deprived of the aid of the police of Paris, while the plaintiffs enjoyed that advantage and becauſe it gave riſe to the publication of what is called in France a *Monitoire* *, and which the defendant holds to

* *This Monitoire is a ſort of ſummons requiring all perſons who know any thing relating to the facts therein ſet forth to appear before the Tournelle and give evidence of what they know, and as ſet forth by the defendant in the proceedings below and not contradicted by the plaintiffs, it contained a full narration of all the facts alleaged by the plaintiffs in this cauſe, with deſcriptions of Sir John and Lady Jane Stewart, and of Mrs. Hewit. and treating the impoſture as already proved, or a thing of which there could be no doubt; which* monitoire *was publiſhed by the archbiſhop of Paris, in conſequence of an arret of parliament, obtained at the requeſt of the Procureur-general in all the churches of that city; and thereby all perſons were enjoined under pain of excommunication, to reveal to their pariſh curees, whatever they knew concerning the facts therein contained, or the taking away of children at the times therein mentioned, all theſe revelations to be ſealed up, and tranſmitted to the criminal court or Procureur general.*

have

have been a moſt unfair method of obtaining evidence in this cauſe.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

Some Obſervations on the Country and Mines of Spain *and* Germany, *with an Account of the Formation of the Emery Stone; from* William Bowles, *Eſq; Director General of the Mines of* Spain, *communicated by* P. Collinſon, *F. R. S.*

[Read before the Roy. Soc. June 19, 1766.]

AT the extremity of Old Caſtile, in Spain, is ſituated a territory called Montana, which is divided into two parts; the Low Montana is that chain of mountains which bounds the Cantabrian Sea. The city Santander is its chief port, from whence you aſcend ſoutherly twelve long leagues, a ſucceſſion of high craggy mountains, to the town of Reynoſa in the upper Montana, which extent ſtretches three leagues more, and then you continually deſcend about fourteen leagues to the city of Burgos, the capital of Old Caſtile.

Reynoſa is in the center of an open plain, ſurrounded by a ridge of high mountains, at whoſe feet are low hills of paſture-land. To the weſt of Reynoſa, in an hour's walk, is the ſource of the great river Ebro, which receives all the waters on that ſide, and conveys them into the Mediterranean, ſeven leagues below the city Tortoſa. All the ſpring, rain and ſnow waters, of the mountains to the north of Reynoſa, run into the bay of Biſcay. The waters, from the ſouth chain of the mountains, are collected in the river Piſverga, which runs into the river Duero, and from thence are carried to the Atlantic ocean at Oporto. Hence, we ſee that the adjacent parts of Reynoſa divide the waters of the three ſeas, which lye north, eaſt, and weſt.

Eight leagues ſquare of this upper Montana is the higheſt land in Spain; the mountains riſe to the atmoſphere to the line of congelation: I ſee ſnow from my window this 4th of Auguſt, as writing this letter. Some years ago there uſed to fall ſo much ſnow, that the people were forced to dig lanes thro' it to go to church, in the winter; but there has fallen little ſnow ſince the earthquake at Liſbon, and ſome years none at all. I am perſuaded, it changed the climates of many parts of Spain; for no man living ſaw, nor heard his father ſay he ſaw, ſnow fall in or about the city of Sevil, until the year 1756. I found many plants in theſe mountains, which I remember to have ſeen in Switzerland; they abound with oak, beech, birch, holly, and hazel. The hills and plains are fine paſture; I never ſaw a meadow in any other part of Spain, neither did I ſee horſes and cows feed on hay any where elſe.

Theſe mountains are formed of ſand ſtone, lime-ſtone, plaſter-ſtone (or gypſum) and emery-ſtone. The ſand-ſtone, is at the ſummit of the mountains, and ſome hills, and the lime-ſtone forms the body; but the contrary is ſeen in others, the ſand-ſtone abounds, and the plaſter is always loweſt.

As for example, the high mountain of Arandilla, which is a ſmall league off the town, is all ſand-ſtone at the ſummit; its body is a maſs of aſh-coloured lime-ſtone, in which is found impriſoned petrified cornu ammonis, and ſcollop ſhells; and there are beds of plaſter-ſtone at its foot, towards the plain; theſe join to a ſtratum of black marble veined white and yellow, which is no more than a purer kind of lime-ſtone, as all other marbles are. On the hill to the eaſt of Reynoſa, and in the plain, are found great blocks of emery-ſtone, of which I will ſay a word, becauſe I think its nature is not truly known; at leaſt that of Spaniſh emery, which the looking-glaſs grinders of the king's fabric at St. Ildefonſo ſay is the moſt biting emery they ever uſed; and I never ſaw any other in its native matrix. That iron has been, and is now, in a fluid ſtate, percolating through the earth, and that it ſubſides, chryſtaliſes, or is precipitated, to form different bodies, is demonſtrated by the black and red bloodſtone, by ſome beautiful ſtalactites, which are almoſt pure iron, by the eagle-ſtone, by figured pyrites, by native vitriol, and by native crocus. When this fluid iron penetrates a rock of ſand-ſtone, and only ſtains the ſurface of each grain, of a browniſh, reddiſh, or yellow colour, it becomes only ſand and crocus; but, when it is joined with the chryſtaline matter in a fluid ſtate, in the very act of chryſtalliſation of each grain of ſand it incorporates with it, its weight and hardneſs is increaſed, and then it becomes emery.

The earth of the mountains and hills is of the ſame nature as that of the rock below. If it is lime-ſtone, the ſoil caſt into any acid liquor will boil up with a violent effervеſcence, and the acid will diſſolve it. If the rock below be ſand-ſtone, or plaſter-ſtone, or emery, the earth of that hill or mountain will remain quiet in the acid, and there is no effervеſcence nor diſſolution. I have often obſerved, that, when the rocks below are mixed calcary and noncalcary, the ſoil of the ſurface is alſo of a mixt nature; and I always found the action of the acid to be weak or ſtrong upon theſe earths, in proportion to the ſort of ſtone with which they abound.

Thirty one leagues ſouth eaſt of Madrid, and five leagues ſouth of the ſource of the river Tagus, is ſituated the town of Molina Aragon, capital of a lordſhip of the crown, almoſt in the center of Spain; the high hills of this little territory are covered with pine trees; here I learned ſome truths, which prove, that the following opinions

ought to be ranked amongſt vulgar errors.

Firſt, that ſalt-ſprings are not found in the high primitive mountains, but in the low hills and plains only.

The elevated town of Molina, and the rocky country about it, is formed of red and grey ſand-ſtone, lime-ſtone, white and grey granite. Theſe rocks contain either ſalt, or ſalt-petre; the houſes built of this ſtone are covered with the ſaline efflorescences, which are drawn out by the ſun after rain. The whole territory of Molina is full of ſalt ſprings: but there is a copious ſalt-ſpring, riſing out of a land yet higher than the ſource of the Tagus, and not far from it, which is one of the higheſt territories in all the inland parts of Spain, for it divides the waters of the Ocean and Mediterranean. This ſpring furniſhes ſalt to the juriſdiction and biſhoprick of Albarrazen. There is beſides another ſalt ſpring, in another elevated ground, which ſupplies the eighty two towns and villages of Molina-Aragon with ſalt: beſides which, there is a ſalt ſpring, iſſuing out of a ſpot in the Montana which is higher than the fountain of the Ebro, and about a quarter of a mile diſtant from it.

Secondly, that metallic vapours deſtroy vegetation; the following inſtances evince the contrary.

There are many iron, copper, lead, and pure pyritous ores, in theſe mountains; and yet the ſame plants, and the ſame ſweet graſs grow there as in other parts, of which I will give a more particular account.

About two hours walk northweſt of Molina, there is a little hill called Platilla; it extends about half a league over, from valley to valley; its body is a ſolid, rocky, white granite, through which run, in different directions, and without any order, an infinite number of blue, green, and yellow veins of rich copper ore, which holds a little ſilver, mineralized by a great quantity of arſenick and ſulphur: the very ſurface of the rock is in many places ſtained blue, and green, and the veins of ore are not above a foot deep. In the fiſſures, and in the ſolid rock, is contained lead ore, which is ſometimes found even on the ſurface; and yet the following plants grow out of the ſoil, which covers theſe arſenical ſulphurous veins, and is not more than a foot deep; true oak, flax, white thorn, juniper, cyſtus, wild roſe, uva urſi, phlomis, verbaſcum, ſtœchas, ſage, thyme, ſerpillum, roſemary, and many others, which it would take up too much time to mention. The earth of this ſame hill is covered with the ſame ſweet ſmall graſs as the reſt of the country.

I have alſo made the ſame obſervations, out of Spain, at the three greateſt mines in Europe, viz. St. Mary of the mines in Alſatia; Clauſthal, in the Hartz-mountains of Hanover; and Freyberg, in Saxony.

The mines of St. Mary are at the head of a valley. Its hills are ſome of them covered with oak, pines, and others with apple, pear, plum and cherry, and others, with fine graſs downs. The tops of others are fields of wheat, which, in the year 1759, as I found by my notes, gave a produce of eight for one. All theſe vegetables grow in a ſoil, a foot or two deep, which covers a rock, full of the moſt arſenical, ſulphureous, ſilver, copper, lead, and cobalt ores, in Europe, and moſt of the veins are near the ſurface.

The mines of Freyberg, are in low hills near the city. I ſaw them all covered with barley in July. A ſtranger would not imagine that men were reaping corn over hundreds of miners heads, who were blowing up veins of ore, arſenick, and brimſtone.

The mines of Clauſthal are in a plain, which, in truth, is the ſummit of a mountain: the Dorothy and Caroline veins of ſilver, lead, and copper ore, ſtretch away eight miles to the Wild-Man mountain; the fineſt meadows and ſweeteſt graſs are upon theſe veins, and all their branches near the city: they feed nine hundred cows, and two hundred horſes; they are mowed in June, and a ſecond crop ſprings up, which is mowed in Auguſt: a multitude of plants grow in theſe high meadows, over the mines.

It is true, I ſaw mines in the barren naked mountains and hills: but it is certain that their barrenneſs is not the effect of mineral vapours; but the air, moiſture, heat, and cold, have more power over the ſurfaces of ſome rocks, than of others, to moulder the ſtone into earth. Such is the high mountain of Rameſberg, above Goſlar, whoſe inhabitants have lived by the mines found therein. I crept up this ſteep rock to its ſummit; I found it ſplit and cracked into millions of fiſſures, from one foot to an inch wide; in other places, it was ſhivered into ſmall rotten ſtones, which became a receptacle for a few plants, graſs, moſs, &c. and, as this decayed ſtone moulders into earth, it will be more abundant in vegetable productions; this may, perhaps, have been the original ſtate of thoſe mountains, which are now covered with verdure.

Communicated by

Madrid Jan. 1765. P. Collinson.

An Eſſay on Toleration and the Search after Truth.

THE moſt noble ſentiment that can influence the ſoul is an univerſal benevolence to all mankind. Such a diſpoſition exalts humanity to its higheſt perfection, being an imitation of the divine goodneſs which is diffuſed over the whole creation. There is an attraction of minds in the moral world, as well as an attraction of bodies in the natural: and as thoſe bodies are maintained in regular order by the mutual efforts of centripetal and centrifugal force; ſo the inward œconomy of the mind is beſt preſerved by a juſt temperature of ſelf-love and univerſal

univerſal benevolence. Though men are ſtrictly connected by the ties of a common nature as well as by particular alliances, yet they often diſagree with each other on account of their different opinions and cuſtoms. Of all diſputes thoſe relating to religion are attended with the greateſt virulence and animoſity. Torrents of blood have been ſhed for the ſake of religious ſyſtems. It muſt ſhock every feeling heart to read an account of the exquiſite tortures that have been inflicted from time to time by the zeal of bigots addicted to their own ſyſtems ſo cloſely, as not to grant the leaſt deviation from them. Even men of the ſtricteſt probity and moſt exemplary piety are too apt to be tranſported in a religious diſpute beyond the bounds of reaſon and diſcretion. Animated with the heat of controverſy they could wiſh deſtruction to their beſt friend who happens to differ from them in ſome ſpeculative points. They may plead in defence of their conduct the love of truth, but let them remember that truth is too dear a purchaſe at the expence of charity. Men are not to be compelled by violence but to be treated in a way of reaſon and argument. There is no merit in neceſſity. The logic of the ſword is very fallacious. Can it be agreeable to the father of mercies to murder his rational creatures, and as it were preſs them into his ſervice? He will accept nothing but the offering of a free mind. The actions of men are puniſhable by the civil magiſtrate, but the rights of private judgment are inviolate. Thought is accountable to no human tribunal; the divine being claims it as his incommunicable prerogative to ſearch the heart and try the reins. Indeed perſecution defeats its own end: even in ſurrounding flames the honeſt martyr may fly to the ſanctuary of his ſoul which cannot be invaded by the rage of tyrants or madneſs of the people. He will riſe like a Phœnix from his aſhes, and his character will be recorded in the annals of fame. When all the members of his body are bound in chains he may enjoy an inward liberty, and amidſt the dark horrors of a dungeon may ſurvey the bright beams of truth. O ſword of perſecution! put thyſelf up in thy ſcabbard; reſt, and be ſtill. May no more victims feed thy cruel avarice, and may mankind be united together in the bond of peace. No errors in judgment are damnable if they proceed from an honeſt heart, and are not the effects of obſtinate prejudice and an affectation of ſingularity. Perhaps it may be ſaid that ſincerity is of no ſignification, becauſe a man may be ſincere in a falſe religion. But a due contemplation of infinite goodneſs will lead us to conclude that in every age and nation, in every ſect and party, thoſe who are truly ſincere and have been impartial enquirers after truth will find mercy from the divine tribunal even though they ſhould be miſtaken. Gracious allowances will be made for the prejudices of education and the weakneſs of their intellectual faculties. God knows the infirmities of human nature and will not expect angelical perfection. The ſincere man may therefore poſſeſs his ſoul in peace, neither diſturbing others nor being diſturbed himſelf. Morality is the principal thing required in a ſtate of probation: this is level to all capacities: the ſceptered monarch and the ruſtic peaſant may make an equal progreſs in virtue: whereas a ſkill in the intricacies of ſpeculation is the privilege of the thinking few. In every nation there are certain modes of thinking authorized by the civil power: what is orthodox in one country is heretical in another: but in the eye of right reaſon a bad life is the worſt hereſy, and a good life the moſt orthodox. God is no reſpecter of perſons: he is not the God merely of a particular church much leſs of a particular ſect. He does not confine his bleſſings to a few favourites: all creatures partake of his bounty though in different degrees. He loves an humble and honeſt heart in the eaſt and in the weſt, in the north and in the ſouth. He reſides in the temple of infinite ſpace and lends an attentive ear to the devout prayers of all people, nations, and languages. Here I cannot but take notice of the wrong notions of ſome men in regard to religion; they think it ſufficient to lead what they call a moral life, and are very upright in their dealings with their neighbours: but ſeldom exhibit any appearance of piety to the Creator of the univerſe. Public worſhip is a neceſſary token of our allegiance to the king of kings; there can be no greater pleaſure to an ingenuous mind than to give the ſacrifice of praiſe for the mercies of Providence, and to implore protection from the arm of Omnipotence. Unleſs there were ſome ſtated times appointed for divine ſervice, mankind would degenerate into brutality. The inſtitution of the ſabbath even only conſidered in a political light is moſt noble, and admirably calculated to preſerve a ſenſe of religion and virtue among men. Whatever ſome ſubtle reaſoners may pretend concerning the perſpicuity of the law of nature, yet it muſt be acknowledged by every one who has made juſt obſervations on men and things, that an eſtabliſhed religion is neceſſary for the good of ſociety. Every good man will treat the religion of his country with reſpect and reverence. The peace of ſociety ought principally to be conſulted by men of ſpeculation who are too apt to form ideal plans of reformation which can never be reduced to practice. Thus much we may venture to aſſert, that there ſhould be an univerſal toleration of ſincere men in all profeſſions: provided they are quiet and peaceable members of ſociety. Perhaps it may be ſaid that this will introduce confuſion in a ſtate: but will

any rules prevent diverſity of ſentiment? men will judge for themſelves in ſpite of any eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions. Their tongues may temporiſe, but their hearts will be refractory. If men are ſincere it is cruel to compel them to recant. The terms of communion in every national church ought to be as open as poſſible: and ſcruples of conſcience are to be treated with tenderneſs. There ſhould be no great ſtreſs laid upon abſtruſe and myſterious doctrines wherein it is ſo eaſy to fall into error: the general principles of religion ought to be propoſed as articles of belief. Of all religions profeſſed in the world the chriſtian is the moſt excellent, being an accurate compendium of true philoſophy and a perfect guide of mankind. Chriſt proved his divine miſſion by a long courſe of public miracles, and adorned his miracles by the unſpotted innocence of his life. He appeared in the character of a teacher of righteouſneſs, and did not aſpire after an honourable poſt or ſeek to accumulate a golden pile. He went about doing good, and equally healed the infirmities of body and mind. Such was the benevolent diſpoſition of the Saviour of the world, that he made love the characteriſtic of his religion. "By this ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples if ye have love one to another." It muſt be confeſſed, that the chriſtians have greatly degenerated from the ſimplicity of the goſpel: Religion is now conſidered as an engine of ſtate, and a ſcheme of gratifying ambition and avarice. As ſoon as chriſtianity became the religion of the empire, and was protected by the power of the ſword, corruptions ſoon commenced, and the chriſtians became perſecutors in their turn. Then councils thundered out anathemas againſt each other: Then heretics were delivered over to the ſecular arm: Then were kindled the flames of martyrdom. Can it be beleived that the goſpel of peace ſhould bring miſery and deſtruction upon the earth. O ſtrange depravity of human nature! However men of ſenſe will diſtinguiſh between the nature and tendency of a ſyſtem in itſelf and the abuſe of it. The neceſſary and important ſubjects are plainly revealed in the ſcripture: and the difficult and obſcure paſſages are not eſſential to our happineſs. Theſe may be canvaſſed as matters of criticiſm, but ſhould never be inſiſted on as the ſtandard of orthodoxy. It were to be wiſhed that all who call themſelves chriſtians may be formed into one church, that there may be one fold and one ſhepherd. To this mutual coalition mutual conceſſions muſt be made. All chriſtian ſocieties agree in the fundamental parts, why then do they differ in regard to the ſuperſtructure? The chief cauſe of their diſſention is the vanity and pride of the heads of ſects who would loſe their importance, which is conſpicuous in a ſeparation: As the captains of a detachment attract more notice than when they are mixed in the main body. No compulſory means ſhould be uſed towards an uniformity: but they ſhould be treated with gentleneſs and moderation. Force may make hypocrites; but conviction alone can make ſincere proſelytes. There is not one precept in the goſpel authorizing tyranny over the conſciences of men. Chriſtianity will never be profeſſed in its genuine ſimplicity, until the liberty of mankind be properly maintained, and ſupported by an excluſion of human dogmas, and an adherence only to his inſtitutions who taught the world to worſhip God in ſpirit and in truth.

To conclude. Let us expand our minds, and offer up our fervent prayers to the Deity, that he may have mercy upon all men, and bring into the way of truth all ſuch as have erred and are deceived.

Copy of an original Letter ſent by Rouſſeau, *in Anſwer to one received from a Surgeon at Spalding in* Lincolnſhire, *written in Latin, in which the Writer ſays,* "*he ſhould be glad to converſe with* Rouſſeau *on the Subject of one of his late Publications, which,* tho' condemned by many, yet had merited his *(the writer's)* greateſt appprobation."

N. B. *The Impreſſion of Rouſſeau's Seal is, a Blank Ground, with this Inſcription,*
VITAM IMPENDERE VERO.

Spalding, May 13. 1767.

YOU talk to me, Sir, in a learned language on ſubjects of literature, as to a man of letters. You load me with compliments ſo pompous, that they are ironical, and yet you think to intoxicate me with ſuch incenſe. You are miſtaken, Sir, as to all theſe points. I am not a man of letters. I was ſo once to my miſfortune: But I have long ſince ceaſed being ſo. Nothing relative to that buſineſs now ſuits me. Great commendations have never pleaſed me, becauſe there is nothing but the language of the heart that to me is pleaſing; at preſent eſpecially, when I have more need of conſolation than of incenſe, I find theſe eulogies very much miſplaced. It is, Sir, as if you were to viſit a ſick perſon, and, inſtead of curing, were to compliment him. I have reſigned up my writings to publick cenſure, which treats them as ſeverely as it has done my perſon. No matter for that. I do not pretend to have been right; I know only that my intentions were ſufficiently upright, ſufficiently pure, ſufficiently ſalutary, to have procured me ſome indulgence. My errors have been great; my ſentiments ought to have made atonement for them. I believe there are many points on which people have not been deſirous to underſtand me. Such, for inſtance, is the origin of natural right, with reſpect to which you furniſh me with opinions that were never mine. It is thus that my real faults are

aggravated

aggravated by thoſe which it has been thought proper to attribute to me. I am ſilent before men, and I reſign up my cauſe into the hands of God who ſees my heart. I ſhall make no reply, Sir, therefore to the reproaches, which you load me with, in the name of others, or to the commendations which you beſtow upon me in your own; the one are not more merited than the other. I ſhall make you no return of the like kind, as well becauſe I know you not, as that I love to be plain and ſincere, in every thing. You ſtyle yourſelf a ſurgeon. If you had diſcourſed to me of botany and plants, which your country produces, you would have done me a pleaſure, and I ſhould have been able to converſe with you. But as to my own books, and all other books whatſoever, you talk to me in vain, as I take no longer any intereſt in matters of that ſort. I do not anſwer you in Latin, for the reaſon already aſſigned. I have no more of that language now left me, than juſt as much as is neceſſary to underſtand Linnæus's phraſes. Receive, Sir, my moſt humble ſalutations.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR, July 13, 1767.

ON ſeeing on the 11th inſtant, A Plan for preventing the Growth of Popery, in which certain odious diſtinctions of the Roman-catholics are recommended, together with another mode of treatment than has hitherto been practiſed towards them, it is purely from a motive of humanity that I give you this trouble, and beg the conveyance to the public of a private diſſent from that writer's opinion, with all due reſpect for his zeal.

So far from wiſhing any more or other reſtraints on thoſe unhappy people, I think them great objects of pity, and but too ſeverely puniſhed in the very act of their credulity in that wretched nonſenſe, which is ſuch an inſult on their underſtanding, that if they would but, one day, do it the juſtice of employing it in a fair examination of what they believe, and of their cauſes of believing, there would not be the next ſuch a bubble as a papiſt in Britain, or in the world.

But of all their abſurdities that dangerous one which makes them bad ſubjects, by alienating, or at leaſt by dividing their allegiance, in a ſubject on of it to the pope under the pretence of his ſpiritual juriſdiction, is, happily, the moſt eaſy to be demonſtrated, ſo falſe, ſo void of all juſt foundation, that chriſtianity has no more to do with defending the power of the pope of Rome than with defending the deſpotiſm of the grand ſignor of Conſtantinople.

But on this point, as in many others, it is for want of tracing things to their origin, that ſo great a part of mankind, in Europe eſpecially, has been ſo long in ſo ridiculous an error.

For ages before chriſtianity, Britain and Gaul, not to mention other countries, were governed by parliaments or popular aſſemblies. Theſe enacted laws of which judges, taken out of the body of the clergy, were conſtituted depoſitaries and interpreters; the temporal and ſpiritual law, being among thoſe heathens inſeparably united. The judge was the divine. The prieſt was the juſtice of peace of the diſtrict now called a Pariſh (antiently Pareich) and thence took his appellatian of Pareich-eſt or Pareich-eſter the rector of a certain part or diviſion. This word modern languages have contracted into *prieſt* and *pretre*. A number of the pariſhes formed a couuty or ſhire, which as to ſpiritual and temporal juriſdiction was governed by an *Ey's-vog*, or *biſhop*, anſwering neareſt to *chief-juſtice*, who had under him a *ſheriff* for an executive miniſter. He had alſo, in ſome places an aſſeſſor termed in Spaniſh *perlado*, *(a latere)* whence was formed the word prelate. Theſe judges had over them a pope or head, ſo that in fact, and *jure humano*, he was the ſupreme civil magiſtrate of the Gauls. If then in their judicial capacity the pope and biſhops claimed the ſupreme authority in the ſtate, it was ſtrictly on the conſtitutional principle of *cedant arma togæ*. It was their character in the law, and not in divinity that gave them their judiciary power.

Peace being the more natural, the more permanent ſtate of mankind, war was only conſidered as an occaſional or temporary circumſtance. Accordingly kings, or counts, were nothing more than military leaders or generals, and, in times of peace eſpecially, ſubordinate to the law, which conſtantly kept a jealous eye over them.

The ſuperiority then of the pope, the biſhops, and the clergy, was as much a point of civil as of religious polity. The tithes were appropriated to them, as charges of government. Their authority too deriving from the law could not but be greatly ſtrengthened by their being conſtantly taken out of that body to which the ceremonies and functions of religion excluſively belonged. In thoſe days a ſtudent of the law implied alſo a ſtudent of divinity; they were indiviſibly united in the ſame perſon. The offices of the clergy were at once religious and ſecular. All the litigations, all the controverſies, as well among private perſons as among the kings of the Gauls, were ſubmitted to theſe eccleſiaſtical judges, whoſe deciſions were, when requiſite, inforced by the excommunication (Outlawry) of the contumacious party. Here you have palpably the true origin of the pope's excommunication of princes, kings and emperors. Nay this act of the clergy was ſo entirely a mere form of common law, that ſuch as did not pay their debts, were, on that account liable

to

to the excommunication by the *parcicheſt* or prieſt.

If then, on one hand, the deſpotiſm of imperial Rome which introduced the martial law of feodal government; and if on the other the barbarous cuſtom adopted from Frotho of Denmark of deciding points of juſtice by perſonal combat, or by the ſuperſtition of tryal by ordeals, prevailed at length over the antient laws, ſtill, no alteration, no revolution, could totally obliterate the traces of the precedent government of the Gauls; and it was through the remains of that impreſſion, however obſcure and confuſed, on the minds of the people, that the Roman-Catholic hierarchy, which was almoſt intirely formed on the Druidical Model, found that facility of raiſing its power to the pitch at which it has been ſeen. An old tradition had prepared the admiſſion of the claims of the new popiſh clergy. The exerciſe of the judicial authority being, by various accidents, got in a great meaſure, into the hands of the laity, or at leaſt at their diſpoſal, the pretentions of the clergy bore no longer on temporal foundations, which were even ſolemnly diſclaimed by the chriſtian religion. To theſe then they ſubſtituted ſpiritual ones, with ſo abſurd an arrogance, with a ſpirit ſo poor of invention, as to be chiefly borrowed from that very paganiſm which it was their profeſſion to deſtroy, nor could they ever have been ſtolen upon mankind but in the dark times of the utmoſt barbariſm, ignorance, and confuſion.

At preſent it is to be hoped that this nation is ſomething too enlightened to dread any danger of its relapſing into popery, and much too high-ſpirited to deſcend ſo low as to perſecute any of its ſubjects ſo unfortunate as to be under the dominion of errors, of which it is hard to ſay, whether they moſt deſerve, pity or contempt. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant, VERICOLA.

Abſtract of an Act for regulating certain Proceedings of the general Courts of the United Company of Merchants of England, *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies.

THE preamble ſets forth, That, as it muſt, at all times, be of the utmoſt importance to the intereſt and welfare of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, that the power of declaring dividends upon the ſtock of the ſaid company, veſted in their general courts, ſhould be duly exerciſed; and that no determination ſhould ever be made or take place, in reſpect of any ſuch dividend, without a full and fair opportunity given to the proprietors at large to exerciſe the right of taking ſuch part in every ſuch determination as they are intitled to by law: and, as it is at this time become peculiarly neceſſary to ſecure, at all events, the permanent intereſt of the ſaid company, as the ſtate of credit both private and public, from the miſchiefs which muſt enſue from an improper and improvident increaſe of the dividends of the ſaid company; it is therefore hereby enacted, That no dividend is to be made, for any time ſubſequent to the 24th of June, 1767, but in purſuance of a vote or reſolution carried upon a ballot in a general court ſummoned for the purpoſe, and ſeven days notice given of the meeting; nor any increaſe of dividend, beyond 10l. per cent. to be reſolved on between May 8, 1767, and the beginning of the next ſeſſion of parliament; nor balloting upon any queſtion to take place ſooner than eight hours after breaking up of the court; and to be begun not later than twelve at noon, nor cloſed before ſix in the afternoon.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Verſes to the Right Hon. the Lord Lyttelton, *when on a Viſit to his Patriot Friend in* Hereſordſhire.

Quod verum atque decens, euro & rogo.

HORAT. Epiſt. I. Lib. 1.

SAGE Lyttelton! fam'd favourite of the nine, ſhine;
In whoſe ſmooth lays the Loves and Graces
Whoſe mind enrich'd from Wiſdom's boundleſs ſtore,
Is ſanctify'd by pure Religion's lore:
Who, ſcorning the low, coz'ning arts of ſtate,
Thinks a good man ſynonimous with great:
What joys, what Attic pleaſures, muſt attend,
While viſiting your hoſpitable friend!
I hear your converſe: — not on trivial themes,
Utopian hints, or Roſycrucian dreams,
But on high topics, worthy of old Rome—
The birth of realms, their progreſs, and their tomb;
On plans which beſt promote a nation's weal,
When upright ſtateſmen turn the mighty wheel;
With madding Faction, war inceſſant wage,
Themſelves the bright exemplars of their age.
The gates of ev'ry ſeat will open fly,
Soon as 'tis known that Lyttelton is nigh:
Where'er thou com'ſt, due honours thoul't receive
And all regret Thee after taking leave.
Yet, in thy healthful tour, thoul't find but few [true:
With hearts like thine, to ſacred friendſhip
Alas! that virtue, ſo rever'd of old,
Now yields to an inſatiate thirſt of gold:

At

At Mammon's ſhrine moſt mortals homage pay,
And call thoſe wiſe, who their beſt friends betray.
But is this wiſdom?—O! 'tis man's diſgrace,
And ſinks him lower than the brutal race.
Were falſeſhood, and fine talents, thought the ſame,
Chartres might be a reputable name;
Lovatt, for parts, be prais'd thro' ev'ry age,
And all dark traytors who in plots engage.
How gracious is th'Almighty to mankind,
To evil prone, and to inſtruction blind!
Scarce one, but treſpaſſes each day he lives;
Scarce one, whom heaven not inſtantly forgives.
Wretched, beyond deſcription, were our fate,
Did heav'n hate us, oft as we others hate.
Yet here and there we God-like minds deſcry,
As ſtars ſeen glitt'ring in a clouded ſky;
Sages, who, fam'd for juſtice, noble ſtand
Like pillars, to ſupport a tott'ring land.
'Mong theſe ſhines one, for public virtues known,
A ſenator, whom friendſhip calls thy own;
For ever mindful of th'induſtrious poor,
To all their preſſing wants he ſeeks a cure:
With him true greatneſs is not pomp and glare,
Mere titles, ribbands, a contemptuous air;
But being gen'rous, affable, ſincere,
And ſympathizing with the good man's tear.
Him his oblig'd conſtituents fondly greet
From town returning to his peaceful ſeat;
Hail him, in long proceſſion, on his way,
And every mark of gratitude diſplay;
Men of all ranks, all parties, round him throng,
While hills and dales reſound with jocund ſong:
They ſtyle him Father; think on ev'ry name,
May beſt their love, their rev'rence proclaim:
Raiſe rural decorations, ſcatter flowers,
And crown with George's health their genial hours,
At ſolemn midnight, by diſeaſe oppreſt,
His aching limbs, his eyelids wanting reſt;
His gen'rous ſoul, intent on public good,
Oft in St. Stephen's chapel has he ſtood,
And foil'd premiers, amid their hireling train,
Whoſe cry was country; but their object gain!
Or trac'd corruption thro' her winding courſe,
And bravely pointed out her pois'nous ſource:
'Gainſt ſtanding armies, freedom's dang'rous foe,
Then bid each heart with indignation glow;
(That freedom which from Magna Charta ſprings,
To us not dearer than to gracious kings)
Pleas'd, then to Albion's victors wreaths decreed,
But thought it juſt her coward ſons ſhould bleed.
Next, painting ſtateſmen who fulfill'd their truſt,
Rank'd virtuous Rockingham among the firſt.—
—Loos'd weeping debtors from the gaoler's chain,
Who o'er their mis'ries held a tyrant reign.
Such juſt applauſes all his deeds attend;
'Tis reputation to be call'd his friend:
Yet, tho' the cyder lands his worth proclaim,
Cornewall would be the laſt to hint his name.

CANTATA,

Set by Mr. HOWARD,

Sung by Mrs. BADDELY, *at* Vauxhall Garden.

RECITATIVE.

WHICH is the beſt, ye caſuiſts, ſay,
To be grave or to be gay?
Still to weep, and never ſmile,
In the Penſeroſo ſtile?
To ſit moping, like a nun,
Or to friſk it in the ſun?
Where the ſcenes of mirth are play'd,
And the glad appointment made?

AIR.

If the maid avoid exceſs,
Better ſing, and dance, and dreſs,
And indulge the calls of youth,
While ſhe forfeits not her truth:
Rigour, and ſevere demean,
Are not decent at ſixteen,
And the character is loſt,
Studied at good nature's coſt.

II.

She that meditates the moſt,
Is not always virtue's boaſt;
Nor the ſilent and demure,
Always peaceable and pure:
While the lively, briſk, and ſmart,
Have more innocence at heart;
With a little more to dread,
From the miſchief in their head.

BALLAD,

Set by Mr. HOWARD,

Sung by Mrs. BADDELY, *at* Vauxhall Garden.

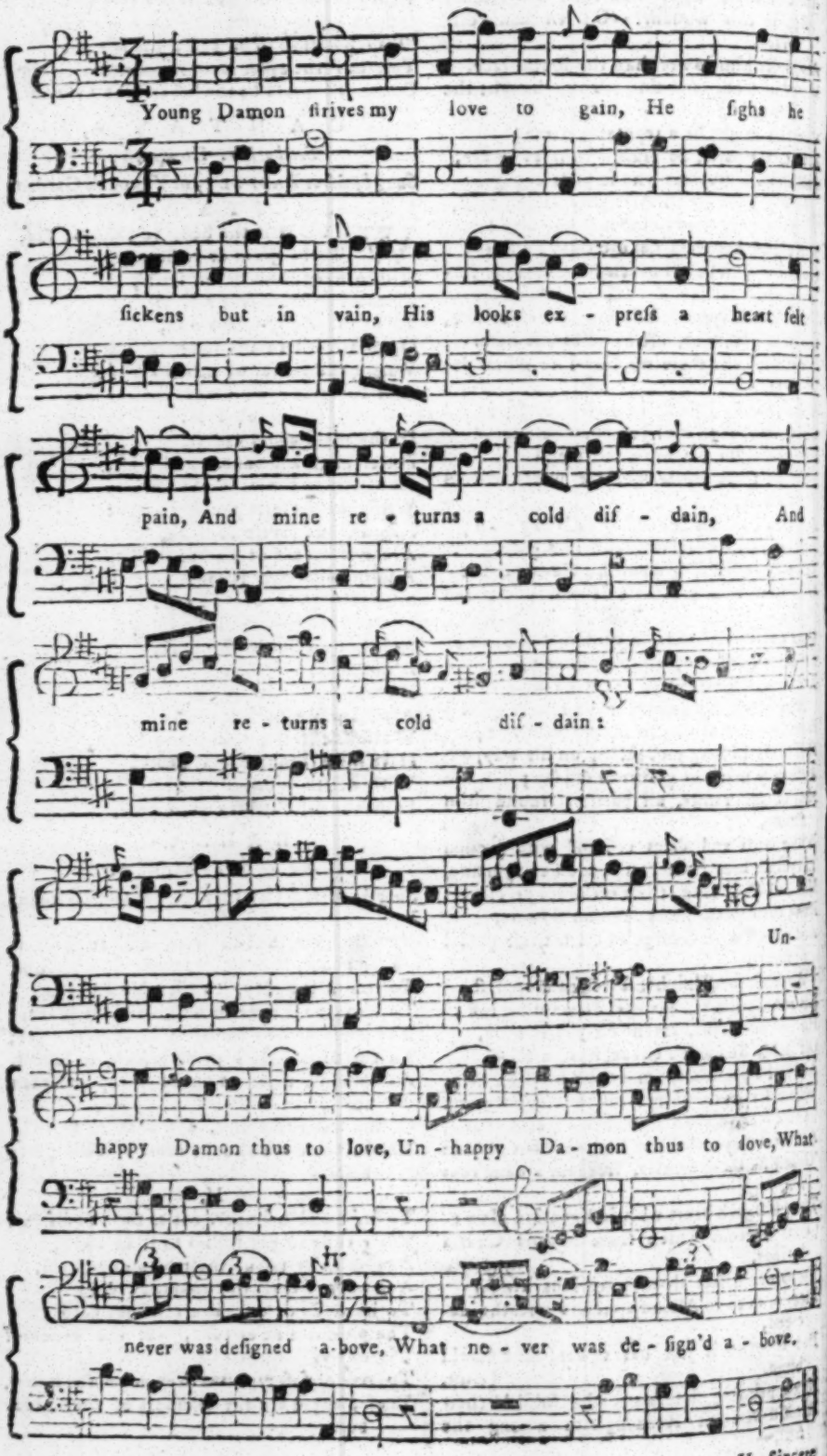
I.

TO dance, and to dreſs, and to ſtrut it about,
To run to the play, to aſſembly and rout,
To wander for ever in whim's giddy maze,
And one poor hair torture a million of ways;
To put to the glaſs every feature to ſchool,
And practiſe their art on each fop and each fool;
Of one thing to think, and another to tell,
Theſe, theſe are the manners of each giddy belle.

II.

To ſmile and to ſimper, white teeth to diſplay,
Their time in gay follies to trifle away,
Againſt ev'ry virtue their boſoms to ſteel,
And only of dreſs the anxieties feel;
To be at Eve's ear, the inſidious decoy,
The pleaſures ne'er taſte, yet the miſchief enjoy,
To boaſt of ſoft raptures they never can know,
Theſe, theſe are the manners of each giddy beau.

YOUNG

To a Favourite AIR ſung by Miſs BRENT at Vauxhall.

II. Sincere

II.

Sincere I told him o'er and o'er,
I'd pledg'd my word and truth before,
And begg'd he would perplex no more,
His ſighs were vain, more vain his pow'r;
Unhappy Damon thus to love,
What never was deſign'd above.

III.

When you perſuade the conſtant dove,
To leave her mate, inconſtant prove,
And thro' the deſert woodlands rove,
Then I'll deceive the ſwain I love,
But ne'er till then will I agree,
To quit my love who loves like me.

On a late Controverſy between my Lord of Oxf—d *and my Lord of* Gl—c—ſt—r: *Or ſerious Thoughts upon an intereſting Subject.*

Καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέει, καὶ τέκτονι τέκτων
Καὶ πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονέει, καὶ ἀοιδὸς ἀοιδῷ.
HESIOD.

"No author ever ſpar'd a brother;—
"Wits are game-cocks to one another."
GAY.

(*Of noble Race was* Shenkin.)

OXF—RD of Gl—ſt—r's not afraid;
He op'd his mouth, and thus he ſaid,—
"My lord (and took him by the throat)
Bentley's but fit to milk a goat;
How then is he in-com-pa-ra-ble?
'Tis all a joke—tis all a fable."
To milk a goat, my lord, is dull;
(Tho' you learnt Latin of Catull*:)
The Engliſh is to ſuck a bull.—
About Job's age they differ wide;
Each talks of learning, and of pride,
And neither ſees his own backſide †.
Ceaſe then, my lords, this doubtful ſtrife,
Nor make Job weary of his life,
By talking of his age,—and wife:
Unleſs you'd make us all agree,
That equal fault in both we ſee.
"No author ever ſpar'd another; &c.
'Tis prov'd;—what needs there ſuch a pother?
"And what has Bentley here to do?"
"Ay, what indeed?—That anſwer you!"
Sir Reverences,—both—Adieu.—

AP SHENKIN.

On ſome young Ladies expreſſing a Surprize what Pleaſure there could be in Kiſſes.

KISSES the ſubject of debate,
What extacy they may create.
As the language of the heart,
Lips contribute to impart.
Men may gain the fair's affection
While with theſe they have connection;
Lips rever'd by gentle touch,
Mayn't avail the paſſions much;
But with mutual ardour preſs'd,
Warm affections are confeſs'd.
Eyes proclaim the hearts compliance,
Lips confirm a ſure reliance,
Thus together lips, and eyes,
Yield the happy man the prize.
Ladies, diſprove me, if you can,
Proclaim the battle, I'm your man.

A. Z.

Verſes occaſioned by a Compariſon which was made between a young ‡ *Lady of Quality, of diſtinguiſhed Beauty and Merit, and Miſs* Lawrance.

ASPASIA, Laura, lovely pair!
Each with love's fires the boſom warm,
Both tender, virtuous, young and fair,
But yet by different means they charm.
Aſpaſia, birth and titles grace,
Yet is ſhe humble, mild and free;
While Laura's ſtem no heralds trace,
Yet every look has majeſty.
When bluſhes paint Aſpaſia's face,
Beſpeaking modeſty and ſenſe,
We almoſt think a court the place
To ſeek for conſcious innocence.
When awful grace and dignity,
In low-born Laura's eye we find,
We then confeſs to no degree
True grace and greatneſs are confin'd.

* Caprimulgus, *a delicate epithet, which you was ſure from Catullus was good Latin. See a Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bp. of Oxford, p.* 23.

† Suus quoique attributus eſt error,
Sed non videmus menticæ quid in tergo eſt. CATULLUS. *See ditto, p.* 45.

Extract from a Letter of a late profeſſor, &c.—p. 10. "*You perhaps may ſtill ſuppoſe I was afraid of you.—I will tell you fairly what I was really afraid of.——— I was afraid that two members of the ſame eccleſiaſtical ſociety, engaging in an open quarrel, and a hoſtile altercation (for ſuch I knew it muſt be, when you were one of the parties) upon a difference of opinion, in a point not only of no great importance, but ſo dubious, as to be incapable of being perfectly ſettled between them, would make a contemptible figure, and exhibit a ridiculous ſpectacle to the public.—If this ſhould now be the caſe, I can only ſay, that it was not of my ſeeking.*"

"*And here, more opportunely for what I am ſaying, than for your own purpoſe, you introduce the incomparable Bentley, as ſtanding in the foremoſt rank of modern critics;—of grammatical and verbal critics, I agree with you:—But in matters of pure taſte, &c. what was he?—Unus Caprimulgus, et Foſſor, What then has he to do here! ibid. p.* 80. ——— *Ay, what indeed, &c. ſays a letter addreſſed to the right rev. the lord biſhop of Oxford on this ſubject: See p.* 15, *&c.*

‡ *Lady D. S*———*r.*

Aſpaſia, every tongue muſt own,
Adds luſtre e'en to princely ſtate;
While Laura proves (though fortune frown)
That merit needs not to be great.
Thou bleſs'd with every charm and grace,
Aſpaſia, grieve not then to ſee
A lowly maid, in mind and face,
Nam'd thus a rival e'en to thee.
And, Laura, thou this leſſon hear,
That gentleſt manners may be found,
E'en in the high-exalted fair,
Whom pomp and vanity ſurround.

To the EARL *of* CHATHAM.

THAT faction ceas'd, that love combin'd
Three nations one collected mind;
Rous'd at thy call that Britain roſe,
Superior to unnumber'd foes;
That vanquiſh'd Gaul and humbl'd Spain,
Reſign the long-conteſted main;
That diſtant realms our empire own,
Where ſcarce our name was heard and known;
Is thine, O Pitt! nor ſhall thy praiſe
Remain unſung in deathleſs lays:
Some bard ſhall emulate thy flame,
And heroes kindle at thy name.
But never may th' hiſtoric page
Tranſmit to many a bluſhing age,
That while the patriot ſinks oppreſt
With pains that rend his dauntleſs breaſt;
Britons, inſulting human woes,
Leave pity to our nobler foes.

An IMPARTIAL REVIEW *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE Village Wedding, or the Faithful Country Maid.—A paſtoral Entertainment of Muſic, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal at Richmond.—Hingeſton 1s.

This is a little piece of three characters, with ſome choruſſes of ſhepherds, which may perhaps give a pleaſure on the ſtage, though the ballads are almoſt all immoderately long, and the ſtory itſelf none of the moſt ſprightly.—That the verſification is more than paſſable will appear from the following air, which is ſung by a lover on the ſuppoſed death of his miſtreſs,

Ghoſts of wretches kill'd with care,
Diſmal victims of deſpair!
Haunting ſtill the dreary caves,
Lingring o'er untimely graves,
With hollow groans,
And fearful moans,
Sighs from vault to vault rebounding,
Screams from fainting echoes ſounding;
Hither haſte, in grim parade,
And hail with ſhrieks your fellow ſhade.

II. Letters to the Guardians of the Infant Poor, to be appointed by the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament: Alſo to the Governors and Overſeers of the Pariſh Poor; recommending Concord, Frugality, Cleanlineſs, and Induſtry, with ſuch pious, humane, reſolute, and judicious Conduct in the Execution of their Office, as may effectually anſwer the good Purpoſes for which they are choſen; and more particularly in the Preſervation of Infants. 124 pages 8vo. Millar, 1s. 6d.

No humane reader can peruſe this well-intended performance without being ſhocked at the miſeries which the pariſh poor have endured for very many years, notwithſtanding ſuch immenſe ſums have been annually raiſed to maintain them comfortably; the number of children, in particular, which has periſhed for want of proper care is inconceivable—but it is to be hoped that the late excellent act of parliament will prevent the inhuman negligence of pariſh officers for the future; and that theſe benevolent letters of the good Mr. Hanway will excite thoſe who are intruſted with the care of the parochial poor, to be properly aſſiduous in the diſcharge of a duty ſo conſonant to the laws of their God, and ſo neceſſary for the welfare of their country.

III. The Ants, a Rhapſody, 2 vol. 12mo. Davis and Reymers; T. Davies and R. Baldwin.

Under an allegorical Hiſtory of the Ants, the author of theſe volumes has publiſhed his thoughts upon ſome political ſubjects, that may be worth the attention of every good Engliſhman.

IV. Bagatelles, or Poetical Trifles. To which is ſubjoined a Journey to, and a Deſcription of the Paraclete, near the City of Troyes, in Champagne, where Abelard and Eloiſa were buried. 1 vol. 12mo. 3s. Walkingham, &c.

We ſhall only obſerve of the pieces, that the modeſt author has ſufficiently characteriſed them in his title.

V. Philoſophical Tranſactions, giving ſome Account of the preſent Undertakings, Studies, and Labours of the Ingenious, in many conſiderable Parts of the World, Vol. LVI. for the Year 1766, 4to. Davis and Reymers 10s.

The public has been long acquainted with the nature of the volumes which have appeared under the title of Philoſophical Tranſactions; therefore we ſhall only ſay of the preſent, that the curious will find many things in it, well worth their obſervation. From a number of extraordinary diſquiſitions however we have ſelected the following method of knowing to what quantity of water, any body of ſnow is equal, as communicated to the Royal Society in a letter to the

the preſident Lord Morton, by Mr. Alexander Brice of Kirknewton in Scotland.

May 13, 1766.

From the end of March 1765 to the end of March laſt, we, in this part of Scotland, had very little rain, and leſs ſnow in proportion; our rivers were as low, through the winter, as they uſed to be in the middle of ſummer; ſprings failed in moſt places, and brewers and malſters were obliged, even in winter, to carry their water at a conſiderable diſtance; I was much afraid their would not be moiſture enough in the earth for the purpoſes of vegetation, if this ſeaſon ſhould ſet in as dry as the former, before we got a new ſupply of rain. In the end of March laſt, we had a fall of ſnow: and, as I did not remember to have read an account of ſuch an experiment, I wiſhed to be able to determine, to what quantity of rain this fall of ſnow was equal.

The ſnow had been falling from five o'clock the former evening, till ten o'clock next day; about eleven o'clock, I meaſured the depth of the ſnow and found it to be 6 feet 2 inches; then I took a ſtone jug, holding about three Engliſh pints, and turned the mouth of it downwards upon the ſnow meaſured, and where the ground below was ſmooth, and hard; and by this means I took up all the ſnow from top to bottom in the jug; this ſnow I melted by the ſide of a fire, and the 6 feet 2 inches of ſnow yielded ſix tenths of an inch deep of water in the ſame jug. After emptying the jug, I dried, and weighed it in a balance, and took up the ſame quantity of ſnow in it as before, weighed it again, and found the weight of the ſnow taken up, and from this weight computed what quantity of water it ſhould have produced, and found that it ought to have produced ſix tenths and twentieths of an inch more: then I diſſolved the ſnow, and found that it yielded a quantity of water in the bottom of the jug, ſix tenths of an inch deep as in the former experiment. The difference of a twentieth of an inch in the depth of the water, betwixt the weight and the melting of the ſnow, was probably owing to an exhalation from the jug, while the ſnow was melting by the fire, for I obſerved a ſteam ſometimes riſing from it. A greater or leſſer degree of cold, or of wind, while the ſnow falls, and its lying a longer or ſhorter while upon the ground, will occaſion a difference in the weight and in the quantity of water produced from a certain number of cubic feet, or inches, of ſnow; but, if I may truſt to the above trials (which I endeavoured to perform with care) ſnow, newly fallen, with a moderate gale of wind, freezing cold, which was the caſe of the ſnow I made the trials upon the 27th of March laſt, will produce a quantity of water equal to a tenth part of its bulk; or the earth, when covered with ſnow ten inches deep, will be moiſtened by it when melted; rivers and ſprings recruited, as much as if a quantity of rain had fallen that covered the ſurface of the earth to the depth of one inch.

I am, my lord, with the greateſt reſpect,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,
And moſt devoted humble ſervant,
ALEX. BRICE.

VI. The Memoirs of George Tudor, wrote originally by ſeveral Hands, but reviſed and ſet in order wholly by Himſelf. In 2 Vols. ſmall 8vo. 5s. Pridden.

Though theſe memoirs are ſaid to be comprized in two volumes, the ſtory is not by any means concluded, nor is the reader informed that it will yet—If it ſhould never be concluded, the public will have little cauſe to be diſſatisfied, as it is in all probability one of the moſt contemptible productions that has hitherto diſgraced the the literary annals of this country.

VII. An Addreſs to the Public on the preſent Method of Inoculation; proving that the Matter communicated is not the Small-Pox, becauſe Numbers have been inoculated a ſecond, third, and fourth time; that therefore it is no Security againſt a future Infection. With Obſervations on the Preparatory Medicines, and the remarkable Caſe of an eminent Perſonage who had the natural Small-Pox in two Years and an half after Inoculation,—To which is added, An Enquiry into the Nature of the confluent Pox and its Cure. By William Langton, M. D. 8vo. 1s. Horſfield.

Dr. Langton is a great enemy to the preſent mode of inoculation, becauſe he thinks it does not prevent a patient from being a ſecond time infected; nay, with regard to the diſeaſe, which is now communicated by our inoculators, he does not by any means ſuppoſe it to be the real ſmall-pox, aſſigning the following reaſons for his opinion on this ſubject. "I think it may be laid down as certain, that a diſeaſe is to be eſteemed the ſame univerſally, when it preſents the ſame appearances, and *vice verſa*; and that any deflexion from theſe appearances, muſt bring it under a different denomination, and have different indications of cure. Let us then, by this clear and plain rule, examine the natural and inoculated ſmall pox. Patients ſeized with the firſt kind, have a chilneſs ſucceeded with a feveriſh heat; a pain in the head, back, and ſtomach, a naufea and reſtleſſneſs—the puſtules are prominent, and filled with well-concocted pus, inclining to yellow: there is a conſiderable fever, and the patient often light-headed. Theſe ſymptoms ever attend, in a greater or leſs degree, the benign pox, and infallibly preclude all future infection. On the other hand, the inoculated pox (if it deſerves that name) has not one of the preceding ſymptoms, becauſe

the inoculated matter is not the ſame with the true ſmall-pox. The patients feel no uneaſineſs or fever, becauſe as the proper contagion is not communicated, nature is not rouſed to protrude the morbific matter, and only ſuch a partial ferment is excited, as is attendant on any cuticular diſorder. The old method of inoculating was, to take the infection from a good ſubject, where the puſtules were well maturated, where the operator was ſure of ſucceeding; but the preſent practice is, to take the matter from the inciſion, the fourth day after the inciſion is made: by this means you have a contagious cauſtic water, inſtead of laudable pus, and a ſlight ferment in the lymph is raiſed, producing a few watery blotches, in the place of a perfect extruſion of the variolous matter. Beſides, if it was the real ſmall-pox that was communicated, there would be imminent danger of giving the worſt inſtead of giving the beſt ſort, by taking the infection from the inciſion, before it can be diſcovered of what kind it will be. In the natural way, the pock exſiccates gradually, becauſe, being of a thick conſiſtence, it cannot ſo eaſily reenter the pores, and therefore it takes time to dry and ſcale off.—Whereas in the inoculated, it being nothing but clear lymph, is ſoon reabſorbed by the cutaneous glands, and diſappears in a few hours. From this very ſymptom it can be demonſtrated, that the matter at preſent inoculated, is by no means variolous. For every one acquainted with this diſorder knows, that the moſt dangerous ſtage is that of exſiccation; when it is that the phyſician exerts his ſkill to prevent a receſſion of the matter internally; for if this ſhould happen, there enſues the moſt dangerous conſequences.—If it falls on the meninges of the brain, it will cauſe a delirium, phrenſies, and epileptick convulſions, if on the ventricle and inteſtines, cardialgia, gripings, inflammations, hiccup, and diarrhœa; but no ſuch effects are found upon the repercuſſion of the inoculated matter, which being haſtily ſeparated from the fluids, and not loaded with noxious principles, either evaporates, or is again ſucked in without injury.—But the true variolous is exceeding cauſtic, while it remains in the body, being ſheathed by the gelatinous and oleous parts of the animal liquids, it is prevented from hurting the internal organs: But the caſe is quite otherwiſe, when it it actually ſeparated on the ſuperficies; it then becomes a fluid *ſui generis*, and extremely poiſonous, and operates as abovementioned. Add to this, the expoſing the inoculated to very cold air in a rigorous ſeaſon, is not found injurious, whereas ſuch a practice would be mortal in the real pox. For cold binds the cuticular ſpiracles, ſtops the lymphatic circulation, ſordes are congeſted, and the cauſtic matter is tranſlated to ſome of the nobler parts.

But it may be argued, that the inoculated pock would never exhibit the appearance it now does, was it not variolous. To this I anſwer, by ſpeaking a word of contagions. Theſe are received either from ſuch particles in the air, as with ſome are fitted to generate diſorders from a predispoſition of humours, or from contact. In anſwer to this I have proved contagions of every ſort to be ſeparate and diſtinct, and that we cannot with propriety call that the ſmall-pox, which has not the uſual ſymptoms, unleſs we give the name of variolous to the various contagions of puſtulous and pruriginous affections. No one will ſay, that thoſe eruptions called the meaſles, chicken, and ſwine pox, have any other relation to the real ſmall-pox than their appearance, which they ſhare in common with other cuticular diſorders. The inoculated virus is nearer related to the three laſt named diſeaſes, than to the true pox. I do believe that at firſt the real pox was communicated, but after prevented from taking proper effect by the interpoſition of doſes of mercury and antimony.—For theſe liquifying the blood and juices, counteracted the coagulation of the natural ferment, and prepared the matter, by its tenuity, to permeate with eaſe the cutaneous glands: By this means it becomes a diſeaſe that never would have exiſted. But for this treatment. The diſorder being very trifling on the patient from whom the infection is taken, becomes more ſo, to thoſe to whom it is given; ſo that, in reality, it is one of the compleateſt bubbles that ever was ſo univerſally run into.

Dr. Holland, a friend to inoculation, owns, That the latent ſeeds of the diſtemper "might not be entirely ſecreted from the blood, and therefore the ſmall-pox may be excited *de novo*, and again appear." And again. "Reaſon as well as experience ſhews, that in a genuine and complete eruption, the matter of the diſeaſe muſt be entirely evacuated, and therefore there will be no poſſibility of a return; but in an imperfect criſis, part of the original cauſe may remain, which by the conſtitution of the air, or other accidents of new contagion, may be again ſecreted from the blood, and appear in the form of puſtules."

Such are Doctor Langton's ſentiments on this ſubject, which we have thought neceſſary to tranſcribe at this time when they ſo materially regard the ſafety of the whole public.

VIII. Short Animadverſions addreſſed to the Rev. Author of a late Pamphlet—Intitled, The Practice of Inoculation juſtified. 8vo. 1s. Bladon.

This is a ſmart attack upon Mr. Sutton's chaplain, Mr. Houlton, on account of his ſermon in favour of Inoculation, and ſome letters which were printed with that diſcourſe, reflecting

reflecting on Mr. Sutton's opponents in practice, and condemning the unfortunate Reviewers as a ſet of incorrigible dunces, utterly unacquainted with literature —The animadverter ſeems to have much the beſt of the diſpute, and Mr. Moulton ought to be cautious how he provokes the reſentment of ſo ſuperior an antagoniſt.

IX. By Way of Prevention, a Sleepy Sermon calculated for the Dog Days, with an Addreſs to the Clergy, and another to the Laity, of the City of London. By the Rev. James Penn, Vicar of Clavering cum Langley, Eſſex.

This gentleman is author of the Farmer's Daughter of Eſſex, which we reviewed in our number for June; he ſucceeds much better as a ſermon writer, than a noveliſt, and we recommend this diſcourſe to the peruſal of our readers as a piece of unembelliſhed good ſenſe, though in his attempt to be witty in the addreſſes to the clergy and laity, we do not think him altogether fortunate.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

A SCENE of moſt deliberate and inhuman cruelty practiſed upon two poor pariſh girls, by one Brownrigg, a painter, and his wife, in Flower-de-Luce court in Fleetſtreet, was diſcovered about the end of laſt month, and the huſband and one ſon ſecured; but the wife and another ſon made their eſcape. It appeared that they had been confined for a year and a half, for the moſt part in the cellar, where hogs were kept, and employed there in grinding colours for their maſter: their only food was a piece of bread a day, without even water to drink, ſupplying that want from the hogs trough. They had not lain in a bed during the whole time. That their miſtreſs, who practiſed midwifery, uſed frequently, and without any cauſe, to tie them up by their hands, ſtretched out, to a ſtaple fixed in the ceiling, after ſtripping them ſtark naked, and whip them till her ſtrength was exhauſted, and they were covered with wounds; after which ſhe faſtened their leather bodice upon them, which cleaving to their lacerated fleſh, eat into their bodies, till the inhuman tygreſs renewed her cruelties, which, we may naturally ſuppoſe, were every time more intolerable than the preceding. The eldeſt, who was ſeventeen years of age, ſhe ſcourged no leſs than ſix times the Friday before the diſcovery, whereby, and by her former uſage, ſhe was one continued ſore, covered with gaſhes from head to foot, her fleſh ſeemed putrified, and appeared rather as if cut with knives than whips, her head was ſwelled to an enormous ſize, her eyes imperceptible, and her ſpeech gone: An iron collar that was put about her neck, tore that and her ſhoulders in a terrible manner. The youngeſt, thirteen years old, is likewiſe a miſerable ſpectacle. Sometimes after they had been whipped, the blood which ſtreamed from their wounds formed puddles underneath them where they ſat in the cellar. The man is ſaid not to have whipped them, but was only acceſſory, as knowing and permitting it. When the miſtreſs went into the country, ſhe cauſed them to be chained up in that filthy place, till her return, which they dreaded more than death, which would have put a period to their ſufferings. The eldeſt ſon aſſiſted the mother in whipping and inſulting them. At the examination of the painter himſelf, before alderman Croſby at Guildhall, it appeared by the evidence of the youngeſt girl, who is about fourteen years of age (the eldeſt not being able to ſpeak) that the miſtreſs uſed to tye them up to a ſtaple, and horſewhip them, without any real cauſe; that her maſter never did it, but knew of his wife's cruel behaviour to them; that on Sundays they were locked up in a dark place under the ſtairs in the cellar; that they had each of them a piece of bread, but nothing to drink, not even water. A ſurgeon, who had examined the eldeſt girl, declared, that the wounds ſhe had received by whipping were ſo bad, for want of dreſſing, that her ſhift had eaten into them, and they appeared as if cut with a knife; that hardly a part of her body was free; and that her head and face were much wounded. The loſs of her ſpeech, the ſurgeon was of opinion, was occaſioned by ſome hurt ſhe had received in the glands of her neck: The youngeſt girl was almoſt reduced to a ſkeleton, much wounded, and is a ſhocking ſpectacle: They were both ſent to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. This affair was diſcovered by a journeyman baker, who uſed to hear the cries of the poor girls. It was likewiſe depoſed, that the above perſons had made a practice of taking apprentices, but it was not known what became of them, it being pretended, that they were ſent into the country.

When the officer went to ſearch the houſe in Fetter-Lane for the eldeſt girl, he was told there, that ſhe was twenty miles in the country; but on being ſeverely threatened, the maſter brought her out from ſome place in the cellar.

The eldeſt girl dying, and the coroner's inqueſt bringing in the painter and his wife guilty

guilty of murder, the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West offered a reward for the apprehending the mother and son, who after some time were discovered at Wandsworth, and brought to the Compter, where the mother remains so very ill, that it is not possible to convey her yet to Newgate. Nothing appearing against the youngest son, he was discharged.

An house was, this month, consumed by fire at Greenwich, another near Wandsworth, and at Limehouse six houses, besides outhouses.

Incendiary letters have been sent to several persons, and rewards have been offered for the discovery of the writers, particularly to Sir Richard Betenson, bart. and the right hon. the Lord President of the session in Scotland, the latter being threatened with destruction for his behaviour in the Douglas cause.

The bishops, pursuant to the king's commands, have ordered complete lists of the papists resident in their dioceses to be taken.

The following letters were lately received by Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. in answer to one wrote by him to the mayor of Liverpoole. (See p. 308.)

Dear Sir, Newton, June 22.

"THE perusal of your letters used to afford me the greatest pleasure; and I was always happy in the reception of them, till that of the first instant came to hand. I am truly concerned to find that the weakness of your constitution obliges you to quit a station, which you have so ably filled; so much to the satisfaction of your friends, and the credit of yourself. And I am persuaded that the loss of a man of such truly disinterested principles, as you have been actuated by, cannot but affect every true lover of his country, as well as myself.

I remain, dear Sir,
with the greatest regard,
Your most obedient
and most humble servant,
THO. JOHNSTON."

To Sir Ellis Cunliffe, *bart.*

SIR, Liverpool, July 1767.

"IT gave us the greatest concern to find by your letter of the 1st ult. to Mr. Mayor, that you was obliged by your infirm state of health to determine to give up all thoughts of representing this borough at the next general election. We sincerely condole with you that the want of health is the cause of this determination.

Permit us at the same time to express our gratitude for your faithful and important services in parliament.

Glad to give this public testimony to your merit, we remain with the greatest respect and esteem, SIR,

Your most humble servants."

To Sir Ellis Cunliffe, *bart.*

N. B. This letter is signed by one hundred and thirty of the principal merchants and inhabitants.

The following inscription has lately been placed on an Ionick Pillar at Hammersmith.

To the memory
Of the Right Hon. GEORGE DODDINGTON,
Lord Melcombe.
IN his early years he was sent by K. George I,
Envoy extraordinary to K. Philip V. of
Spain, 1715.
Afterwards appointed in commission with
others, one of the lords of the treasury:
Twice treasurer of the navy to K. George II,
And privy councellor.
In 1761 created a peer, and of the cabinet to
K. George III.
He was rais'd to these honours,
(Himself an honour to them)
Rather by his exemplary merit, and great
abilities,
Often experienced both in the senate and
council,
Than either by birth or fortune:
And, if wit, and true humour can delight;
If eloquence can affect the heart,
Or literature improve the mind;
If universal benevolence hath its charms;
No wonder.
He lived, admired and beloved, by all that
knew him,
And died, by all lamented,
In the year 1762, aged 71.
Thomas Wyndham, Esq; his heir,
Ordered this inscription,
In grateful remembrance
Of his friend and relation.

On the 20th of July prodigious damage was sustained at Leeds, in Yorkshire and in its environs, by a dreadful storm of hail and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning; one woman was killed and several hurt by the latter. And at the beginning of August they had at the same place such a swell of the river, that houses and cattle were carried away, great tracks of ground overflowed, and above forty Bridges ruined in the adjacent country.

Further north, at the close of July, much damage was done near Newcastle and other places.

At the assizes for Gloucester, three persons received sentence of death, one of them for murder, who was executed accordingly; at Bedford, a woman for murder, who was executed; at Chelmsford four, two of whom were reprieved; at Dorchester, one; at Cambridge none; at Buckingham none, at Salisbury four, one of them a woman for the murder of her bastard child, who was executed as usual; At York, Anne Sowerby, for poisoning her husband, was convicted and executed as customary. Five more also received

received ſentence of death, three of whom were reprieved; At Stafford one, but reprieved; at Worceſter one, but reprieved; at Exeter two; at Norwich four; at Maidſtone ſeven, three of whom were reprieved; at Derby two, but reprieved; at Bury none; at Abingdon two; at Nottingham five, one for murder, who was executed; three were reprieved; at Shrewsbury one; but reprieved; at Warwick one; but reprieved; at Newcaſtle two; At Croydon ſeven, and John Baptiſt Maloney, a popiſh prieſt was ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment, for exerciſing his function at a private maſs-houſe.

Extract of a Letter from Tain *in* North Britain, *dated* Auguſt 1.

"For ſome time paſt a good deal of our attention has been taken up by the extraordinary caſe of a young girl, who lives at Ammat near this place. She is aged about 24, and notwithſtanding the importunities of her friends, ſhe could not be prevailed upon to eat or drink any thing theſe two years paſt. She has the greateſt averſion for all ſorts of food, and evacuates nothing by either ſtool or urine. For ſeveral months paſt ſhe has been confined to-bed. She ſtill retains the ſenſe of hearing, and preſerves ſomething of an agreeable red in her face, though her jaws are fallen, and the ſinews of her body quite ſhrunk. When any thing is offered her for nouriſhment, ſhe ſhews a diſlike to it by a motion of her hand. This is a fact that may be depended on. It is known to all the common people in the country; and ſeveral gentlemen of honour, who have perſonally attended to clear their doubts of it, can now atteſt the truth of it."

The dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland have taken a tour into Wales, and viewed Milford-Haven.

We hear from Bowmore, in the iſland of Iſla, that in May laſt the maſter, wardens, and brethren of St. Columbus's lodge, with the principal inhabitants of the iſland, went in proceſſion, preceded by a band of muſic, and laid the foundation ſtone of a ſpacious church now building in that town, with this inſcription, *Deo optimo maximo Daniel Campbell dedicavit*, and of a bridge building on the water of Killarow, near this town; and thereafter returned to the principal tavern, where they had an elegant entertainment and a ſplendid ball. This church is building after a new model, in the form of the Pantheon at Rome, with a beautiful ſteeple on that ſide fronting the harbour of Lochindale. The bridge conſiſts of one arch about 60 feet broad; both are in great forwardneſs. The town of Bowmore is on a fine plain, near the harbour of Lochindale, very commodious for fiſhing and all kinds of trade; and the proprietor, Mr. Campbell of Shawfield gives great encouragement to all mechanics and others who ſettle there.

Much damage was done in June laſt, by a ſtorm of thunder and lightening at Hertford, and other places in New England.

The three convicts condemned laſt ſeſſion at the Old Bailey, are reprieved. (See p. 365.)

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Auguſt 24, 1767.

Amſterdam,	34 19 Uſ.	Madrid,	39 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto at ſight,	34 7	Bilboa,	39 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rotterd.	34 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uſ	Leghorn	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Antwerp,	No price	Genoa,	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hamburgh,	35 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Venice,	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Paris,	1 day's date, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Liſbon,	5s. 7d $\frac{1}{8}$
Ditto	2 Uſ. 31 $\frac{5}{8}$	Porto,	5s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdeaux ditto,	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin,	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Cadiz,	39 $\frac{5}{8}$		

Prices of Gold and Silver.

Gold, in Coin per oz.	3l. 19s. 3d
Ditto in bars	3l. 19s. 5d.
Pil. pcs. of eight,	5s. 4d.
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 4d.
Mexico, large	5s. 4d.
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 4d.
Silver in bars ſtand.	5s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

POTSDAM, July 20. Yeſterday morning M. Vereliſt, envoy extraordinary from the republic of the United Provinces, arrived here. In the afternoon, he was conducted to the caſtle of Sans-Souci, where he had an audience of the king, to whom he preſented a letter from the States General, relative to the marriage agreed on between the princeſs Wilhelmina of Pruſſia, and the Prince Stadtholder. His majeſty, who ſome days before had received a copy of the ſaid letter, told M. Vereliſt, he learnt, with pleaſure, that the alliance was as agreeable to their high mightineſſes, as it was to himſelf. He took occaſion to give aſſurances of friendſhip and affection for the republick, adding, that he hoped that this alliance would contribute to ſtrengthen more and more, the good underſtanding and good neighbourhood which ſo happily ſubſiſt between the two ſtates.

Berlin, July 28. Laſt Saturday in the evening the marriage of the princeſs Louiſa-Henrietta-Wilhelmina of Brandenburgh, with the reigning prince of Anhalt Deſſau, was ſolemnized in the royal chapel at Charlottenbourg, by the Rev. Mr. Sack, firſt chaplain to the king of Pruſſia; at which ceremony his majeſty, and the reſt of the royal family, the foreign miniſters, and the nobility aſſiſted.

Yeſterday in the evening the ceremony of betrothing and exchanging of rings, between her

her royal highneſs the princeſs Wilhelmina of Pruſſia, and his ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange, was performed at Charlottenbourg, in the preſence of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the reſt of the royal family, &c.

Warſaw, July 1. Count Podoſki, the late Grand Referendary, received on the 27th ult. the diploma, appointing him Primate of this kingdom. He was recommended by the Ruſſian ambaſſador, on the part of the empreſs, his ſovereign.

Warſaw, July 11. The king has appointed Count Podoſki to be archbiſhop of Gneſna as well as Prince Primate of Poland and Lithuania.

Dantzick, July 23. The new Primate having acceded to the General Confederacy, a deputation of eight canons was lately ſent to him at Radom, to beg of him, in the name of the clergy, to conſult the welfare of the catholic religion. The prelate anſwered them, in preſence of prince Radzivil, that he would take care that religion ſhould ſuffer no prejudice, without loſing ſight, however, of the intereſts of thoſe powers who intercede in favour of the Diſſidents.

Warſaw, Aug. 1. The General Confederacy of Poland has ſent to the ſeveral Waywodies of this kingdom, requiring their compliance with the following articles. 1ſt, That all gentlemen who have not yet joined the ſaid Confederacy ſhall do it immediately. 2dly, That all the courts of juſtice ſhall ſubſiſt as heretofore, but ſhall not judge any of the Confederates. 3dly, That the marſhals of the crown ſhall not paſs any ſentence without the participation of at leaſt four of the Confederates; and 4thly, That the Marſhals of the Crown and the Treaſurers ſhall be immediately reſtored to the poſſeſſion of their reſpective rights.

Hamburgh, Aug. 10. According to letters from Poland, the General Confederacy formed at Radom hath already been attended with ſuch conſequences as will render the approaching dietines very turbulent.

Vienna, Aug. 8. The queen of Naples's marriage is now fixed for the 14th of October; and inſtead of going for ſome time to Luxembourg, as was intended, ſhe will begin her journey the 16th.

Florence, July 18. Letters from Baſtia ſay, that on the 8th inſtant three xebecks and fourteen tranſports, having on board 979 expulſed jeſuits, got under ſail, and that orders were ſent to the other tranſports lying in the Gulph of St. Fiorenzo to proceed to Calvi, Algaiola, and Ajaccio, and to land the jeſuits at thoſe places; the whole number of whom arrived in Corſica is 2300: And that orders were ſent, at the ſame time, to the commanding officers of the French troops to embark on board the tranſports that carried the jeſuits, and proceed to France.

Genoa, July 27. By the laſt letters from Corſica we hear, that the French troops having evacuated Algaiola, and retired to Calvi, the Corſican malcontents took immediate poſſeſſion of it, and ſent all the jeſuits that had been landed there to Calvi.

Civita Vecchia, July 25. We are aſſured that the Genoeſe have agreed upon a truce for four years with the Corſican malcontents; and that the latter have engaged to furniſh the neceſſary proviſions to the Spaniſh Jeſuits, who have landed in Corſica.

By letters from Gibraltar there is advice, that the emperor of Morocco had given orders for a large body of troops to be conſtantly employed in fortifying the following ſea ports, viz. Santa-Cruz, Saffy, Sallee, Mammora, Larache, Arzill, and Tangier on the African coaſt, and Zaffarina and Tetuan on the Mediterranean; Tetuan being two leagues within land was to be lined with batteries from the river's mouth.

Paris, July 20. A few days ago, while our archbiſhop was at Conflans, and the workmen were repairing his palace, ſome unknown perſons entered the palace, forced open two doors and ſeveral locks, and took out of his cabinet ſeveral papers, and a pocket book, belonging to that prelate, which deprives him of the means of making his defence if he was attacked, which makes it believed that the perſons concerned in this proceeding, had other motives than to plunder. The archbiſhop has taken the proper ſteps, in order to obtain redreſs by law, and laſt Wedneſday he informed the king of the affair.

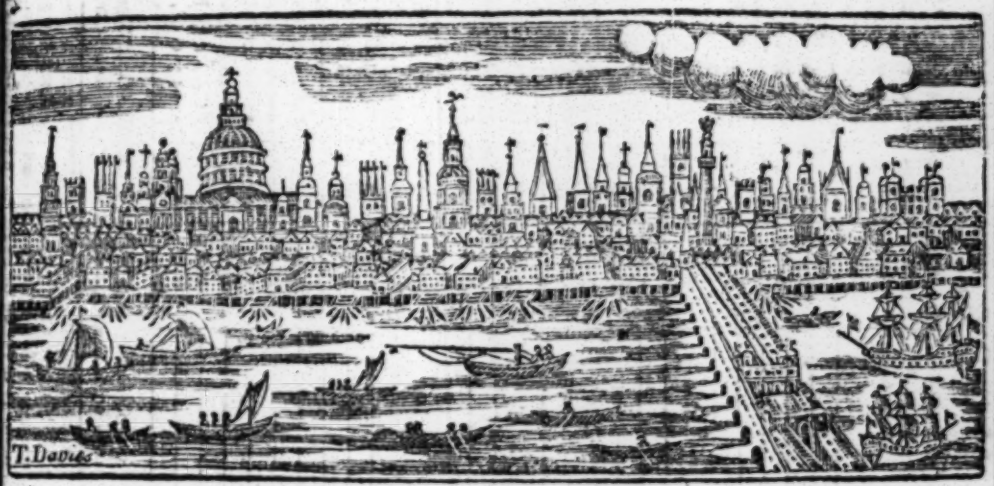
Paris, July 27. The duke of York ſupped with the king the 23d inſtant, and his highneſs is treated at court with all poſſible politeneſs, though he chuſes to remain incognito. The king has conferred the honours of his chamber on the duke of York.

Paris, Aug. 1. Cardinal de Bernis, archbiſhop of Alby, has lately given a great proof of his humanity, by diſcharging all his ſervants except three, on account of the high price of proviſions, which renders him unable to relieve the diſtreſſes of the poor in the manner he uſed to do. He daily feeds two hundred poor people who come to his palace for that purpoſe, excluſive of the ſick, and other unhappy objects, whom he relieves in his metropolis, and other towns belonging to his dioceſe.

Paris, Aug. 11. The public has hitherto in vain expected a manifeſto from the king of Spain againſt the jeſuits of his kingdom. It is now ſaid, that this ſtate-paper, (if there ſhould be one) will be only delivered to the ſovereigns of Europe.

*** *Our promiſed long note, with many curious and judicious productions of our kind correſpondents, the liſts, &c. muſt be referred to our next, for want of room.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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WITH

A fine PLAN of the Road from LONDON to BERWICK, Part I. extending to HUNTINGDON,

And a PORTRAIT of ELIZABETH BROWNRIGG, from the LIFE.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, *&c. in* SEPTEMBER, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4. per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond præm.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	147 ¼	264 ½		87 ⅞		88 ⅜	88 ¼		92 ⅞	102 ⅞	101 ¼	101 ½	4 0	26 ⅞	12 9 6	S.	fine
29		270			87	88 ⅜	88 ⅜			102 ⅞	101 ½	101 ⅝	5 0		12 9 6	E.	fine
30	Sunday															E.	fine
31		271		87 ⅞		88 ⅜	88 ¼		93 ⅛	102 ¾	101 ½				12 9 6	E.	fine
1	147 ¼	269			86 ⅞	88 ⅜	88 ⅓	94 ¼		102 ½			5 0	27	12 9 6	S. W.	fine
2																S. W.	fine
3	147 ½	268 ½		87 ⅞	87	88 ⅞	88 ⅛	94		102 ⅝			5 0		12 9 6	S. W.	rain
4	147 ¼	265		87 ⅞	87	89	88 ⅜		93 ⅛	102 ¾	101 ½		5 0	27	12 10 0	S. W.	rain
5		266			87	89	87 ⅛			102 ¼	101 ½	101 ⅜	6 0	27	12 10 6	S.	rain
6	Sunday															S.	rain
7	147 ½	266 ¼		88		89	87 ⅛		93 ⅛	102 ⅜			7 0	27	12 13 0	E.	rain
8	147 ¼	265 ¾	104		87	88 ⅞	87 ⅛	94 ⅛		102 ¾		101 ⅜	6 0	26 ⅞	12 13 0	S.	rain
9	148			88		88 ⅞	87 ⅜		93 ⅛	102 ¾	101 ⅛	101 ⅜	7 0	27	12 13 0	S. S. W.	fair
10		266 ⅛			87 ⅛	89 ⅛	87 ⅜			102 ⅞	101 ½	101 ⅛	6 0		12 13 6	W.	fine
11	147 ¼	265		88		89 ⅛	87 ⅜		95 ⅛	102 ⅞			6 0		12 14 0	S. W.	rain
12					87 ⅛	89 ⅛	87 ⅜			102 ⅞	101 ½	101 ⅜	7 0	27	12 15 0	N. N.W.	fair
13	Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
14		264 ¾	104 ⅛	88		89 ⅛	88 ⅛		93 ⅛	102 ⅞			7 0		12 14 6	S. S. E.	cloudy
15		266	104 ⅛		87 ⅛	89 ⅛	88 ⅜			102 ⅞	101 ⅜	101 ⅜	7 0		12 13 6	N. W.	fine
16		266	104 ½	88		88 ⅛	88 ⅜		93 ¼	102 ½	101 ¼	101 ⅜	7 0	27	12 13 0	S. W.	fair
17	147 ⅝	266 ¾			87	89	88 ⅜	94 ⅝		102 ⅝	Shut	Shut	6 0		12 13 6	S. W.	cloudy
18	147 ⅝	267 ½	104 ½	87 ⅞		88 ⅞	88 ⅜		93 ¼	Shut			7 0	27	12 13 6	W. S.W.	fair
19	Shut	267 ½			87	Shut	88 ⅛		93 ⅛				6 0		12 13 6	S. W.	fair
20	Sunday															S. W.	cloudy
21		267 ½					88 ⅜						4 0		12 14 0	S. W.	fine
22		297 ½	104 ¼	88			88 ⅜		93 ¼				4 0		12 14 6	N. E.	fine
23		263		87 ⅞			88 ⅜	94 ⅜	93 ¼				5 0	27	12 14 0	N. E.	fine
24		264		88	87 ⅛		88 ⅛	94 ⅞	93 ¾				6 0	27	12 14 0	E.	fine
25	158 ¼	263 ½		87 ¼			88 ⅝	94 ¾	93 ¼				6 0		12 14 0	N. E.	fine
26		264			87		88 ⅝						6 0		12 14 0	E. N. E.	fine
27	Sunday															N. E.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

Price of corn

	Mark Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat	38s. od. to 48s.	15l. to 16l. 0	5l. 8d to 6l. 2d	13l. 0s. to 14l	14l 0s load	42s to 47 qr	62s to 70 qu	72 06d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52s
Barley	26s. od. to 27s.	19s. to 32s.	4s. 5d to 5s. 6d	25s to 26s. od	19s to 00 qr	12s to 24	33s to 34 0	31 od to 31 3d	0s od to 4s od	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
Oats	13s. od. to 19s	20s to 22s	2s 2d to 3s. od	19s to 21s	20s od to 22	15s to 17	32s to 32 0	31 4d to 31 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 44s. per chald.
Beans	20s. to 24s. od.	28s to 30s	3s od to 0s. od	26s to 28s	27s to 29 qr	00s to 00	34s to 34 0				Hops 2l. to 2l. 8s

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM ſtill of the opinion, which I formerly expreſſed, that Mr. Phileleutherus, in his converſation-piece, will do no farther harm to the Confeſſional and its argument, than to excite the curioſity of all that have not ſeen that admirable book, to read it with their own eyes, without the help of Phileleutherus's ſpectacles, and judge of it for themſelves.

The main deſign of the no leſs able than upright author of that book, is to deliver the clergy of the eſtabliſhed church, and of all other churches, from the unrighteous burden of ſubſcribing to creeds and articles of man's device, and to aſſert and vindicate the religion of Jeſus as he himſelf delivered it by his apoſtles.

And Dr. Dawſon has lately proved to a demonſtration, in his anſwer to the Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments, ſo much cried up by Phileleutherus, that the church of England, as a proteſtant church, can be defended on no other principles than thoſe of the Confeſſional: and has likewiſe expoſed the ſophiſtry and ſhameleſs prevarications of that Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments, which, under a ſpecious veil of moderation, is written with no other view than to defend the uſurpations of a prieſtly hierarchy over the rights and liberties of the reſt of mankind.

Phileleutherus ſeems to mean well ſometimes, but at others, he is ſadly out of himſelf, in a paſſion, and marrs all; when the thought of this ſame wicked Confeſſional demoliſhing all his fat rectories, prebends, deanries, and commendams, comes acroſs him. But he, and his good coadjutor, the author of the Eſſay, who is haunted with the ſame fear of beggary, may take heart. The Confeſſional is very far from aiming to reduce the teachers of religion to a ſet of mendicants.

After having quieted his fears, I ſhall now take the trouble to compreſs Phileleutherus's reaſonings that lie diffuſed in his chit-chat, and ſet him right in them.

Every man ought to be at liberty to adjoin himſelf to that church, or ſociety of chriſtians, which appears to him to be moſt agreeable to the word of God in its form and worſhip. But no church, or ſociety of chriſtians, hath any authority to require of its members the belief of any thing but the plain and expreſs doctrine of the holy ſcriptures, in the words of the inſpired writers of them.

You have no more right to require from thoſe of your church, [be it the church of England or Scotland] the belief of the doctrines of predeſtination, original ſin, and a ſcholaſtic Trinity; than the papiſt has to require your belief of his church's infallibility, of tranſubſtantiation, and the like. If you plead ſcripture-authority, for your impoſitions, ſo doth the church of Rome. There is no knowing where to ſtop, if you will not be content with a man's believing what he himſelf can find in the holy ſcriptures.

A man ſeems fitter for Dr. Monro, than to hold an argument with any one, who can ſee no difference betwixt creeds and articles of religion, of a compoſition merely human, and thoſe of the inſpired writers.

If the biſhops Wake and Butler, out of their exceſſive zeal for the hierarchy, were led to make ſome approaches towards the church of Rome, which good proteſtants cannot approve: It was only doing what Archbiſhop Laud had done before them; and their ſuperſtitious infirmities had better be fairly owned, than weakly and injudiciouſly defended, as they ſeem to have been. I am, &c. HUBERT.

Sept. 1767.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE anecdote which the following letters contain is well known to hiſtorians, but I do not not recollect that the letters themſelves have ever been printed, at leaſt they are not in the collection made by Robertſon, with ſo much care and accuracy. At this ſeaſon of the year, when the poets are gone into the country to pick up flowers, they may ſerve to fill up a corner, &c. &c.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

To Sir Amyas Pawlett.

AFTER our hearty commendations, we find by ſpeech lately uttered by her majeſty, that ſhe doth note in you both a lack of care and zeale for her ſervice, that ſhe looketh for at your hands, in that you have not in all this time of yourſelves, without other provocation, found out ſome way to ſhorten the life of that queen, conſidering the great peril ſhe is hourly ſubject unto, ſo long as the ſaid queen ſhall live, wherein beſides a kind of lack of love towards her, ſhe noteth greatly, that you have not that care of your own particular ſafeties, or rather of the preſeryation of religion, and the publick good, and proſperity of your country, that reaſon and policy commandeth, eſpecially having ſo good a warrant and ground for the ſatisfaction of your conſciences towards God, and the diſcharge of your credit and reputation towards the world, as the oath of aſſociation, which you have ſo ſolemnly taken and vowed, eſpecially the matter wherewith ſhe ſtandeth charged being ſo clearly and manifeſtly proved againſt her; and therefore ſhe taketh it moſt unkindly, that men profeſſing that love towards her that you do, ſhould, in a kind of ſort, for lack of the diſcharge of your duties, caſt the burthen upon her, knowing, as you do, her indiſpoſition to ſhed blood, eſpecially of one of that ſex and quality, and ſo near to her in blood as the ſaid queen is. Theſe reſpects we find do greatly trouble her majeſty, who, we aſſure you, hath ſundry times proteſted, that if the regards of the danger of her good ſubjects and faithful ſervants did not move her more than her own peril, ſhe would never be drawn to aſſent to the ſhedding of her blood. We thought it very meet to acquaint you with theſe ſpeeches lately paſſed from her majeſty, referring the ſame to your good judgment, and ſo we commit you to the protection of the Almighty.

Your moſt aſſured friends,

FRANCIS WALSINGHAM,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

At London, Feb. 1, 1586.

This letter was received at Fotheringhay, the 2d of February, at Five in the afternoon.

[An abſtract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Davidſon, of the ſaid 1ſt of Feb. 1586, as followeth.]

"I pray let this and the incloſed be committed to the fire, which we aſſure ſhall be likewiſe met to your anſwer, after it hath been communicated to her majeſty for her ſatisfaction."

A poſtſcript in a letter from Mr. Secretary Davidſon, of the 3d of Feb. 1586.

I intreated you in my laſt letter to burn both my letters ſent unto you for the argument's ſake, which by your anſwer to Mr. Secretary (which I have ſeen) appeareth not to be done. I pray you let me intreat you to make heretiques of the one and the other, as I mean to uſe yours after her majeſty hath ſeen it.—In the End of the poſtſcript—I pray you let me hear what you have done with my letters, becauſe they are not fit to be kept, that I may ſatisfie her majeſty therein, who might otherwiſe take offence thereat; and if you intreat this poſtſcript in the ſame kind, you ſhall not err a whit.

A. PAWLETT,
D DRURY.

A Copy of a Letter to Sir Francis Walſingham *of the 2d of* Feb. 1586, *at Six in the Afternoon, being the Anſwer to a Letter from the ſaid Sir* Francis *of the 1ſt of* Feb. 1586, *received at* Fotheringhay *the 2d of the ſaid Month, at Five in the Afternoon.*

SIR,

YOUR letters of yeſterday coming to my hands this preſent day, at five in the afternoon, I would not fail, according to your direction, to return my anſwer with all poſſible ſpeed, which I ſhall deliver unto you with great grief and bitterneſs of mind, in that I am ſo unhappy to have lyven to ſee this unhappy day, in the which I am required, by direction from my moſt gracious ſovereign, to do an Act which God and the Law forbidde. My good livings and life are at her majeſty's diſpoſition, and am ready to ſo loſe them this next morrow, if it ſhall ſo pleaſe her, acknowledging that I hold them as of her meer and moſt gracious favor, and do not deſire to enjoy them, but with her righteous good liking; but God forbid that I ſhould make ſo foul a ſhipwreck of my conſcience, or leave ſo foul a blot to my poor poſteritie, to ſhed blood without law and warrant, truſting that her majeſty, of her accuſtomed clemency, and the rather by your good mediation, will take this my dutiful anſwer in good part, as proceeding from one who will never be inferior to any chriſtian ſubject living, in duty, honour, love, and obedience towards his ſovereign.—And thus I commit you to the mercy of the Almighty.

From Fotheringhay, the 2d of Feb. 1586.

Your moſt aſſured poor friends,

A. PAWLETT,
D. DRURY.

Your letter coming in the plural number, ſeems to be meant as well to Sir Drue Drury as to myſelf, and yet becauſe he is not named in them, neither the letter directed unto him, he forbeareth to make any particular anſwer, but ſubſcribeth in heart to my opinion.

To

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

ONE of your correſpondents, who ſigns himſelf Papyrius Curſor, preſented the public ſome time ago with a few examples of the humourous effects occaſioned by croſs-reading the news papers. (See our laſt vol. p. 633.

The peruſal of that piece induced a party of us, who were in the country this ſummer, to make trial of the ſame experiment, and it helped us to paſs the time on rainy days, when we were prevented from more active amuſements. I am very far from thinking that our reſearches were equally ſucceſsful with thoſe of Mr. Papyrius Curſor; however, I have ſent you incloſed a part of our collection, and ſhould be glad to have it inſerted in the Public Advertiſer, as that paper ſeems particularly to abound in the Jeu d'Eſprit, and that eaſy light ſort of reading, proper to be taken with one's tea in a morning before the reaſoning faculties are thoroughly awake.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

PAPYRIUS SECUNDUS.

Yeſterday the new board of treaſury met,
and every one preſent expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction.

On Sunday next the court will go into mourning;
more particulars are expecting relating to this black affair;

and in a few days will remove from Richmond
to the condemned hold where they are to lye.

The ſun has been abſerved *not* to ſhine for ſome days,
occaſioned by the undue influence of a certain nobleman.

Never was known ſuch mild weather at this ſeaſon,
owing to the ſpirited conduct of the earl of Ch——m.

On Monday the powder mills at Hounſlow blew up:
This report merits confirmation.

Yeſterday there was a grand board of ordnance;
the ſhock of which was felt many miles off.

One of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate
fell off the ſhafts, being aſleep, and the wheels went over him.

'Tis ſaid the miniſtry is to be new modelled;
the repairs of which will coſt the public a large ſum annually.

This has occaſioned a cabinet council to be held
at Betty's fruit ſhop in St James's ſtreet.

Friends of the favourite will be totally excluded;
the harveſt in the north being almoſt over.

The M——s of R——— will again be at the head of adminiſtration.
N. B. He can produce a good character from his laſt place.

'Tis now ſaid the expected changes will *not* take place,
owing to the wicked arts of *engroſſers* and *monopolizers*.

On Tueſday both houſes of convocation met:
Books ſhut, nothing done;

by which means ſeveral felons made their eſcape.
Same day a terrible fire broke out.

India ſtock roſe to 273
and it was ſome time before it could be got under;

being St. Patrick's day, the tutelary ſaint of Ireland,
the *ſtanding* committee will *ſit* at twelve;

it was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy,
Whereby much damage was done in the cellars about Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday a quantity of new guineas were iſſued at the Tower;
Let no one doubt the efficacy of this medicine.

At

At the above office may be had ſhares of tickets and chances,
If there be any *yet* afflicted with this diſeaſe.

We are aſſured that Lord T———e will accept of a place;
it operates as an alterative, and produces a wonderful change.

It is ſaid an act will paſs next ſeſſion,
and will keep good for years, even in the Weſt Indies.

Aged 76 was married to a young girl of eighteen;
the reaſon of his committing this raſh action is not known,

with every qualification to render the married ſtate happy,
of no uſe to any perſon but the owner.

Laſt night a gentleman cut his throat from ear to ear:
Razors may be had of a new conſtruction.

On Friday the price of corn at Bear Key fell
from a ſcaffold in Cheapſide, and was terribly bruiſed.

Yeſtarday a large flock of geeſe and turkies
was committed to the Poultry Compter for further examination.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes is writing an hiſtory of England;
He was convicted of the like offence at the aſſizes in 1763;

his houſe was burglariouſly broke open and robb'd
by virtue of a warrant under the hand and ſeal;

a truly patriotic ſcheme was moved in an auguſt aſſembly;
it was extinguiſhed without doing much damage.

Yeſterday a man was indicted for committing a rape,
and upon trial the ſcheme was found to be impracticable.

'Tis ſaid that A———n B———d will *not* go to the ſouth of France,
another, wild beaſt having appeared in the Gevaudan.

Yeſterday ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey,
of the utmoſt uſe in peopling our new colonies

At this ſeſſions three were ordered to be branded.
*** None are genuine but ſuch as have this mark.

On Monday died univerſally lamented,
and there were great rejoicings on this happy occaſion.

To the curious in bacon.
He was reckoned the fatteſt man in England next to Mr. Bright.

We hear that a treaty of marriage is concluded
for 20l. a ſide, between the noted Dyer and the famous Naylor:

The ceremony was performed at St James's church,
and they inſtantly made off acroſs the heath;

an agreeable young lady, with a fortune of 10,000l.
This is inſerted as a caution to thoſe who are fond of bargains.

The manſion houſe being newly repaired and beautified,
Patrick Gahagan was confined in one of the cells.

Yeſterday on the parade a ſoldier received 500 laſhes;
Apply as above, and you ſhall have the ſame reward.

To be diſpoſed of by private contract,
in the room of their late member created a peer;

his lordſhip arrived from abroad in perfect health,
to the great grief of that noble family.

'Tis thought the election will be warmly conteſted,
in order to preſerve unanimity in the county.

India ſtock fell yeſterday 2½,
the proprietors being content with a moderate profit.

Loſt or miſlaid by careleſsneſs,
an opportunity of getting 20 per cent.

Yeſterday an old houſe fell down in St. Giles's;
a total wreck, but the crew are ſaved.

On Sunday next a charity ſermon will be preached,
And great quantities of beer given to the populace.

Eloped from her huſband, Mary the wife of Simon,
a light dun, with a black mane and tail.

An academy is opened for an inſtruction of youth,
in order that none may pretend ignorance.

The pope's letter to the Moſt Chriſtian King concludes thus:
"I am your humble ſervant. Coriolanus Coppleſtone."

he has juſt opened a houſe for inoculation;
††† Be careful to have the right ſort.

My daughter is effectually cured, by the uſe of
Sermons for young women, in 2 vols. duodecimo.

To be lett, An houſe pleaſantly ſituated.
Removed from over the way.

The late copartnerſhip is diſſolved
Between the hours of twelve and three.

Whereas it often happens that people are in want of money,
'Tis of ſingular uſe to thoſe who are to ſpeak in public.

Wanted, A genteel place under the goverment;
500 l. are ready to be given to any lady or gentleman.

Miſs Truſler continues to make the rich ſeed cakes,
for preventing the decays of age, and lengthening human life;

genteel places in any of the public offices,
So much admired by the nobility and gentry.

The author of PAPYRIUS CURSOR was taken into cuſtody,
and the jury brought in their verdict, *chance medley*.

Abſtract of the impartial and diſtinct Account of the Douglas *Cauſe, &c. Continued from p.* 415.

THAT as no *corpus delicti* appeared, and as the object of the enquiry was whether a crime had been truly committed or not? nothing could be more groſs and ſubverſive of juſtice, than to begin the ſuit with publiſhing to the world a minute detail of facts and circumſtances, charging the crime as already committed, and poſitively aſſerting in expreſs terms, That the *three perſons accuſed*, and therein particularly *deſcribed* (although not named) were guilty of the crime of *partus ſuppoſitio*. To theſe objections, on the part of the defendant againſt the plantiff's conduct in bringing the ſuit before the parliament of Paris, and of the hardſhips he has ſuffered in conſequence of that action, the plaintiffs gave in long and particular anſwers, which it is impoſſible for me to find room here to repeat, but which, as an impartial man, willing to do juſtice to every ſide, I cannot omit mentioning to you. And in the firſt place, I muſt obſerve, That as both the court of ſeſſion and the houſe of peers have in ſo far condemned that action before the Tournelle, as to order the *plaintes* to be withdrawn, and have admitted the witneſſes examined before the parliament of Paris, only *cum nota*, as we expreſs it, reſerving all objections to their credibility, it would appear now, that the plaintiffs did at leaſt commit an error in bringing that action before the parliament of Paris. However, in juſtification of themſelves, the plaintiffs ſet forth, that they brought this action in conſequence of the advice of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in France, whoſe original ſigned opinion is in proceſs, and in conſequence too of the opinion of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in Britain, who all concurred

concurred in opinion, That as *ſuppoſitio partus* was in its nature criminal, and gave ground for a *criminal action*, it was competent to bring ſuch action in France, as by the general rules of law a crime ought to be tried in the country where it is committed. And that theſe lawyers were further of opinion, that as the action was clearly *competent*, ſo it was in the ſituation of matters at that time highly expedient.

As to the motives of the plaintiffs for bringing this acton, and the principal proofs in this cauſe, no ſatisfactory abſtract can as yet be made of it, therefore I ſhall only obſerve to you before I conclude this long letter, that Sir John Stewart and Mrs. Hewit have both died during the dependance of the preſent ſuit.

A few days before his death, which happened in June 1764, Sir John emitted a ſolemn declaration in preſence of two miniſters and one juſtice of the peace, declaring and aſſerting as *ſtepping into eternity*, that the defendant and his deceaſed twin brother were both born of the body of Lady Jane Douglas his lawful ſpouſe, *in the year* 1748. Mrs. Hewit, whom the plaintiffs charge with being an *accomplice* in the fraud, died laſt ſummer of a *lingering illneſs*, and to the laſt perſiſted that all ſhe had ſwore about the birth of the defendant was truth, excepting ſome miſtakes and errors as to *names* and *dates*, which ſhe corrected in a letter to a reverend clergyman of the epiſcopal communion, to whom, when viſiting her in the way of his profeſſion, ſhe again and again *affirmed ſolemnly*, that what ſhe had ſwore as to the birth was *true*."

CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD (ſee p. 382.) takes its name from an old caſtle built by one Baynard, a Norman lord, who came over with William the Conqueror, and is bounded eaſt by Queenhithe and Broadſtreet Wards, on the ſouth by the river Thames, and on the weſt and north by the ward of Farringdon within. For the ſtreets, lanes, courts, &c. See the plan.

There are three pariſh-churches in this ward, viz. St. Bennet's Paul's wharf; St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Mary Magdalen, Old-fiſh-ſtreet: Alſo a pariſh dedicated to St. Gregory, the church of which being conſumed in the late fire, it was united to St. Mary Magdalen's. The principal buildings in the ward, are the Heralds office, or college of arms, in Doctors-Commons; the ſeveral eccleſiaſtical and civil law courts there, and anciently there were ſeveral noble palaces and caſtles in the ward. Of the pariſhes,

St. Andrew Wardrobe, is a rectory, and the church is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Puddledock-hill; the living is in the gift of the crown. The church being damaged by the fire of London, was rebuilt, at the public expence, and the pariſh of St. Ann's Black Friars united to it. Worth to the rector about 160l. *per ann.* The veſtry is ſelect; two church wardens; 193 houſes. Augmentations from ſeveral pariſhes 40l. *per ann.*

St. Bennet's, Paul's wharf, is a rectory, in the preſentation of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church being deſtroyed in the great fire, was rebuilt, and appointed alſo the place of worſhip of St. Peter's, Paul's wharf. Value to the rector about 120l. *per ann.* Veſtry general; two church wardens; 121 houſes.

St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſh Street, is a rectory, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the church has been rebuilt ſince the fire of London; value to the rector about 100l. *per ann.* Veſtry general; two church wardens; 111 houſes.

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and nine other common-council men, ten conſtables, ſeven ſcavengers, fourteen wardmote-inqueſtmen and a beadle. It is taxed to the 15th in London at 12l. in the exchequer 11l. 13s. The jurymen returned by the inqueſt of this ward, are to ſerve in the ſeveral courts in Guildhall, in September. The ward is every night watched by a conſtable, beadle, and 24 watchmen.

The preſent alderman is Samuel Plumb, Eſq; His deputy Mr. John Hopkins: Meſſrs. Philip Bell, John Jordaine, George Bellas, Eſq; Meſſrs. James Piercy, Thomas Harriſon, Richard Machell, John Pittway, Henry Major, and John Wilſon, Eſq; common-council men.

WE have given our readers this month the firſt part of a plan of the road from London to Berwick.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, *being the fifth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the Political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from our laſt, p.* 389.

THIS petition was referred to a committee, to examine and ſtate to the houſe the matter of fact contained therein; a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, and all who came to have voices; and on the 22d there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſame import with the former, from the inhabitants of Spitalfields, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and many others; which petition was referred to the ſaid committee. On the 1ſt of May Sir George Yonge made the report from the ſaid committee, which being read at the table, it was thereupon ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, and enforce the ſeveral laws now in being againſt ingroſſers and foreſtallers of cattle and other proviſions; and that Sir George Yonge, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Serjeant Hewet, do prepare and bring in the ſame. And on the 23d of the ſame month the bill was preſented to the houſe by Sir George Yonge, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed; but proceeded no further; and indeed it is hardly poſſible to contrive any new and effectual law of this kind that will not be of dangerous conſequence even to the fair and honeſt trader.

The truth is, I believe, that the cauſe of the preſent dearth of all ſorts of proviſions, has been induſtriouſly miſrepreſented by thoſe who are for taking every method that can be thought of for raiſing the price of every thing that can be produced from our lands. This, I ſhall grant, is the immediate intereſt of every private producer; but the public and national intereſt is, not to increaſe the price but to increaſe the quantity produced, and when the quantity of every thing neceſſary for the ſupport of life comes to be more than ſufficient for your own uſe, then you may admit of, or encourage an exportation. But you may admit of, or encourage the exportation of one ſort of neceſſary ſo much, as to occaſion a deficiency in the produce of ſome other that is equally neceſſary for the ſupport of your own people; for occupiers of land will always turn their lands to the producing of that by which they can get the greateſt profit; and conſequently in a long courſe of years ſo much of the lands of a country may be turned to the producing of that ſort of neceſſary that may be exported, as to occaſion a ſcarcity, and conſequently a high price, of every neceſſary that cannot be exported.

This, I am convinced, is the true cauſe of the preſent dearth of all ſorts of proviſions in this country; we have for ſo many years encouraged the exportation of corn, eſpecially of wheat, and prohibited the importation, that we have in a great meaſure put an end to the breeding and rearing of cattle; as all our lands in the neighbourhood of our populous cities and towns are employed in the feeding and fattening of cattle for the neighbouring market, and the lands of our remote farms, which were formerly employed in the breeding and rearing of cattle, are now converted into arable for the producing of corn, becauſe their wheat and barley they can eaſily convey to the next port for exportation, and for all the oats they can produce they have a ready market at home, by the greater number of horſes that are now kept and bred in this kingdom, than ever was formerly the cuſtom. By this means there has now at laſt come to be ſuch a ſcarcity of lean cattle at every market in the kingdom, which of courſe raiſes the price, that our graziers have for ſome years complained of their being obliged to pay near the double of what they formerly paid, for the lean cattle they are obliged to purchaſe yearly for ſtocking their grazing farms: If they pay a higher price than uſual to the breeder of the cattle, they

muſt, after fattening them, ſell them at a higher price than uſual to the butcher, and if the butcher pays a higher price than uſual to the grazier for the fat cattle he kills, he muſt ſell his beef and his mutton at a higher price than uſual to the conſumer.

The caſe is the ſame with regard to bacon and pork, and as to poultry and all ſorts of freſh proviſions, our farms that are remote from any populous city, or market town, have given over all thoughts of breeding, or producing any ſuch, as they now rarely have any vent for any ſuch proviſions; becauſe by our having for ſo many years neglected to obſerve that old and wiſe law, act 1 Henry V. chap. 1. which directs, that no one ſhall elect, or be elected a repreſentative in parliament for any county, city, or borough, but ſuch as were reſident in ſuch county, city, or borough, on the day of the date of the writ of ſummons: I ſay, by our long neglect of this law, it is become faſhionable for our nobility and chief gentry to deſert their ſeats in the country, and to reſide in or near London, or ſome of our other cities; ſo that our remote farms can now have no vent for poultry, or any freſh proviſions, but at the time of a general election, and even then only when the election happens to be warmly conteſted; and by the neceſſity we are now under of having a ſeſſion of parliament every year, which is a remarkable alteration in our conſtitution, and the vaſt increaſe of our public funds, ſuch numbers of people are obliged, or induced, to reſide in our metropolis, or its *environs*, that the very carriage of the proviſions neceſſary for their ſupport, moſt of which muſt be brought from a conſiderable diſtance, cannot but add greatly to their price.

From theſe conſiderations every man, who is not blinded by his immediate intereſt, muſt ſee, that the great encouragement we have given to the exportation of our corn for ſo many years, and the high price which we have thereby for ſo long continued it at, is the original and true cauſe of the preſent dearth of that and every other ſort of proviſions. But as our beſt wheat can never be ſold much under 48 *s.* *per* quarter, whilſt that price can be got for it in any country of Europe, and as our having an opportunity to ſell our wheat at that, or near to that, price, raiſes the price of every thing elſe that can naturally be produced from our lands, it is the immediate intereſt of all our land occupiers, as well as all our landholders, to have our laws relating to the exportation and importation of corn continued upon the ſame footing on which they have generally ſtood ever ſince the revolution; therefore when a ſcarcity happens they are always ready to impute our diſtreſs to any cauſe rather than the true one, and this raiſes an outcry upon every ſuch occaſion againſt engroſſers, foreſtallers, and regrators, though there muſt neceſſarily be leſs of it at ſuch a time, becauſe the people are generally more upon the watch, and the crime, when diſcovered, may be ſeverely puniſhed by the laws now in being.

As to our land occupiers, or farmers, at leaſt ſuch of them as have no lands of their own, few of them have had time, or opportunity, to examine and conſider the general and true intereſt of their country, or to know what baneful influence the high price of neceſſary proviſions muſt have upon our trade and manufactures; and as their poſſeſſion of the lands they now hold is but temporary, as it may expire with the expiration of their preſent leaſe, they have nothing to conſider but their immediate intereſt, and that certainly conſiſts in their ſelling every product of their lands at the higheſt price that can be got for it, either by exportation or home-conſumption; therefore we cannot wonder at their being zealous for continuing our laws relating to the exportation and importation of corn, upon the ſame footing on which they have generally ſtood ever ſince the revolution. But as to our landholders, at leaſt ſuch of them as have any hopes of tranſmitting their land eſtates to their poſterity, they may have time and opportunity to examine, and they ſhould conſider ſeriouſly, and if they are not governed by a moſt ſelfiſh, a moſt wretched or extravagant avarice, they will conſider ſeriouſly what influence the preſent high prices of all ſorts of proviſions neceſſary

neceſſary for the ſupport of our laborious poor, aided by our taxes upon conſumption, muſt have upon our trade and manufactures. The entire loſs of both is now far from being an imaginary apprehenſion: No man can think ſo who conſiders, that now we can hardly prevent our own conſumption from being ſupplied with all ſorts of fine manufactures by our foreign rivals, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of our laws againſt ſmuggling, and the great expence we are obliged to put ourſelves to, in maintaining cuſtom-houſe ſloops and government cutters to guard our ſeas, and ſupervifors, tidewaiters, and other officers to guard our ſhores, againſt the clandeſtine importation of foreign manufactures, beſide an additional number of exciſe officers to prevent their being retailed, after their having been privately got on ſhore.

We may, it is true, prevent any legal importation of any foreign manufactures into our ſettlements in America, or oblige them to export ſuch as we allow them to import; but if we cannot guard effectually our own coaſts againſt ſmuggling, how ſhall we guard the extenſive coaſts of thoſe ſettlements? And if we could, how ſhall we prevent their ſetting up all ſorts of manufactures among themſelves, and ſupplying their own conſumption with thoſe of their own fabrick, which they will be tempted to do by the high price of thoſe they muſt now have from this country? The king and parliament of Great Britain may, it is true, make laws for preventing their ſetting up any ſuch manufactures as are now made in Great Britain, but, if we ſhould, conſidering that we have already prohibited the importation of any foreign manufactures into thoſe ſettlements, except under the condition of their being exported, would not the people of thoſe ſettlements think that they have a right to complain of their not being treated as if they were the king's free born ſubjects? and would not they be very apt to think, if not to ſay, that a people who have a right to complain, and have not ſo much as the hopes of obtaining any legal redreſs, have a ſort of natural right to rebel?

It is therefore impracticable, I fear, to compel even our own ſettlements to continue to purchaſe and conſume the manufactures of this country at the high prices they are, and muſt now be ſold for; and it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that any foreign and independent nation will continue to purchaſe and conſume the manufactures of this country, if they can have the ſame ſort of manufactures, either of their own fabric, or from any other country, at a much cheaper rate: Portugal is an example, that no nation can be long induced to do ſo by cuſtom or faſhion, or even by gratitude itſelf. The neceſſary conſequence therefore is, that if we do not ſoon take proper meaſures for enabling our manufacturers to work up and ſell their manufactures at a lower price than they can do at preſent, we ſhall in a ſhort time have no manufactures in this country but ſuch as are neceſſary for our home conſumption, and even of theſe ſuch only as we can prevent its being poſſible for our people to have, by ſmuggling, from our rivals. "In this caſe all the populous towns that are now chiefly ſupported by the manufactures they make for exportation, will in a great meaſure become deſolate, the rents of the deſerted houſes will be annihilated, and the rents of moſt of the farms in the neighbourhood muſt be conſiderably reduced; for it has been lately demonſtrated that graſs land near a populous market town will bear a higher rent than any arable land of the ſame goodneſs *.

Nay, I doubt if ſuch farms could then bear to pay above one half, or one third of the rents they have of late years been raiſed to, by their having long had a ready ſale, and a high price, for every ſort of freſh proviſions they could produce from their fields, meadows, or gardens; and at all times from the neighbouring town, as much good manure for little or nothing as they could have occaſion for; every one of which advantages they will come by degrees to be deprived of, in proportion as their neighbouring city or market town, ſhall come to decay; and as theſe farms muſt then be converted to the breeding of cattle, or

* *See Farmer's Letters, p.* 221.

the producing of corn, it will reduce the rents of thoſe that are now at a diſtance from any ſuch city or town. Theſe predictions are not to be called prophecies: They are the natural conſequences of things, and muſt be foreſeen by every man who can withdraw his mind from his preſent purſuits of ambition, avarice, pleaſure, or amuſement, and will allow himſelf time to conſider the future fate of his country. Whoever can, and will do this, muſt ſee, that the preſent exorbitant price of butcher's meat, or any other kind of proviſions, does not ariſe from ingroſſing, foreſtalling, or regrating, though the diſtreſs of the poor may upon ſome occaſions be by ſuch means enhanced, if the proper magiſtrate does not take care to have due information; but that it ariſes originally from our preſent laws relating to the exportation and importation of corn: and he muſt further ſee that a compleat redreſs is not to be obtained by a temporary ſuſpenſion of any of thoſe laws, but only by an abſolute repeal, and a thorough alteration of all of them. This is what the poor would inſiſt on, if they could: This is what every man, who has a concern for the trade and manufactures, or even for the navigation and maritime power of his country, ought to inſiſt on. And I hope I have fully ſhewn, that tho' it may not be the immediate, it is the remote intereſt of every landholder in the kingdom who expects to tranſmit his land eſtates to his poſterity.

And before I conclude, I muſt give ſome account of another unfortunate bill brought in during this ſeſſion; for on the 22d of April, the houſe was moved, that the proceedings of that houſe of the 14th of February, 1764, in relation to the queſtion propoſed, that a general warrant for apprehending and ſeizing the authors, printers, and publiſhers, of a ſeditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law; and alſo in relation to the diſcharge of the complaint againſt Robert Wood, Eſq; Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; members of this houſe, John Money, Robert Blackmore, and James Watſon, for a breach of privilege of this houſe, might be read, and the ſame being read accordingly, it was then moved, that the proceedings of the houſe of the 17th of the ſame month, when the houſe reſumed the debate upon the firſt part of the preceding motion *, might be read; and the ſame being read accordingly, a motion was made that the proceedings of the houſe on the 29th of January, 1765, in relation to the queſtion then propoſed, that a general warrant for apprehending the anthors, printers, and publiſhers, of a libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law, and is an high violation of the liberty of the ſubject, might be read †, and the ſame being read accordingly, a motion was made, and the queſtion propoſed, that a general warrant to apprehend the author, printer, or publiſher, of a libel is illegal; and if executed on the perſon of a member of this houſe, is alſo a breach of the privilege of this houſe. Upon this queſtion, after a long debate, the previous queſtion was at laſt put, which being carried in the affirmative, the main queſtion was then put, and likewiſe carried in the affirmative ‡; and accordingly reſolved; after which the following reſolution was moved for, and in the ſame manner agreed to, viz. That the ſeizing or taking away the papers of the author, printer, or publiſher, of a libel, or the ſuppoſed author, printer, or publiſher, of a libel, is illegal; and that ſuch ſeizing, or taking away the papers of a member of this houſe, is a breach of the privilege of this houſe.

On the 25th, theſe reſolutions being again read, an amendment was propoſed, and in the ſame manner agreed to, whereupon the reſolution then ſtood as follows; viz. That a general warrant for ſeizing and apprehending any perſon or perſons being illegal, except in caſes provided for by act of parliament, is, if executed upon a member of this houſe, a breach of the privilege of this houſe. And on the 29th, after Mr. Serjeant at arms had, by order, gone into Weſtminſter-hall, the Court of Requeſts, and places adjacent, and ſummoned the members there to attend the ſervice of the houſe, it was moved and order-

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1765, *p.* 282. † *See ditto Mag.* 1766, *p.* 396.
‡ *See ditto, and Lond. Mag.* 1764, *p.* 287, 288.

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ed, that leave be given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the iſſuing of any warrant, for ſeizing papers, except in the caſes of treaſon or felony without benefit of clergy, under certain regulations; and that Mr. Grenville, Mr. Wedderburn, the Maſter of the Rolls, and Mr. Pitt, do prepare and bring in the ſame. Then after having had the aforeſaid reſolution of the 25th again read, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill, to declare all general warrants, for ſeizing and apprehending any perſon or perſons, to be illegal, except in caſes provided for by act of parliament, agreeably to the ſaid reſolution; but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative.

In purſuance of the ſaid order of the 29th, Mr. Grenville, on the 2d of May, preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was received, and, upon his motion, being then near four o'clock, it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. On the 6th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 9th, on which day, after reading the order of the day, a motion was made for reſolving, that the houſe would, on that day two months, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, upon the ſaid bill; but, upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative, whereupon Mr. Bacon was ordered to take the chair of the ſaid committee, into which the houſe then reſolved itſelf, as it did again on the 12th, when Mr. Bacon reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; and the report being ordered to be received the next morning, the amendments were then all agreed to, one of which was almoſt a total alteration of the title; for the bill was now intitled, A bill to prevent the inconveniences and dangers to the ſubject from ſearching for and ſeizing papers, by eſtabliſhing proper regulations, in ſuch caſes where ſearching for and ſeizing papers is juſtifiable by law. This being now the title, the bill, with the amendments, was then ordered to be ingroſſed; and on the 14th it was read a third time and paſſed, and Mr. Grenville was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and deſire their concurrence; which order, he, it ſeems, had no opportunity to comply with, and therefore on the 16th Mr. Whately was ordered to do ſo; but their lordſhips did not think fit to give it their concurrence; and indeed, I believe, it is better to leave this matter entirely to the common law, than to eſtabliſh any regulations by expreſs ſtatute.

When the motion for leave to bring in this bill was firſt made, I believe ſome of thoſe who ſupported the motion had an intention to have prohibited, by expreſs ſtatute, the iſſuing of a general ſearch warrant in any caſe whatſoever, but upon more mature conſideration it was probably thought, that ſuch a ſtatute would give encouragement and protection to ſeveral ſorts of real and dangerous crimes, and a new ſtatute to prohibit the iſſuing of a general warrant by a ſecretary of ſtate, to be executed by his meſſengers, againſt the authors, printers, and publiſhers of what he was pleaſed to call a ſeditious libel, there was no occaſion for, becauſe the iſſuing of ſuch a warrant was then allowed to be illegal, and had then lately been not only declared to be ſo, but ſeverely puniſhed by our courts of common law. And, I believe, I may in general ſay, that no general ſearch warrant can legally be granted, unleſs ſome fact has been committed, which is already declared by law to be criminal, or an information upon oath of a well-grounded ſuſpicion that ſuch a fact has been, or is to be committed; but the writing, printing, or publiſhing a book, pamphlet, or paper, is not ſurely a fact as yet by our law declared to be criminal: It is its contents that renders the writing of it criminal; and as the printer may print it, and the bookſeller may publiſh it, without knowing any thing of its contents; therefore none of them can as ſuch be with juſtice puniſhed for printing or publiſhing it in the way of their trade, before it was delared to be criminal by due courſe of law, unleſs it can be proved that they knew of its being ſo, and had due notice thereof before it was by them printed and publiſhed.

I be-

I believe I may likewiſe in general ſay, that every warrant, either general or ſpecial, ought to be granted by ſome magiſtrate, and executed by ſome officer known to the law, and conſequently that in the ordinary courſe of juſtice a ſecretary of ſtate as ſuch can grant no warrant, nor can a meſſenger as ſuch execute his or any other warrant. I have indeed often wondered how our conſtables came to be ſo ready as they have always been, to attend the call of a meſſenger, eſpecially in the execution of a warrant iſſued by a ſecretary of ſtate, who is no magiſtrate unleſs he be intitled to act in that county as a juſtice of the peace: I know that by one of our late exciſe laws, a conſtable is obliged, under the penalty of 20l. to attend the call of an exciſe officer; but I know of no law that obliges a conſtable to attend the call of a meſſenger, any more than he is that of any of the king's ſubjects who charges another with a real crime. And when a warrant, general or ſpecial, impowers the proper officers to apprehend any perſon, I ſhall admit that they may ſearch the perſon ſo apprehended, not only to ſee that he has no concealed arms about him, but alſo to ſee if he has any thing about him that may tend to charge him with the crime of which he is accuſed; but when the houſe, or lodging, of the perſon ſo apprehended, is by warrant to be ſearched, and his papers, or any thing elſe in his poſſeſſion, to be ſeized, ſome magiſtrate ought to attend the execution, to ſee that the ſearch is made with decency, and without giving more trouble, or vexation, than is abſolutely neceſſary, and alſo to ſee that an exact inventory ſhall be made of the papers or things ſo ſeized, and that nothing ſhall be ſeized and carried away but ſuch papers or things, as may contribute towards the proof of the crime, or offence, for which the warrant was granted; and the magiſtrate ſo attending ought always to be of a rank in proportion to the rank of the perſon whoſe houſe or lodging is to be ſearched; for the peculiar character of the laws of England is, to take all poſſible care that juſtice be adminiſtered with impartiality, and executed with as much lenity as is conſiſtent with the public tranquillity; for which reaſon the under officers in this country are confined as much as poſſible to the meer executive part of the law, becauſe ſuch officers are in all countries a little too apt to be vexatious, in order to extort what is uſually by them called civility money.

Having now given an account of the moſt remarkable bills brought in during this ſeſſion, at leaſt of ſuch of them as I thought ſtood in need of any remarks; before I conclude I muſt obſerve, that after the houſe of commons had on the 27th of March agreed to the firſt, and the other reſolutions that day reported from the committee of ſupply *, it was reſolved *nem. con.* that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty to expreſs the approbation of this houſe, of the attention which has been ſhewn, as well to the intereſt as to the honour of theſe kingdoms, in the examination and final liquidation of all unſatisfied claims and demands, on account of the late war in Germany; and to beſeech his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſuch rewards on the perſons employed in executing the commiſſion eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, as his majeſty ſhall think proper, according to their reſpectiue merits and ſervices; and to aſſure his majeſty, that this houſe will make good ſuch ſum or ſums of money, as ſhall be iſſued on that account.

Which addreſs was ordered to be preſented as uſual, and on the 7th of April, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported, that it had been accordingly preſented, and that his majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the houſe, that he had great ſatisfaction in the approbation expreſſed by his faithful commons, of the attention which had been ſhewed in the examination and final liquidation of the ſaid claims and demands; and that he would beſtow ſuch rewards on the perſons who had been employed, as he ſhould think proper, according to their reſpective merits and ſervices, agreeably to the deſire of that houſe.

Thus we ſeem at preſent to have got free from all demands on account of the late war, but as there are ſeveral complaints againſt the proceedings of our commiſſioners, ſome of which ſeem to have a foundation in equity, we may hereafter perhaps hear of ſome further demands, as the complainants will

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 661.

will certainly be ſupported by their reſpective princes, eſpecially if we ſhould ever again be obliged to court their aſſiſtance for the protection of Hanover, or for the defence of this iſland againſt an invaſion.

And as all the neceſſary affairs of this ſeſſion were finiſhed by the 6th of June, his majeſty came on that day to the houſe of lords, and concluded the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in our Magazine for that month, p. 322, after which the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 12th of July then next.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, *being the ſixth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.*

THE parliament having been at the end of the preceding ſeſſion prorogued to the 12th of July, it was again prorogued from that day to the 16th of September, before which day, a new and almoſt thorough change had again happened in our adminiſtration, and by their advice it was from that day prorogued only to the 11th of November, as it had by that time begun to appear, that it would be neceſſary for the parliament to meet early in the winter, in order to paſs a new law for prohibiting the exportation of our corn, and therefore it was declared by proclamation, that the parliament was on that day to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Accordingly, the two houſes having on that day aſſembled at Weſtminſter, his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in our laſt vol. p. 586; and in anſwer to this ſpeech, their lordſhips agreed to and preſented a moſt loyal addreſs, to which his majeſty made a moſt gracious anſwer, which the reader may ſee in ditto vol. p. 596. And as ſoon as the commons had returned to their houſe, and the ſpeech had been read to them, as uſual, by Mr. Speaker, a motion was made, and the queſtion propoſed, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return his majeſty the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To expreſs the grateful ſenſe we entertain of the paternal care and tender regard his majeſty has ſhewn for the welfare of his people, by laying an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour going out of the kingdom, until his majeſty ſhould have the advice of parliament on that important ſubject.

To aſſure his majeſty, that his faithful commons will not fail, agreeably to his majeſty's recommendation, to take this weighty matter into their moſt ſerious conſideration, in order, by timely and effectual meaſures, to purſue the two great ends, which his majeſty's wiſdom has pointed out, of providing againſt the many evils attending a dearneſs or ſcarcity of proviſions, eſpecially to the poorer ſort of his majeſty's ſubjects; and, at the ſame time, of ſuppreſſing that daring and dangerous ſpirit of riot, which has of late too generally ſhewn itſelf in many parts of this kingdom.

To aſſure his majeſty of our unfeigned joy, on the ſafe and happy delivery of her majeſty, and on the birth of a princeſs; every increaſe of his majeſty's royal family being a freſh pledge of the future liberty and happineſs of his people.

To congratulate his majeſty on the ſolemnization of the marriage of his majeſty's ſiſter, the princeſs Caroline Mathilda, with the king of Denmark; by which the union with that ancient and potent ally of his majeſty's crown is eſtabliſhed, on a fixed and permanent foundation.

To return his majeſty our thanks, for his gracious communication, that a treaty of commerce has been lately concluded with the empreſs of Ruſſia, which, while it gives us hopes of ſeeing that important branch of our trade continued hereafter on a ſolid and

and advantageous footing, is a new proof of his majeſty's conſtant regard for the true intereſt of this commercial nation.

To aſſure his majeſty, that his faithful commons will chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſervice of the year; having the utmoſt confidence in the aſſurance his majeſty is pleaſed to give, that they will be punctually applied to thoſe purpoſes for which they ſhall be granted.

To expreſs our higheſt ſatisfaction in the preſent happy eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity; and the well-grounded hopes we entertain, from the wiſdom of his majeſty's councils, and the influence of his example, that, while he wiſely unites with the reſolution to ſupport the dignity of his crown and the rights of his people, a true zeal for the general peace and happineſs of mankind, the ſame ſpirit of equity and moderation, which animates his majeſty's conduct, will direct the councils of the other great powers of Europe to the like pacific and ſalutary views.

Upon this the houſe was moved, that part of the act 15 Charles II. chap. 7. might be read, meaning, I ſuppoſe, clauſe the ſecond of that act, which being read accordingly, the houſe was then moved, that part of the act 22 Charles II. chap. 13. might be read, meaning, I ſuppoſe, the firſt part of clauſe the firſt of that act; which being read accordingly, the houſe was then laſtly moved, that part of the act 1 Will. and Mary, ſeſſ. 2. chap. 2. might be read, meaning, I ſuppoſe, the firſt article of the declaration of our rights and liberties contained in the firſt clauſe, and alſo the ſixth clauſe of that act; and the ſame being read accordingly, a debate enſued upon the firſt two paragraphs of the ſaid motion for an addreſs; for the underſtanding of which I muſt give an account of ſomething that happened before the opening of this ſeſſion.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

By Way of Anſwer to thoſe who are for reducing the poor labouring People of this Country to the ſame wretched Condition with thoſe of France, *we ſhall give our Readers the following Extract from the Third Vol. of Lord* Lyttelton's *Hiſtory, p.* 126.

HIS lordſhip in his notes upon the famous law of Edward I. againſt impoſing any new tax without conſent of parliament, proceeds thus:

"I cannot better end this note on this very important ſubject, than by tranſcribing ſome paſſages from that excellent treatiſe of Lord Chief Juſtice Forteſcue on abſolute and limited monarchy, which, next to the laws recited in the bill of rights, is one of the nobleſt monuments we have of the liberties enjoyed by our anceſtors. In his third chapter he ſays, that "on account of the great wars which the Engliſh made in France the three eſtates durſt not aſſemble. And then, for that cauſe, and for great neceſſity which the French king had of goods for the defence of his kingdom, he took upon him to ſet *tailles* and other impoſitions upon the commons *without the aſſent of the three eſtates*; but yet he would not ſet any ſuch charges, nor has ſet, upon the nobles, for fear of rebellion. And becauſe the commons, though they grudged, have not rebelled, or be hardy to rebel, the French kings have yearly ſince ſet charge upon them, and ſo augmented the ſame charges, *that the ſaid commons be ſo impoveriſhed and deſtroyed as they can ſcarce live.* They drink water, they eat apples, with bread very brown made of rye. They eat no fleſh, but very rarely, a little bacon, or of the entrails or heads of beaſts ſlain for the nobles and merchants of the land. They wear no woollen, but a poor coat under their outermoſt garment made of broad canvaſs, and call it a frock. Their hoſe are of like canvaſs, and reach not above their knee; wherefore they be gartered, and their thighs bare. They can live no otherwiſe: for ſome of them, that were wont to pay to their lords for their tenements, which they take by the year, a crown of gold, pay now to the king, over and above that crown, five crowns. From whence they are preſt by neceſſity ſo to watch, labour, and grub in the ground for their ſuſtenance, that their nature is much waſted, and the kind of them brought to nought. They go crooked, and are feeble,

not

not able to fight or to defend the realm; nor have they money to buy them weapons withal: but verily *they live in the moſt extreme poverty and miſery*; and yet they dwell in one of the moſt fertile realms of the world: thro' which it happens that the French king has not men of his own realm able to defend it, except his nobles, who endure no ſuch impoſitions, and have therefore ſtrong bodies. By which cauſe the ſaid king is compelled to make his armies and retainers, for the defence of his land, *of ſtrangers*, as Scots, Spaniards, Arragoneſe, Germans, and other nations; or elſe all his enemies might over run him. For he hath no defence of his own, except his caſtles and fortreſſes. *Lo! this is the fruit of his Jus regale.* If the realm of England, which is an iſland, *and therefore may not eaſily get ſuccours of other lands*, were ruled under *ſuch a law*, and under *ſuch a prince*, *it would be then a prey to all other nations, that would conquer, rob, and devour it.*"

It will not be neceſſary to enter here into any diſquiſition, whether the time *when*, and the manner *how*, the kings of France obtained an abſolute monarchy, called here *Jus regale*, with a power of taxing their people *without the aſſent of the three eſtates*, be rightly fixed by this writer. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that as he had lived many years in France, where he took refuge with the ſon of King Henry the Sixth, his pupil, we cannot doubt the truth of the deſcription he gives of the poverty and miſery of the people there from ſuch arbitrary impoſitions, And with relation to the peaſants and tillers of the ſoil, much of it ſtill continues. He thus proceeds in his compariſon of the kingdoms of England and France. "But bleſſed be God, *this land is ruled under a better law, and therefore the people thereof be not in ſuch penury, nor thereby hurt in their perſons; but they be wealthy and have all things neceſſary to the ſuſtenance of nature. Wherefore they be mighty, and able to reſiſt the adverſaries of the realm, and to beat other realms that do, or would do, them wrong. Lo! this is the fruit of* jus politicum et regale, *under which we live.* Somewhat now I have ſhewn you of the fruits of both laws, *ut ex fructibus eorum cognoſcatis eos.*" Let me now aſk, is not this a moſt remarkable teſtimony of the freedom of the Engliſh government, and the eaſy ſtate of the commonalty, under our ancient conſtitution, even after the great diſturbance which the utmoſt rage of civil war had occaſioned in the kingdom? Will it be ſaid, againſt an evidence ſo clear and expreſs, that, till within this laſt century, the charters granted by our kings were of no real value or benefit to the people? Our liberty has certainly been confirmed, improved, and ſtrengthened, and a better form has been given to it, during that period and part of the preceding century; but it ſtands on the old foundations; and a great portion of its vigour is drawn from that root, which made it flouriſh in the times that Forteſcue here deſcribes; a root fixed in the Engliſh ſoil, and carefully cultivated, many ages before. I will go on to recite ſome other remarkable paſſages from this admirable work, which I wiſh were read and got by heart by every young Engliſh gentleman before he travels into France. The author ſays, in his fourth chapter, "Seeing that our king reigneth over us by laws more favourable and good to us, than be the laws by which the French king ruleth his people, it is reaſon we be to him more good and more profitable than be the ſubjects of the French king unto him, which it would ſeem that we be not, *conſidering that his ſubjects yield to him more in one year, than we do to our ſovereign Lord in two years*, although they do it againſt their wills."

I have obſerved in another place that this defect of revenue has been ſince ſupplied to the crown by the ſettlement of a proper and ample *civil liſt* on our kings, for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown; and by annual grants for publick ſervices ſo bountifully given, according to the exigencies of government, that no abſolute monarchy was ever ſupplied by its ſubjects in proportion to their numbers, with an equal liberality.

The ſame author goes on thus: "Nevertheleſs, when it is conſidered, that a king's office conſiſts in two things, one to defend his realm againſt it's enemies without, another to defend his people againſt wrong-doers within, which the French doth not;

ſince he oppreſſeth them more himſelf than would have done all the wrong-doers of the realm, though they had had no king:

And ſince it is a ſin to give no meat, drink, cloathing, or other alms to them that have need, as ſhall be declared in the day of doom, *how much a greater ſin is it, to take from the poor man his meat, his drink, his cloathing, and all that he hath need of? Which verily doth the French king to many thouſands of his ſubjects*; as it is openly before declared. Which thing, though it be coloured *per jus regale*, yet it is *tyranny*: wherefore, albeit that the French king's revenues be, by ſuch means, much greater, than be the revenues which the king our ſovereign lord hath of us, yet they be not righteouſly taken, and the might of his realm is near deſtroyed thereby. By which conſideration *I would not that the king's revenues of this realm were made great by any ſuch means.*"

Extract from The Ignorant Philoſopher, *aſcribed to* Voltaire.

"I Do not think that I have ſwerved from my ſubject, in relating all theſe examples, in recommending to men that religion which unites them, and not that which divides them; that religion which is of no party, which forms virtuous citizens, and not impotent ſcholars; that religion which tolerates, and not that which perſecutes; that religion which ſays that the whole law conſiſts in loving God and one's neighbour, and not that which makes a tyrant of God, and of one's neighbours ſo many victims.

Men have been perverted principally by monks. The wiſe and profound Leibnitz has evidently proved it. He has ſhewn that the tenth century, which is called the Iron Age, was far leſs barbarous than the thirteenth and the ſucceeding, which produced that herd of beggars, who made vows of living at the expence of laymen, and tormenting them. Enemies to the human ſpecies, enemies to themſelves as well as others. Incapable of knowing the ſweets of ſociety, they neceſſarily deteſted it. They diſplay amongſt them a rigour under which they all groaned, and which they all helped to increaſe. Every monk ſhakes off the chain which he forged for himſelf, ſtrikes his brother with it, and is ſtruck in his turn. Miſerable in their ſacred retreats, they want to make other men miſerable. Their cloiſters are the abode of repentance, diſcord, and hatred. Their ſecret juriſdiction is that of Morocco and Algiers. They bury for life in dungeons thoſe of their brethren, who may accuſe them. In a word they have invented the inquiſition.

I know that in the multitude of theſe wretches who infect half Europe, and whom ſeduction, ignorance, and poverty, have precipitated into cloiſters at fifteen years of age, there have been men of ſingular merit, who have aroſe ſuperior to their condition, and have been ſerviceable to their country. But I may venture to ſay, that all ſuch great men, whoſe merit pervaded the cloyſter into the world, have all been perſecuted by their brethren. Every learned man, every man of genius, endures more diſguſt, is attacked with more envy in theſe ſeminaries, than he would have experienced in the world. The ignoramus and the fanatic, who maintain the intereſt of the wallet, have more deference paid them than the greateſt genius in Europe would have in their ſituation. The horror which reigns in theſe caverns ſeldom meets the ſecular eye; and when it burſts forth, it is with the exploſion of aſtoniſhing crimes. We have ſeen in the month of May of this very year [1766] eight of theſe unhappy men called capuchins, accuſed with having murdered their ſuperior in Paris.

Nevertheleſs, by a ſtrange fatality, fathers, mothers, and daughters, kneeling, reveal all their ſecrets to theſe men, the refuſe of nature, who, polluted with all crimes, boaſt of remitting the ſins of man, in the name of that God whom they manufacture with their own hands.

How often have they inſpired thoſe they call their penitents, with all the atrociouſneſs of their characters? They have been the principal fomenters of the religious animoſities which embitter life. The judges who condemned the Calas's and Sirvens confeſſed to monks; they gave Calas two monks to accompany him to the ſcaffold. Theſe two men, leſs barbarous than their brethren, at firſt acknowledged, that

that Calas, expiring upon the wheel, called upon God with the reſignation of innocence. But when they were required to give an atteſtation of this fact, they refuſed doing it, dreading to be puniſhed by their ſuperiors for having told the truth.

In fine, who would credit it, after the ſolemn verdict given in favour of the Calas's, that there ſhould be an Iriſh jeſuit, who, in the moſt inſipid of all pamphlets, has dared to ſay, that the defenders of the Calas's, and the maſters of the requeſts, who did juſtice to their innocence, were enemies to religion?

The catholics reply to theſe reproaches, that the proteſtants are ſuſceptible of the like. The murders of Servel and Barnwell, ſay they, are at leaſt upon a par with the aſſaſſination of the conſellor Du Bourg. The death of Charles I. may be put in competition with that of Henry III. The gloomy rage of the Engliſh preſbyterians, and the fury of the cannibals of the Cevennes, are equal to the horrors of St. Bartholomew.

Compare ſects, compare times, you will every where find, for one thouſand ſix hundred years, nearly an equal proportion of abſurdity and horror, every where amongſt a race of blind men, who are deſtroying each other in the obſcurity that ſurrounds them. What book of controverſy is there written without gall? and what theological dogma has not been the cauſe of ſpilling blood? This was the neceſſary effect of thoſe ſenſible words, "Whomſoever liſtens not to the church, ſhall be looked upon as a pagan and a publican." Each party pretended to be the church; each party has therefore conſtantly ſaid, We abhor the officers of the cuſtoms, we are enjoined to treat whoever differs with us in opinions, as the ſmugglers treat the officers of the cuſtoms, when they have the ſuperiority. Thus the firſt dogma every where eſtabliſhed was hatred.

When the king of Pruſſia entered the firſt time into Sileſia, a little proteſtant borough, jealous of a catholic village, came humbly to beg the king's permiſſion, for putting all the inhabitants of that village to the ſword. The king replied to the two deputies, If that village came to aſk me leave to cut your throats, would you think me right to grant it to them? Oh, gracious ſovereign! replied the deputies, the caſe is very different; we are the true church."

An impartial Account of a late intereſting Conference; with the ſeveral Particulars previous and ſubſequent.

"This ſelf-command of Charles was
"united to perfect candour and
"ſincerity: otherwiſe it had me-
"rited but ſmall praiſe."

Hume's *Hiſtory of the* Stuarts, *firſt impreſſion: Left out in all future editions.*

SOME weeks before the riſing of parliament, Mr. C. delared to ſeveral of his friends a reſolution he had taken to reſign; becauſe, as he ſaid, his ſituation was become extremely diſagreeable to him, he was over ruled in his opinion of meaſures which he did not adviſe; and becauſe he was by his office neceſſarily obliged to act in oppoſition to his friends, to whom he wiſhed to be re-united. And he made the ſame declaration, or ſomething not very unlike it, to a Great Perſonage; but at the ſame time ſaid, he would ſtay till a ſucceſſor was appointed. In conſequence of this declaration, he ceaſed to tranſact any buſineſs in his office, and circular letters were ſent to the ambaſſadors for four weeks together, ſignifying that he was out of employment.

A few days before the riſing of parliament, the l—d pr——d——t (l—d N.) declared to the ſame Great Perſonage his reſolution to reſign, on account of his ill ſtate of health, and real inability to attend the public buſineſs; and adviſed the Great Perſon to ſend for the D. of B. l—d T. and Mr. G. &c. whom he had before publicly declared *were equal to their offices.*

This, though an expected event, bore no relation to the preceding declaration of Mr. C. nor were the two perſons in the ſmalleſt degree connected.

A few days after the riſing of parliament, the Great Perſon wrote a letter with his own hand to one of his principal ſervants, who lay ſick at Hampſtead, acquainting him of his reſolution

ſolution to make ſome alterations in his ſervants, and deſiring his aſſiſtance or advice. The ſervant ſent a *verbal* anſwer to this effect, "That ſuch was his ill ſtate of health, the Great Perſon muſt not expect from him any further advice or aſſiſtance, in any arrangement whatever."

It being now certain, that application muſt be made to ſome part of the oppoſition, the duke of N. who dreaded nothing ſo much as a diviſion of them, and therefore had for ſome time ſtrongly recommended a firm union among them againſt the ſecret deſigns of the favourite; whom, it is ſaid, he ſuſpected would attempt to repeat his old trick of dividing them. His grace converſed with the friends of all the leaders in oppoſition; and preſſed with particular aſſiduity, and extraordinary ardour, the great and indiſpenſible neceſſity of a faithful and ſteady adherence to each other. He ſhewed the advantages which muſt reſult from ſuch an union, and he exhibited the wretched and ruined ſituation into which any part of them muſt inevitably fall, if they ſuffered themſelves to be ſeduced from their friends. His grace took infinite and incredible pains to unite the houſes of Ruſſel and Wentworth; leſt by the ſecret machinations of the favourite, (againſt whoſe pernicious influence no adminiſtration has hitherto been able to ſtand, the moment he chuſes to become their enemy) either of them ſhould be overreached, or drawn in by a principle of miſtaken duty: when in reality it is a much more eſſential duty, and a matter of ſtrict juſtice, to enquire after the author of the public grievances, than to connive at the protection afforded him. With a view to the final accompliſhment of this union, ſo extremely intereſting to the welfare of the country, the lords G—w—r, W—y—th, and Mr. R-gby, dined with his grace at Cl——r——nt; and a few days afterwards (July 5, 1767) the marquis of R. and ſeveral of his friends, dined likewiſe with his grace at the ſame place.

At this period we will leave the oppoſition, and turn to the proceedings of the c——rt.

In conſequence of the *verbal* anſwer received from Hampſtead, the favourite applied to his former aſſociate, lord H——, who had ſo materially aſſiſted him in procuring an approbation of the late peace, and other meaſures. That perſon ſent him his advice on Sunday morning July the fifth: ſoon after the receipt of which, the favourite ſet out for R—ch—nd; and it was remarkable, and much taken notice of at the time, that a Great Perſonage did not come to town that day. Whatever was the plan then adopted for a new arrangement of m——s is not exactly known; and if it were, might be more decently gueſſed, than related. Certain it is, that that part of the oppoſition ſuppoſed to be the leaſt hoſtile to the favourite, was immediately applied to. The D. of G. wrote a letter, by order of the c—rt, to the marquis of R. "requeſting his lordſhip's return to court, to aſſiſt in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs." This naturally brought on an interview between the duke and the marquis: when, among other things, his grace ſaid, "That he was tired of his office, and wiſhed his lordſhip might be his ſucceſſor." Lord R. aſked, "Whether his grace ſaid this from his own, or from the authority of an higher power." The duke ſaid, "he could not anſwer that queſtion." The conference broke off; but, two days after, was renewed; when lord R. aſked the duke "whether he was treating with the ——'s m———r, or with the D. of G." The duke anſwered, "with the ———'s m——r." Lord R. then ſaid "he would not conclude upon any thing without the advice and participation of his friends." Accordingly on Saturday, July 11, he ſet out for Wooburn; where he found lord A. who had ſtopped there in his way to Buxton, for his health: when the above particulars were laid before his grace the D. of B. he ſaid "that as the great perſonage had made choice of the marquis of R. for his m———r, he ſhould readily acquieſce in that nomination, for the ſake of putting an end to parties, and of reſtoring unanimity, ſo peculiarly eſſential at this time to the management of the public buſineſs; but though he renounced all pretenſions to any place or emolument for himſelf, yet he did not mean that his friends ſhould for that reaſon be excluded: on the contrary, he ſtipulated, that they ſhould be conſidered

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in the new arrangement; and upon that condition he chearfully offered his ſupport to the adminiſtration. And he added, that if the Great Perſonage had made choice of himſelf to treat with, he ſhould have expected the ſame kind of renunciation from his lordſhip, regarding himſelf perſonally, and his friends ſhould, in like manner, have been taken care of. However, his grace ſaid, That all this was conditionally only, for he would not agree to any thing without firſt conſulting lord T. and Mr. G." Accordingly Mr. R. went over to them, and their joint anſwer was, an exact concurrence with the D. of B. into whoſe hands they committed the entire management of this negotiation: they ſaid, "They would take nothing themſelves, for the ſame laudable reaſons which had influenced his grace, and they only deſired, as he had done, that their friends might be conſidered, and upon that condition they promiſed to ſupport the new adminiſtration with all their power and ability." It muſt not be forgot, that the duke of N—wc—ſtle ſaid preciſely the ſame. Thus theſe four great and reſpectable perſons, of acknowledged ability and great experience, agreed to ſacrifice themſelves, in order to reſtore tranquillity to the public, unanimity to the ——'s counſels, and eſtabliſh an able and permanent adminiſtration, compoſed of men of talents, judiciouſly ſelected from all parties. Lord R. impreſſed with this idea, and following, as he had done, in his conferences with the D. of B. the advice and direction of his good and worthy friend lord A. returned to London; with full powers to treat upon the formation of a new adminiſtration, upon a *broad and comprehenſive ſyſtem*. The duke of G. was made acquainted with this, and deſired to report it to a Great Perſonage, which he did on the 15th of July. The Great Perſonage took two days to conſider of it. On Friday the 17th, an anſwer was ſaid to be returned to the D. of G. to this effect, "That the Great Perſonage adopted and approved of the idea of a *comprehenſive ſyſtem*, and hoped it was not meant to exclude his friends, and thoſe about his perſon: for the reſt, he entirely agreed." Which anſwer being given to lord R. he ſent for the D. of B. to London, who arrived on Sunday evening the 19th.

On Monday July the 20th, it was agreed, that there ſhould be a meeting of the ſeveral perſons in town at Newcaſtle-houſe that day, and accordingly there came the dukes of B—df—d, N-wc-ſtle, R—chm—d, and P—tl—d; the marquis of R—ck—gh—m; the earl of S—dw—h; viſcount W—y—th; Mr. D—wdeſw—ll, Mr. R——gby, and admiral K—pp—l.

Mr. R. read a letter from Mr. G. wherein that gentleman promiſed his ſupport to the new adminiſtration, out of office, provided the dependance and obedience of the colonies were aſſerted and maintained." Much altercation inſtantly aroſe upon reading this letter. The marquis of R. was warm. The duke of B. remarkably cool and temperate. At length lord S——dw——ch ſaid, "that it was needleſs to debate about that letter, for he was certain they all meant the ſame thing; that their conduct, reſpecting the colonies, muſt be regulated by the future behaviour of the colonies, and not by any regard or retroſpect to former tranſactions. If the colonies, added his l—ſh—p, are dutiful and loyal, there will be no occaſion to exerciſe any extraordinary power over them; and if they ſhould be otherwiſe, he did not doubt but all preſent, as well as their friends, would join in every proper and neceſſary meaſure to enforce obedience." This reaſoning being approved of, and all uniting in the ſame ſentiments, Mr. D—wdeſw—ll took up the letter, and ſtruck out the two words *aſſerted* and *maintained*, and put in *ſupported* and *eſtabliſhed*. Here all altercation upon this ſubject entirely ended, Mr. R——gby folded up the letter, and put it into his pocket; and there was not another word uttered concerning it.

They then came to the arrangement of men to the great offices; the ſubject upon which they had met. The marquis of R. propoſed himſelf for firſt lord of the treaſury, with the power uſually annexed to that poſt, and Mr. D—wdeſ—ll for his chancellor of the exchequer; to all which the D. of B. agreed. The marquis next propoſed Mr. C—nw—y for ſecretary of ſtate, and *miniſter of the houſe of commons*,

mons *. To which the D. of B. ſaid, "that he had for two ſeſſions ſeen ſufficient proofs of Mr. C.'s inability in a civil capacity, ever to agree to that propoſal; that he thought the military was Mr. C's proper line; that he had always entertained a very high opinion of him as a military officer; that he had not the leaſt objection to Mr. C's being amply provided for on the military eſtabliſhment; nay, to his being gratified to the utmoſt of his wiſhes."

The marquis of R. ſaid, "that it was a propoſal from which he would not recede;" and other words to the ſame effect. Upon which Mr. R—gby ſaid, "that they ſtopped at the threſhold, and that it was needleſs to go any further into the matter."

The parties broke up, without any other condition being ſo much as mentioned.

Next morning (Tueſday, July 21.) the earl of S——dw——ch having occaſion to make a viſit to the D. of N. his grace took the opportunity of reſuming the ſubject of laſt night's conference: "he earneſtly conjured his lordſhip to exert his abilities, and employ all his good offices in endeavouring to reconcile the parties who had differed; he urged again and again the neceſſity of their agreeing upon this great, this important occaſion: he trembled for the miſchiefs and dangers, which muſt ariſe from a diviſion of their ſtrength and intereſts; and concluded with repeatedly ſupplicating, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that they might be brought together again to his houſe that evening." Lord S——dw——ch waited on the D. of B. and the D. of N. went himſelf to the marquis of R. Accordingly the following five met at N——wc——ſtle-houſe that evening; viz. the dukes of B. and N. the marquis of R. Mr. D—wdeſw—ll and Mr. R—gby. When the marqnis inſiſting on the propoſal he had before made reſpecting Mr. C. and declaring he would not agree to any arrangement in which Mr. C. was not included in that capacity, and the D. of B. refuſing to agree to it, the conference finally broke off.

Next day, Wedneſday, the marquis of R. waited on a Great Perſonage; and, it is ſaid, acquainted him, that he had met his friends, who had agreed to the propoſal of his being firſt lord of the treaſury, but that they had differed in providing for Mr. C. and that, in conſequence of that difference, he had no plan of adminiſtration to lay before him. The Great Perſonage thanked his l—dſh-p for the pains he had taken, and the regard he had ſhewn to his ſervice; but added, *that he never knew the treaſury was deſigned for his l—dſh-p* †.

From the concluſion of this anſwer it

* *This officer is but of modern inſtitution; and, to the inexperienced reader, may require ſome explanation. The firſt we find upon record, is he, who, in Nov. 1755, couched his firſt written inſtructions in the following words:*

"*Sir,*

The king has declared his intention to make me ſecretary of ſtate, and I (very unworthy as I fear I am of ſuch an undertaking) muſt take the conduct of the houſe of commons. *I cannot therefore well accept the office till after the firſt day's debate, which may be a warm one. A great attendance that day of my friends will be of the greateſt conſequence to my future ſituation, and I ſhould be extremely happy, if you would, for that reaſon, ſhew yourſelf amongſt them, to the great honour of, &c. &c.* H. F."

† *Immediately after the marquis of R's coming out, lord H. was introduced to the Great Perſonage, and his l—dſh-p had the honour of a private conference, which laſted a conſiderable time.*

"*Though the wings of prerogative have been clipt, the influence of the crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our hiſtory. For when we conſider, in how many boroughs the government has the voters at its command; when we conſider the vaſt body of perſons employed in the collection of the revenue in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen, and candidates for places in the cuſtoms, in the exciſe, in the poſt-office, in the dock-yards, in the ordnance, in the ſalt-office, in the ſtamps, in the navy and victualling-offices, and in a variety of other departments: when we conſider again the extenſive influence of the money corporations, ſubſcription-*

it is clear, that either the marquis of R. greatly miſtook the D. of G. in the conferences he had with his grace; or, that his grace was not ſufficiently candid and explicit in his converſations with the marquis. The latter is ſaid to have been the caſe: upon which the reader will make his own remarks.

The marquis of R. waited on the D. of B. (Thurſday, July 23.) and expreſſed his deſire that no difference might ariſe between them on account of what had paſſed, but that they might continue in the ſame union and friendſhip as before; which was accepted.

On Friday, July 24, Mr. C. attempted to renew the negotiation with the marquis of R. excluſively; but the marquis refuſed to leave his friends.

All negotiation being now at an end, the leading perſons in adminiſtration met to conſider on what ſhould be their future conduct. They all agreed to remain in their places.

It is to the honour of the oppoſition, that all ſiniſter efforts and temptations, which were repeatedly held out to different parts of them, in order to divide them, were ſteadily repelled, and uniformly refuſed. It is to be lamented, that they were not able to compromiſe their own differences: though it is not difficult for a man of penetration to ſee, that if the reſpectable perſons who met at N—wc—ſtle-houſe had agreed, there was ſtill a poſſibility of other obſtacles being ſecretly thrown in their way, which might have afterwards appeared in another place. And it is ſhrewdly imagined, that this negotiation was not intended to ſucceed, when it was found, they were not to be divided. Certain it is, that an unhappy ſuffering country is ſtill deprived of the much wiſhed-for ſervices of its real and moſt able friends; of that deſirable union, which alone can give ſtability to government, and can relieve, or rather reſcue, us, from the all-conſuming hand of a wicked favourite.

A. B.

To the EDITOR.

SIR, Aug. 19, 1767.

Obſerving that you have advertiſed for your next regiſter an account of the conference at N——— houſe, I have ſent you a ſhort paper, which ought to accompany the account of that famous conference, as it throws a very conſiderable light upon one part of it; and contains a very extraordinary fact ſubſequent to it. If the contents or ſubſtance of this paper are not included in what you have promiſed, pleaſe to inſert it, immediately after that account, in your next.

I am your friend, and a well-wiſher to your work.

DURING the winter there was a ſecret league concluded between a noble marquis in oppoſition, and two perſons in high offices of great truſt and confidence; whereby the two laſt engaged to oppoſe and ſubvert the meaſures of adminiſtration, in order to open the way for his lordſhip's reſtoration to office; and, of courſe, to obtain greater emoluments for themſelves. On the queſtion relative to reſtraining the dividend of the Eaſt India company, it is memorable, that they both ſpoke and divided againſt their collegues in office, and with the friends of the marquis. But they were defeated by the influence and management of the favourite, who was vindictive againſt the E. I. C. becauſe they had not complied with the enormous demands of his miniſter, in order to diſcharge the ——'s debt. For that is the ſecret and true motive of the Thane's enmity to the company, and likewiſe of all thoſe who act by his direction. But though theſe two perſons had ventured to appear in oppoſition to him, on this meaſure, it muſt not from thence be concluded, that they are uniformly in oppoſition to him: on the contrary, they have ſince made atonement for this offence, and are be-

ſubſcription-jobbers, and contractors; the endleſs dependence created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the gentlemen's families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred, in our navy, and numerous ſtanding army; when, I ſay, we conſider how wide, how binding a dependence on the crown is created by the above-enumerated particulars; and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the crown derives from this extenſive dependence upon its favours and power; any lord in waiting, any lord of the bed-chamber, any man, may be appointed miniſter.

A doctrine to this effect is ſaid to have been the advice of L— H———.

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come perfectly obedient, and quite reſigned to his will. He needs but hold up his finger, and a ſpirit of jealouſy will glow in their breaſts which ſhall appear moſt obſequious.

The Thane's victory on that day delayed the expected conſequences of the league. And the two perſons in office, *affecting independance*, promiſed to reſign, becauſe they were *reſponſible for meaſures which they were not allowed to guide*. They were exceedingly preſſed to a performance of this promiſe. Two ſuch reſignations muſt neceſſarily throw the adminiſtration into confuſion; and as effectually open a door for the marquis, as obtaining a majority at Weſtminſter. But one of theſe perſons, who is too true a courtier ever to pay the ſmalleſt regard to his promiſes; who is as remarkable for breaking them, as he is for his levity in making them; whoſe profeſſions of fidelity, are like the profeſſions of virtue in a proſtitute, made only to aggravate the ſin of hypocriſy; and whoſe innumerable breaches of faith, with all ranks of men, are become proverbial: this perſon as uſual, and as might have been expected, deſerted the engagement he had ſigned; laughed at all the promiſes, threats, and aſſurances he had made of reſigning; flew to the embraces of the Thane; and has obtained a peerage for his L——y.

The other, too inſignificant to be independent, and too avaricious not to court emolument from any quarter, ſeeing himſelf under ſome engagement with thoſe whom he betrayed into the belief of his being their friend; and thinking them the moſt likely to gratify his inſatiable luſt of lucre; determined, what in him will be recorded the moſt extraordinary act of his life, to throw aſide his diffidence, and to tell his maſter he would reſign. But before he had got to the door, his natural diffidence and timidity returned; his ſpirit, which was no more than affected, forſook him; he humbly repreſented the peculiar ſituation he was in, over-ruled in his counſels, acting againſt his friends, and concluded with a requeſt to reſign, to which he added, an earneſt ſollicitation to remain,——till a proper ſucceſſor was appointed. This ſudden, and yet in ſome meaſure, expected ſtep, throwing the adminiſtration into a kind of convulſion, the bowels of which had, for ſome time before, been much diſordered, brought on the negotiation for a change of miniſters. That negotiation failing, and the firſt of theſe perſons not having been included in the marquis's liſt of promotions; that perſon, in reſentment for this neglect of his merits, and the ſervices which he had performed, during the winter, to forward the ſecret deſigns of the marquis, and which he modeſtly eſteemed much greater than thoſe of Mr. C. ſome few days afterwards ſhook hands with his ſuperior, in office: the very man whom he had oppoſed, and who had taken ſo forward and public a part in the Eaſt-India queſtions, as to be ſtiled the manager of them; though in fact he was no more than the favourite's agent. And this agent, to complete the duplicity of his character, which was ſufficiently chequered before to make every great and good man avoid him, and in compliment to his new ally, who has already begun to laugh at this act of his deſpicable folly, and ſign the declaration of freſh inconſtancy; has made a full renunciation of all his errors in the Eaſt-India buſineſs; has engaged to unſay, and to undo, every thing he had ſaid, and had done before; and in all reſpects whatſoever, excepting in his moſt dutiful and humble ſubmiſſion to the Thane, in which they are equally bound, to act directly contrary next winter, to what he did the laſt.—But here it may be aſked who is to read the recantation of the commander in chief of the army, the ſecretary at war, one or two of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland, and the many others who ſupported the m—r in that meaſure of reſtraining the Eaſt India dividend? It is ſaid of ſome of them, that they did not act in conſequence of any directions, but from an opinion of their own, which they had formed when the m——r was ſo much fretted by the vigour of oppoſition, and ſo much bewildered by his total ignorance of every part of the ſubject, that, ſo far from being capable to give inſtructions to others, he was not able to underſtand himſelf. Perhaps they were not without a ſuſpicion of the verſatility of his genius; and the illiberal turn of mind he diſcovers in the diſtribution of rewards; which he confines

fines to the miſerable ſycophants of a miſtreſs, the wretched hungry circle of a *ſupper-party*. And if it ſhould be true, as hath been reported, that this miſtreſs is allowed to nominate, that the m——r (I beg pardon, the agent) always appoints agreeably to that nomination, and that the perſon thus favoured, makes her a preſent; what words can be ſevere enough for ſuch proſtitution? What ſhould we ſay, if we ſaw the court of a prince, himſelf conſpicuous for virtue, and zealous to encourage it, contaminated with ſuch a m——r? And what ſhould we think of a favourite, who pretended to be the friend of that prince, and to have a real concern for his honour, if, to ſerve particular purpoſes, he ſelected for his ſervice, and placed about him in the moſt intimate ſituations of acceſs and confidence, one of the moſt abandoned characters of the age? This agent of the Favourite is miſtaken, if he thinks he has bargained for more than his few immediate dependents. Thoſe, whom he lately flattered and cajoled, and whom he has now deſerted and betrayed, have too much ſpirit, and too great a regard to conſiſtency, ever to ſubſcribe to his infamous conditions; and they deſpiſe the paltry trick by which this already tottering adminiſtration has been formed. O. P.

[Polit. Regiſter.]

Another Letter of Lady M——y W——y M——e. (*See p.* 347.)

To Mr. P——.

I Have been running about Paris at a ſtrange rate with my ſiſter, and ſtrange ſights have we ſeen. They are, at leaſt, ſtrange ſights to me; for after having been accuſtomed to the gravity of Turks, I can ſcarce look with an eaſy and familiar aſpect at the levity and agility of the airy phantoms that are dancing about me here, and I often think that I am at a puppet-ſhew amidſt the repreſentations of real life. I ſtare prodigiouſly, but no body remarks it, for every body ſtares here; ſtaring is a-la-mode—there is a ſtare of attention and *interêt*, a ſtare of curioſity, a ſtare of expectation, a ſtare of ſurprize, and it would greatly amuſe you to ſee what trifling objects excite all this ſtaring. This ſtaring would have rather a ſolemn kind of air, were it not alleviated by grinning, for at the end of a ſtare there comes always a grin, and very commonly the entrance of a gentleman or lady into a room is accompanied with a grin, which is deſigned to expreſs complacence and ſocial pleaſure, but really ſhews nothing more than a certain contortion of muſcles that muſt make a ſtranger laugh really, as they laugh artificially. The French grin is equally remote from the chearful ſerenity of a ſmile, and the cordial mirth of an honeſt Engliſh horſe-laugh. I ſhall not perhaps ſtay here long enough to form a juſt idea of French manners and characters, though this I believe would require but little ſtudy, as there is no great depth in either. It appears, on a ſuperficial view, to be a frivolous, reſtleſs, and agreeable people. The Abbot is my guide, and I could not eaſily light upon a better; he tells me that here the women form the character of the men, and I am convinced in the perſuaſion of this by every company into which I enter. There ſeems here to be no intermediate ſtate between infancy and manhood; for as ſoon as the boy has quit his leading-ſtrings, he is ſet agog in the world; the ladies are his tutors, they make the firſt impreſſions, which generally remain, and they render the men ridiculous by the imitation of their humours and graces, ſo that dignity in manners is a rare thing here before the age of ſixty. Does not King David ſay ſomewhere, that *man walketh in a vain ſhew?* I think he does, and I am ſure this is peculiarly true of the French man——but he walks merrily and ſeems to enjoy the viſion, and may he not therefore be eſteemed more happy than many of our ſolid thinkers, whoſe brows are furrowed by deep reflexion, and whoſe wiſdom is ſo often clothed with a miſty mantle of ſpleen and vapours?

What delights me moſt here is a view of the magnificence, often accompanied with taſte, that reigns in the king's palaces and gardens; for though I don't admire much the architecture, in which there is great irregularity and want of proportion, yet the ſtatues, paintings, and other decorations afford me high entertainment. One of the pieces of antiquity that ſtruck me moſt in the gardens of Verſailles was the

famous Coloſſean ſtatue of Jupiter, the workmanſhip of Myron, which Mark Anthony carried away from Samos, and Auguſtus ordered to be placed in the Capitol. It is of Parian marble, and though it has ſuffered in the ruin of time, it ſtill preſerves ſtriking lines of majeſty. But ſurely, if marble could feel, the God would frown with a generous indignation to ſee himſelf tranſported from the Capitol into a French garden; and after having received the homage of the Roman emperors, who laid their laurels at his feet when they returned from their conqueſts, to behold now nothing but frizzled beaus paſſing by him with indifference.

I propoſe ſetting out ſoon from this place, ſo that you are to expect no more letters from this ſide of the water; beſides I am hurried to death, and my head ſwims with that vaſt variety of objects which I am obliged to view with ſuch rapidity, the ſhortneſs of my time not allowing me to examine them at my leiſure. There is here an exceſſive prodigality of ornaments and decorations, that is juſt the oppoſite extreme to what appears in our royal gardens; this prodigality is owing to the levity and inconſtancy of the French taſte, which always pants after ſomething new, and thus heaps ornament upon ornament without end or meaſure. It is time, however, that I ſhould put an end to my letter; ſo I wiſh you a good night,

And am, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TILL I ſaw it in your Magazine of the laſt month, I never thought that a compliment paid to any work by the Reviewers, was a teſt of the ſenſibility and judgment of the author; on the contrary have heard, it has generally given a ſuſpicion of the heterodoxy of the performance, eſpecially when tending to elucidate any text of ſcripture. But perſuaded from Mr. K--ling's writings that he is a true believer, I am inclined to think, the compliment paid him by thoſe pretenders to all knowledge, divine and human, is either out of dread of his pen, or through a ſuperficial underſtanding of his arguments. With a believer, who had read his title, the queſtion propoſed by G. H. would be no queſtion at all; let him conſult 2 Pet. ii. 4. and but for paving the way for further uſeleſs queries, I would refer him to the 1ſt and 2d chapters of Job. All the learned agree that the devil was at firſt an angel, and not only ſo, but an angel of light, and one of thoſe who attended neareſt the throne of God, and that for his treaſon and open rebellion againſt his ſovereign and liege king, he and all his confederates were caſt out of heaven, Rev. xii. 7.

Notwithſtanding therefore the impropriety of I. T's concluſion in the words of the wiſeman, I earneſtly recommend to G. H. a ſerious application of them to himſelf; and whether after all he will admit a poſſibility of a ſinner's having been in heaven before the throne of God, Iſaiah lxvi. 1. beg of him to make it an article of his creed; (in which, to uſe his own words, he and all mankind are concerned) that ſince the grace of God hath appeared unto all men, it is impoſſible for any infidel, or immoral man, to enter into the kingdom of heaven. Not all the pope's pick-lock keys can open the gate ſhut againſt ſuch as are unbelieving and diſobedient, and unto every good work reprobate. I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

Aug. 24, 1767. T. I.

Sequel of a remarkable Letter. (See p. 225.)

FAREWEL then borough-intereſt, and all chance of preferment in a political way.——What chance than have you from a private gentleman's donation? I mean, by private gentleman, one who is independent enough to beſtow a living without political views. I'll ſuppoſe ſome lucky circumſtance in your future life may introduce you to the happineſs of being known by one of this character, and to the honour of being frequently admitted to his table.—Honour, my dear ſir? Does a gentleman think he does a clergyman honour by giving him a dinner? Bitter ſauce! debaſing terms!——Come, come, don't be too nice in a punctilio of this kind. All clergymen are indeed gentlemen; but can you treat with veniſon, turtle, claret,

claret, champaigne, pine-apple, &c.? Give up this point, and be content to think it an honour, and an obligation, to enjoy thoſe dainties, which you muſt otherwiſe bid farewel to. What if you are obliged to watch every turn of his honour's looks and mind, leſt you ſhould offend by too much freedom or reſervedneſs? What, if you ſhould oft have reaſon to apply theſe lines of Swift,

"I ne'er knew a parſon without a good noſe,
"But the devil's as welcome where-ever he goes?

What, if his honour ſhould receive you with the utmoſt politeneſs, and moſt hoſpitably chide you for long abſence, though he had but the minute before damn'd that fellow for troubling him ſo often? Or, what, if in a better humour, in order to laugh with, or at you, or to make uſe of you as a neceſſary fourth hand at whiſt, he ſhould inſiſt upon your dancing conſtant attendance upon him, and giving up to his pleaſure your ſtudy, garden, farm, ſchool, fiſhery, and every other buſineſs and amuſement?---Have you not in return for theſe triſles the ſubſtantial happineſs of a great man's countenance, the envied honour of his company, whom the neighbourhood revere at aweful diſtance, the moſt raviſhing ſatisfaction of hearing the grand arcana of politics, wit, and life, developed in a converſation full of ſheer wit (as that of gentlemen in embroidery muſt be according to Swift's ſyſtem) and, above all, the moſt exquiſite delight of enjoying the enchanting delicacies, from which the majority of your brethren are baniſhed? Are theſe prodigious advantages to be trifled, or interfered with, by idle punctilio, when the proſpect of preferment is added to them?---You are, young man, a happy envied fellow---Know, and enjoy your happineſs, and be thankful for it. Fancy yourſelf at a ſplendid dinner, and all the company in that ſocial humour which hoſpitality inſpires. Fine veniſon, parſon: what done already, and ſo many fine ſlices left: pho---don't bring a ſcandal upon the cloth---I ſhall certainly diſown you. --- Now that's well done---that's orthodox, &c. Excellent wit and humour not leſs to be valued for its politeneſs and ſublimity, than its ſurprizing rarity! The ladies are withdrawn. A moſt ſtriking double entendre (the *ne plus ultra* of wit and refinement) is toaſted. You look chagrined. Surely, Sir, you've no objection. Ha---I thought our friend Triſtram had laughed ſuch fooliſh delicacy out of your head. O gentle, humane Triſtram, it grieves me to the heart to mention your beloved name on ſuch an occaſion. I wiſh, with all my ſoul, your reference, alluſion, or ſimile of the dirty and clean roads could triumph over me, as it did over Eugenius; but alas! I've the mortification to find I'm no Eugenius, and cannot help thinking that you really did, (as you ſay) triumph over him as a fool. Indeed, ſir, you kept your ſeat ſo firm acroſs the imagination, and whipped and ſpurred into the dirty road at ſuch a rate, that it was impoſſible to avoid it. In this particular you have eſtabliſhed Mr. Locke's definition of wit and judgment——— notwithſtanding the famous ſimile of the knobbs:---for although it may be witty, yet certainly it is not wiſe in a man of your character to dwell with ſo much pleaſure on themes which your maſters would not have ſo much as mentioned.---Here, by the bye, I'm in ſome doubt, whether ſome very luſcious deſcriptions in the admired letters of a lady, add any thing to their merit. I ſhall be told, no doubt, I'm a nice coxcomb, and that a nice man is a man of naſty ideas---ergo--- I ſuppoſe, a man not nice has not ſuch ideas——which may be demonſtrably proved thus——A man who avoids a dunghill has an idea of naſtineſs in it: ergo---the perſon who marches up to the knees through it is quite free from ſuch an idea. q. e. d.

Now, ſir, methinks you are caught in a dilemma. And how will you extricate yourſelf? Will you be a bar to the agreeable mirth, wit, and humour of the company, by preferring St. Paul's advice to his honour's ſatisfaction: or will you comply, and ſay, as I once heard a parſon of age and fortune, I'm no ſaint? As this is a very curious point, where religion, and what uſed to be called reaſon and decency, are terribly puſhed by polite cuſtom, ſupported by modern philoſophy, it may be worth one minute's conſideration. Mr. Abbot Terraſſon,

in his Diſſertation on the Iliad, furniſhes me with ſome hints that may help to decide it, in a method adapted to engage attention. He has obſerved, that Hector, in praying for his ſon, wiſhes that his people may cry as he paſſes along, this prince is *much braver* and *more courageous* than his father; and that---he tells Achilles---I know that you are brave and valiant, and that I am much *leſs ſo* than you—— and remarks, in oppoſition to Mad. Dacier, who highly approves this modeſty, that according to a law eſtabliſhed in all civilized nations, there are ſome virtues ſo neceſſary, that we are not allowed publickly to own any want or deficiency in them---as probity and honeſty in general, and in particular courage in a ſoldier, chaſtity in a woman.

For where can a man of ſenſe dare ſay, he is not an honeſt man, a ſoldier that he wants courage, a lady that ſhe is not chaſte? Politeneſs and decorum forbid even compariſons on theſe heads. This law, he ſays, is extremely well founded, as it ſerves to convince us, that thoſe virtues are of the higheſt importance, and that if we diſcover in others any ſuperiority in them, we ought to endeavour to attain to their excellence, inſtead of degrading ourſelves by odious compariſons. Sophocles, he obſerves, has made his unfortunate Ajax pray thus for his ſon, that he might be more happy than his father, but for the reſt, that he might only reſemble him. He juſtifies this prayer againſt Mad. Dacier (who ſuppoſes Ajax to ſpeak this in the character of a fool and madman) and adds, that Æneas makes an exhortation to Aſcanius, borrowed not from Hector's but Ajax's prayer---*Diſce puer virtutem ex me verumque laborem---fortunam ex aliis.* [Pray, reader, buy or borrow Terraſſon, and read vol. I. p. 459, &c. of the tranſlation.] Agreeably to Mr. Terraſſon's ſyſtem, Mr. Addiſon makes Cato expreſs himſelf, "Doſt thou love watchings, abſtinence, and toil, laborious virtues all? Learn them from Cato---Succeſs and fortune muſt thou learn from Cæſar." If this reaſoning, and theſe great authorities, are not thought ſufficient, be pleaſed to read what a man of much greater valour, philoſophy, patriotiſm, and virtue, than Ajax, Æneas, and Cato, and a far greater writer than Addiſon, has lately indulged the public with. You'll know whom I mean, when you recollect, who tells you that cool courage ſhall always mark him, and who talks much of the conſcious pride of virtue, and moſt heroically ſupports the character of a man of liberty, courage, and honour, and maintains that decorum which Mr. Terraſſon ſo highly commends. I know indeed ſome are ſo weak and envious as to object to my hero, that there is ſomething peculiarly baſe in the account he has given of the affair of honour, and his noble antagoniſt's behaviour. They proceed upon this weak foundation, that all the maxims of real gentility, all the rules of decorum, which gentlemen ought inviolably to obſerve in affairs of honour, ſeem abſolutely to forbid the publication of circumſtances in ſuch a delicate caſe, which may even tend to expoſe to ridicule any gentleman who has in the main point acted conformably to the rules of honour and courage. They inſiſt that a ſharp and deep ſenſe of injury and inſult in a noble mind, and the neceſſity of riſking the loſs of life, and the chance of depriving a worthy family, and a numerous train of friends and dependents, of an able relation, guardian, tutor, friend, patron, might draw forth ſome unguarded inconſiſtent expreſſions from a perſon of the cooleſt courage, and that it is as inexcuſeable to publiſh them, as it would be for a phyſician to ſhew the ſuperiority of his wit and coolneſs, by publiſhing his converſations with his patients.---They carry their refinement ſo far as to ſay, that a conſciouſneſs of innocence, and of the vaſt injuſtice of being forced by a daring deſperado, either to ſubmit to unmerited infamy, and be ſubject to ridicule, or to expoſe life in a quarrel with a perſon, whom honour and arms ſhould ſcorn for a foe, might affect a worthy man of real courage with emotions, or ſtarts of paſſion, from which the aggreſſor, of leſs worth and courage might be free.---But of what weight is this fallacious way of arguing, when put in competition with the illuſtrious patriot's tranſcendent ſuperiority in every genteel accompliſhment, or when oppoſed to that vaſt delight, which the moſt refined and humane taſte of moſt

readers

readers have received from the recital? Beſides, perhaps, the patriot may, ſince that affair, have received from his antagoniſt ſome injurious treatment, which a moſt learned divine, in a letter to an Oxford profeſſor with reſpect to Dr. Grey, ſeems to think may juſtify ſome aſperity. And ſurely the patriot may, with more propriety, lay claim to this privilege than the divine, as deiſm encourages, chriſtianity forbids, retaliation. The objectors having nothing farther to urge againſt my hero by way of argument, have recourſe to abuſe, the ſure ſign of a poor cauſe. They ſay that his letters are written in Richardſon's ſtile and manner (is that any reproach?) and that he affects to imitate the characters which figure it in plays and romances,---Dorimant, all Congreve's fine gentlemen, Mirabel, Sir H. Wildair, Lothario---Lovelace, &c. and add, with much malice, that the two laſt only had poetical and moral juſtice done them. In anſwer to his aſſertion, that he had ſerved his cauſe with ſucceſs---They ſometimes laugh, and talk of a cat's-paw and a fly upon a wheel ---Sometimes more ſerious they quote ſome old-faſhioned Greek verſes from Theognis, which our antipedantic literati may read with vaſt delight in Winterton's edition of the minor poets (v. 39. to 52.) which as far as I can underſtand them, by the bleſſed help of the Latin tranſlation, ſeem to intimate that the nation wants a corrector, or reformer---and that it is to be wiſhed ſome good man would take that office upon him, becauſe no good man ever ruined his country; and that, when bad men take it into their heads to deal in calumny or abuſe under pretence of reformation, the conſequences are ſedition, inteſtine broils, and diſlike of the king. (Thank God this has not been our caſe.) How fooliſh are theſe objectors, how ignorant of modern politics! They don't even know that fundamental principle---that morals have nothing to do with politicks, and are therefore ſo weak as to imagine, that the private moral character may, and neceſſarily will, influence the public political one---Becauſe they have heard from the lying voice of fame, that my hero is a deiſt of that kind, which Dr. Clarke ſays is hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from an atheiſt, and a profeſſed debauchee; that the diſcourſe, with which his wit and humour delight his acquaintance, is a mixture of obſcenity and profaneneſs; or at beſt is like the note on Night a poem ---a recommendation of debauchery, and ridicule of ſobriety by that very wiſe argument, let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die---new dreſſed--- they very ſimply conclude, that as a reforming politician he cannot do his country any real ſervice, but muſt be claſſed with the bad men of Theognis. So far theſe objectors deſerve only our pity, though it would have been more to their credit, if they were not quite ſo eaſy in believing ſtories to a man's diſadvantage. But they are unpardonable for applying to theſe words of my hero---"I enjoy life as much as any man; and am as little ſubject to be gloomy, or even peeviſh as any Engliſhman whatever, &c." the following obſervation of Mr. Hume (Eſſays, p. 244, 245.) "A gloomy and melancholy temper may be found in very worthy characters that have a great ſenſe of honour and integrity; and yet this alone may embitter life, and render a perſon completely miſerable. On the other hand, a ſelfiſh villain may poſſeſs a ſpring and alacrity of temper, a certain gaiety of heart, which will compenſate the unneaſineſs and remorſe ariſing from all the other vices.---If a man be liable to a vice or imperfection, it may oft happen, that a good quality which he poſſeſſes along with it, will render him more miſerable than if he were completely vicious. A ſenſe of ſhame in an imperfect character is certainly a virtue, but produces great uneaſineſs and remorſe, from which the abandoned villain is entirely free." ——This favours as much of malice as the other objections did of ignorance; and my hero may, after all that can be ſaid againſt him, be juſtly ſet up as a moſt worthy example of that decorum which *appears* in never ſuffering conſiſtency to depart from one's character, of that decorum which Mr. Terraſſon ſays, obliges us to avoid the practice or the acknowledgment of ſuch vices as are contrary to one's rank or profeſſion. And now, ſir, is it not as clear as the ſun, that it is a high indecorum in a clergyman to ſay

I'm

I'm no ſaint---*i. e.*---in the ſcripture ſenſe, not a believer, a holy perſon, or a good chriſtian? Further than this Mr. Wollaſton will inform you, that your doing any thing inconſiſtent with your character is as plain a declaration that you are no ſaint, as your ſaying you are not, and that both being contrary to truth, *i. e.* to what ought to be, or, as Dr. Clarke expreſſes it---to fitneſs---or (as lord Shafteſbury) to beauty, are ſtrictly ſpeaking immoral; ſo that to your drinking a lewd double entendre may be applied an expreſſion of Dr. Filmer's---that cracking a joke is cracking a commandment. All the difference between your ſaying you are no ſaint, or ſhewing by actions you are not, ſeems to be, that the former is an expreſſion of more impudence and daring contempt of religion, and ſeems to contain ſomething of banter, or burleſque, on the holy ſcripture.---What a ſad misfortune is it, that juſt as I had brought this curious diſquiſition to ſo fine a concluſion, I ſhould meet with an impediment perhaps inſuperable. O, ſir, my foundation ſinks: poor Terraſſon! the great oracle, Voltaire, ſays, that your diſſertation ſhews no taſte. What avails it, that your Engliſh tranſlator has ſaid, that this work of yours will probably continue as long as the French and Engliſh languages are underſtood, or as men have a reliſh for polite learning or good ſenſe! To what purpoſe is it that Mr. M. author of the Hiſt. critique de la Republique de Lettres, Mr. Bernard, Nouvelles de la Republique de Lettres, and Mr. Roſell Baumon, all join in allowing this work to be a moſt excellent piece of criticiſm, full of learning, candour, ſagacity, and of moſt exalted taſte, and excellently adapted to refine the taſte, and improve the judgment of young gentlemen, who would apply themſelves to the ſtudy of polite learning? Theſe, and a thouſand ſuch authorities, oppoſed to the ipſe dixit of Voltaire, are like an army of Lilliputians againſt a Patagonian. And his deciſion here will have the greater weight with moſt readers, becauſe the great critick had before allowed, that Terraſſon lived and died like a philoſopher. Surely, they'll ſay, Mr. Voltaire proceeded with the greateſt candour, in paſſing ſentence on the work of a philoſopher, ſince it is certain that philoſophy (like charity in the chriſtian ſyſtem) is, among its profeſſors, deemed ſufficient to cover a multitude of faults. This, they ſay, is plain from the late behaviour of the philoſophers to their brother Rouſſeau. They knew, it ſeems, that he was a whimſical-eccentric, mad fellow, yet, for the ſake of philoſophy, to which they thought he might do ſignal ſervice (and how rightly they judged, you may ſee in Swift concerning madneſs and it's ſervice to the ſtate) they treated him, even againſt his will, with the higheſt outward marks of reſpect, playing off however in private at the ſame time ſome ill-natured pleaſantry againſt him. Indeed they ſometimes ſeem to ſay, that their kindneſs to him proceeded from pure philanthropy, and was ſhewn to him not merely as a philoſopher, but as a ſufferer. But who does not ſee philoſophy, philoſopy, at the bottom? And why ſhould they conceal it? ſince all the world muſt agree, that in the moſt important ſquabble, which this ungrateful mad philoſopher (as they now call him) has occaſioned, philoſophy has had moſt ſignal honour done her, ſhe has appeared in all her beauty and ſplendour, and given all the truly initiated the moſt raviſhing delight. The folly of ſome people in obſerving, that Rouſſeau is certainly right in his criticiſm on the letter aſcribed to the king of Pruſſia, that it is a very wretched imitation of that monarch's ſtile and manner, and carries ſuch evident marks of impoſture, as do no kind of honour to the compoſer's taſte, deſerves our pity; and ſo does their laughing at the vaſt ſolemnity with which Mr. Hume aſſures us it could not be prevented from going to the preſs. From theſe very clear premiſſes the readers abovementioned conclude that philoſopher Voltaire would not have paſſed ſo ſevere a cenſure upon the work of philoſopher Terraſſon, if it was not a ſtrictly juſt one. I ſhould undoubtedly ſink under this weighty argument and fall proſtrate before the tripos if I was not happily ſupported by two conſiderations that ſeem to take off much of its burden.

Your, &c.

Y. Z.

Tranſlation

Tranſlation of a Letter from Peterſburgh *by the Count d'*O——, *to Mr.* J. J. Rouſſeau.

YOU will not be aſtoniſhed, Sir, that I write to you, for you know that mankind are inclined to ſingularities: You have your's; I have mine; all this is natural. The motive of this letter is no leſs ſo. I have ſeen you for along time paſſing from one place to another; I know the reaſons for it as publicly aſſigned, and perhaps I know them badly, becauſe they may be falſe. A fancy has taken me to inform you, that I have an eſtate ſixty werſtes diſtant from Peterſbourg, which makes near ten German leagues. The air is wholeſome, and the water admirable. The little hills, which ſurround divers lakes, form agreeable walks, very proper for contemplation; the inhabitants underſtand neither Engliſh nor French, and ſtill leſs Greek and Latin: The parſon knows neither how to diſpute nor preach: his flock, in making the ſign of the croſs ſincerely believe it to be all that is neceſſary. Well, Sir, if ever this place ſhould ſuit your taſte, you may come and reſide there: You ſhall there have all neceſſaries, if you pleaſe; if not, you may live by hunting and fiſhing. If you would have any perſon to converſe with, for amuſement, you may: But above all, you ſhall not be under the leaſt reſtraint or obligation to any one. Further, all public knowledge of this place of reſidence (if you deſire it) ſhall be likewiſe avoided; and in this laſt caſe, you will do well, in my opinion, if you can bear the ſea, to make your paſſage by water: Thus the inquiſitive will trouble you leſs on the way than by land. This, Sir, is what I thought myſelf in juſtice bound to write to you, in gratitude for the inſtructions which I have drawn from your books, though they may not have been written for me. I am, &c.

Mr. Rouſſeau's *Anſwer.*

YOU repreſent yourſelf, my lord, as given to ſingularities, and it is indeed one to be obliging without views of intereſt, and ſtill a much greater to be ſo at the remoteſt diſtance, to a perſon who is a perfect ſtranger. Your kind propoſals, the manner in which you make them, and your deſcription of the place of reſidence which you offer me, would certainly be ſufficient to draw me there, if I were leſs infirm, more alert, ſomewhat younger, and your country a little nearer the ſun. I ſhould be afraid alſo, that on ſeeing the perſon whom you now honour with your invitation, you might feel ſome regret. You might expect a man of letters, a fine ſpeaker, who would repay your generous hoſpitality with wit and elegant expreſſions; but you would find only a very plain innocent ſort of man, whom his taſte of life and misfortunes have rendered very ſolitary, and whoſe only amuſement is to be ſtudying ſimples the whole day, and who finds in his commerce with plants that peace ſo delightful to his ſoul, which mankind have robbed him of. I will not go then, Sir, to reſide at your houſe, but I will always remember with gratitude the offer you have made me of it; and I ſhall ſometimes regret the not being there to cultivate the goodneſs and friendſhip of the maſter. Be pleaſed to accept, my lord, I pray, my moſt humble thanks, and very ſincere ſalutations.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. Walker's anſwer in the laſt month's Magazine to my queſtion propoſed in the Magazine for May has, I aſſure, you not a little ſurprized me. He ſuppoſes £.447 1083 (which is only the preſent worth of the eſtate for the time before it commences) to be the real value of the eſtate in reverſion; but 'tis quite inconſiſtent with reaſon that it can be ſo, and as I cannot think the nature of the queſtion will admit of different ſolutions, if Mr. Walker will but give himſelf the trouble of a ſecond conſideration, I dare ſay he will ſoon diſcover the overſight he has made, and alſo find the value, as Mr. Brownell has, to be £.512 1625.—Was the eſtate to fall immediately into the purchaſer's hand as ſoon as purchaſed, and then to continue but for 16 years, his anſwer would undoubtedly be right, but as it does not come to hand till the expiration of that time after the purchaſing, and is then to continue for ever, his anſwer cannot but be deemed wrong.—The annual income of 38l. 7s. 5d. if to be had in poſſeſſion

poſſeſſion as ſoon as purchaſed, and to continue for ever, is *per* the theorem $\frac{u}{r-1}$ found worth 959 l. 2708, but as payment is required 16 years before the time of commencement, certainly the purchaſer muſt be allowed intereſt for his money during that term; and if ſo, nothing remains but to find a principal which in 16 years at the given rate would amount to 959.2708. This principal *per* theorem $\frac{a}{r^t}$ is found to be 512.1625, and therefore conſequently 447.10831. can be no other than the intereſt of that principal for 16 years, or (as I have ſaid above) the preſent value of the eſtate for the time before it commences.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant.

Bridgwater, Aug. 12. J. WEATHERDON.

A Hepatitis, with unfavourable Symptoms, treated by Robert Smith, *Surgeon at* Edinburgh, *now at* Leiceſter.

[Read before the Royal Society, April 24, 1766.]

MRS. Morton, aged 26 of a ſpare habit and a ſmall ſize, in the ſummer of the year 1750, frequently complained of a pain in her right ſide. About the middle of July, the ſame year, a violent vomiting and pain in her ſtomach introduced an acute fever accompanied with a conſtant deep-ſeated pain in the right ſide, under the coſtæ nothæ, a little lower than where the uſual pleuritic ſymptom in either ſide is generally felt.

Copious bleedings to ſixty ounces, and upwards, with a veſicatory on the affected part, and pectoral medicines internally, afforded ſome temporal relief.

July 27th, Upon the account of an intolerable pain at her ſtomach, a very uncommon uneaſineſs, and gripings in her belly, a medicine was exhibited, compoſed of pulv. ſtann. coralin, &c. and the day following, ſhe voided by ſtool a large annular worm, about half an inch broad, in length ſix yards and a half.

Auguſt 1ſt, This day, upon examination, was diſcovered a conſiderable tumor, ſuſpected, from its ſituation, and previous ſymptoms, to be formed in the anterior part of the liver, of an oblong figure, and extended its longeſt diameter acroſs the epigaſtrium about ſeven inches.

The patient, by this time, greatly debilitated by the large evacuations and fever, which ſtill exiſted, became ſo low and diſpirited, that ſhe had given over all thoughts of recovery, her huſband and relations being of the ſame opinion. To Dr. J. Dundas, an eminent phyſician, who had occaſionally attended, I propoſed making an inciſion into the tumor; though the event, under the preſent circumſtances, had but an indifferent aſpect. This propoſal was, however, approved of by the doctor, our patient, and her relations, under the following terms, viz. to have the opinion of the principal ſurgeon or ſurgeons in that city on the expediency of the operation, in order that, ſhould the experiment prove unſucceſsful, there might be no blame imputed afterwards.

Strong ſuppuratives, in the form of cataplaſms, were now uſed, whereby the tumor became more prominent in two days; a very deep fluctuation being felt, a large cauſtic was applied on the moſt depending poſterior ſide, thereby to avoid hurting the ſtomach or its appendages by an inciſion, which was made ſeveral hours after, from whence iſſued a copious diſcharge, at firſt purulent, at laſt glutinous, reſembling the white of an egg: no adheſion to the peritoneum could be felt, though accurately tryed all round with the finger.

Great attention and care were uſed in the proper applications, bandage, &c. particularly in the poſture of the patient; ivory and ſilver flat cannulas, kept in the aperture, were materially beneficial, as well for the conveyance of balſamic injections, as to facilitate the exit of the putrid contents. The 3d night after the operation, ſhe turned delirious; this ſymptom, with an increaſed fever and exceſſive cough, afforded little or no hopes of a recovery, the more eſpecially, as the diſcharge was now turned exceſſively thin, of a duſky colour and very fœtid: for theſe reaſons, I dreſſed her twice a day, throwing in large quantities of a warm injection, compoſed of a decoct. ficuum, and rad. alth. wherein was diſſolved balſ. capiv. to which was added, when the

the fever abated, ſome calomel ppt. In the mean time medicines internally to allay her fever and cough, were not neglected; and ſhe afterwards took daily, as her ſtomach and other ſymptoms would admit, a light infuſion of cort. peruv.

By theſe means ſtrictly followed, about the 21ſt day from that of the inciſion, a laudable pus was obtained; but on the 23d, a thin ſanious diſcharge in great quantities burſt out, worſe than the former, and extremely fœtid.

Towards the end of the month, it began once more to aſſume a benign aſpect, but broke out a 3d and 4th time, on the 1ſt and 15th of September, every time the diſcharge growing more and more acrid, ſo as to excoriate and inflame the external parts; notwithſtanding theſe threatnings, by a cloſe perſeverance in the foremention-ed method, at the end of ten weeks, a callous cicatrix was obtained upon the external wound, and the recovery compleated ſoon after by the uſe of a few alterative mercurial pills.

The woman is ſtill alive, now (1766) in London, and enjoys a middling ſtate of health; only has been liable to complaints of gripes and indigeſtion, every three, four or five months. Her laſt complaint was generally relieved by a few ſaponaceous pills.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
ROBERT SMITH.

Leiceſter, Feb. 19, 1766.

An Account of a ſucceſsful Operation for the Hydrops Pectoris, by William Moreland, *Surgeon at* Greenwich; *communicated by* W. Watſon, *M. D. F. R. S.*

[Read before the Royal Society, Dec. 18, 1766.]

AS very few inſtances are to be met with in medical or chirurgical writers, of the ſucceſsful opening of the thorax in the dropſy of the breaſt; the following perſon's caſe, who was preſerved by it in the moſt imminent danger of death, may encourage others under ſimilar circumſtances to perform the operation, which has hitherto been very rarely attempted.

Anne Harmſworth of Crooms Hill, Greenwich, of a thin, hectic habit of body, and ſubject to defluxions on the breaſt, about the latter end of the year 1760 complained of a ſmart, ſhooting pain in her right ſide, which ſomewhat affected her breaſt. Her evacuations by ſtool and urine were by no means deficient, nor was there any remarkable appearance on the part affected. A bliſter was applied, and oily medicines given, which relieved her in a few days, yet not ſo intirely but that ſhe had returns of the pain at different times, though not ſufficient to make her apply for advice, till November 1762, when ſhe was ſeized with a much greater degree of the ſame kind of pain, attended with difficulty of reſpiration, a ſenſe of weight on the diaphragm, and a quick pulſe, with a little more heat than uſual.

On the 18th of December, I ſaw her for the firſt time, with Mr. Mills, a ſurgeon at Greenwich, when ſhe related to me the above complaints, now much augmented, having a ſenſe of fulneſs in that ſide (which was ready to burſt, as ſhe termed it) and an evident fluctuation in the right cavity of the thorax. But her left ſide was free from complaint. She made a very little urine, and that limpid. The expectorant medicines (bliſter and cathartic) were adminiſtred without the leaſt relief; her ſymptoms gradually increaſing.

On the 1ſt of January 1763, ſhe could breathe in no other ſituation than that of the thorax brought forward to the knees, in which poſture ſhe continued till the 30th of January, when finding the ribs elevated exceedingly, and the right ſide of the thorax uniformly diſtended, with every other reaſon tending to confirm the notion of a fluid's being lodged there: we, in company with Mr. William Sharp (whoſe opinion we had, this day, requeſted) propoſed the operation to her, which the preſent preſſure of her diſeaſe and the little probability of her living long in that ſtate, determined her to conſent to.

I, then, in preſence of Mr. William Sharp, ſurgeon to St. Bartholemew's, and Mr. Mills, made an inciſion, about four inches long, between the ſixth and ſeventh ribs, (reckoning upward-) and about half way between the ſpine and ſternum into the cavity of the thorax, and diſcharged from thence ſeven pints of limpid ſerum. Immediately the difficulty of breathing was

removed, but a faintneſs ſucceeding ſeemed to endanger her for a ſhort time, occaſioned more by the ſudden removal of the preſſure from the lungs, than any other inconvenience from the operation, the loſs of blood being very inconſiderable.

From this time to the next morning the urine was ſecreted and diſcharged to the quantity of three pints more than ſhe had drank. On the firſt dreſſing, the next day, there iſſued about a ſpoonful of ſerum, but none afterwards: and though ſhe remained weak and faint for ſeveral days, yet ſhe had no other inconvenience, from the time of the operation to that of the cicatrization of the wound, which was compleated in leſs than a month; the wound having been dreſſed ſuperficially the whole time.

It may be remarked, that, though, at the time of the operation, ſhe was two months gone with child, ſhe nevertheleſs compleated her pregnancy, and is now in as good a ſtate as ſhe had enjoyed for many years before.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent Y. Z's letter, in May, has occaſioned much converſation among thoſe who imagine they know the perſon whom he calls Symondſios Barberides. (See p. 225.) Some enjoy the dear abuſe, and ſome deteſt it. Curioſity induced me to enquire whether there is ſuch a man really in being. And after very great diligence, trouble, and expence, I have diſcovered that a gentleman, in name and circumſtances, ſomething ſimilar, did ſome years ſince reſide in a northern borough, but is now no more, and that his memory is held in the higheſt veneration by all his flock, who lament his loſs in the moſt pathetic expreſſions of woe. As his character was in the higheſt degree amiable, I think myſelf bound by the love of truth to obviate any prejudice againſt it, which Y. Z. may have injected, and to expoſe to juſt contempt the ſlander and malice of that writer, by making the world acquainted with it. I ſhall do this with the greater pleaſure, becauſe it will give me an opportunity of recommending ſome of the principal excellencies of a clergyman and magiſtrate.—He was bleſſed with all the accompliſhments of a perſon deſigned by nature to ſhine as an orator. His perſon and air noble and commanding, his eye penetrating, his memory extenſive, his voice muſical, his ear amazingly nice, his conceptions juſt and quick. Theſe natural endowments he had cultivated with the greateſt care. He read, thought, and wrote much; and had ſuch an entire maſtery of all arts and ſciences, that he could ſpeak with equal eaſe and juſtneſs upon each of them. When he performed his duty in the church, you would think every hearer an exact copy of the image of ſilence or attention. Inſtead of hurrying over the prayers in that ſlovenly way which is too common among his brethren, he gave every ſentence of theſe excellent compoſitions it's true force and energy by an exact propriety of pronunciation. Inſtead of looking at his watch every minute (which many do as if they thought their work tedious and troubleſome) inſtead of turning his eyes, head, and body to ſee how ſuch an one was dreſſed, &c. (by which juſt offence is too often given) he with the ſpirit of true devotion kept his eyes and his thoughts conſtantly fixed on the great object of his prayers. It was impoſſible to hear and ſee him without being moſt ſenſibly ſtruck with the beauty of holineſs, and growing in ſome degree devout in ſympathy. When he aſcended the pulpit, how was every ſoul wrapt up in expectation! Not a ſound to be heard! It was as if the general pulſe of life ſtood ſtill!—How juſt this expectation; how well gratified by the moſt excellent reaſoning, moſt rational and pathetic exhortations, delivered in the moſt muſical enchanting tone of voice, and with the moſt becoming and ſtriking action?——With reſpect to all kinds of external decency in forms concerning the church, he was as exact as he could be without appearing to be enthuſiaſtic or fanatical. He found a cuſtom of reading prayers every day in his church which greatly confined him: and altho' he thought it not eſſential, and obſerved only a few decripid old people attending, yet becauſe weak people ſhould not be offended, or loſe their veneration

veneration for the public worſhip, he ſcrupulouſly continued it. He obſerved, for ſome time, with the greateſt concern, a vaſt indecency in the behaviour of many idle people at weddings and funerals: his zeal could not bear ſuch an abuſe of God's houſe. He reaſoned, remonſtrated, uſed every gentle method to put a ſtop to it, and, at laſt, was forced to have recourſe to the remedy preſcribed by canon. By theſe means his whole flock became a ſtriking pattern of decent, orderly behaviour, with reſpect to the externals of religion.—His example tended no leſs to promote true inward piety. His charity, juſtice, ſobriety, chaſtity, were ſtriking. In meekneſs and condeſcenſion he was particularly remarkable. The meaneſt of his flock might always aſk any favour of him, or call him out to duty at any ſeaſon, or in any weather, without fear of being ſcolded at or abuſed, as is too cuſtomary among many, who like not to have their eaſe and indolence interrupted by unneceſſary calls to unprofitable parts of duty, ſuch as naming weak children, and viſiting the ſick---. He received all with the greateſt civility and condeſcenſion. Many writers have, with juſt ſatire, expoſed the haughtineſs with which clergymen of fortune are often apt to treat their inferior brethren. Truly excellent in this point was the behaviour of Sym. B———. He eſteemed and treated all the clergy as ſervants of Chriſt, and as his brethren, and was always ready and deſirous to promote their intereſt; ſo far was he from envying their good fortune (as many are apt to do) that he took the higheſt pleaſure in every inſtance of it. To his own curates and lecturers, he was a father---was always happy in ſeeing them at his table, from which they never roſe without being either wiſer, or better, from his converſation. They had free acceſs to his noble library, which he had furniſhed with the moſt valuable authors, and (had) the benefit of his advice in the uſe of them. As he knew much of men, manners, and opinions, he could inform them where they where liable to be attacked by deiſts and profligates, and with what arguments; and furniſhed them with arms defenſive and offenſive. He allowed them the higheſt ſalaries known, and when any proſpect of advantage appeared by the intereſt of the borough, he was the firſt to ſign and promote a recommendation for them. It was the cuſtom of that place, when the vicar was abſent, that the officiating clergyman ſhould keep all the ſurplice fees which he received. In this he ſhewed a moſt excellent delicacy. If, at any time, he had deſired his lecturer, or curate, to do his duty, and found that ſome very profitable part was to be performed juſt at the time he had propoſed to return---he has poſtponed his return leſt there ſhould be room to think he haſtened back for the fees.———

As a magiſtrate he was a highly uſeful member of ſociety. His care and vigilance extended to all kinds of immoralities. Drunkenneſs and profane ſwearing, the common vices of boroughs, were forced to lurk in corners. For the ſake of order he held quarterly courts, during his mayoralty, at a great expence, and did ſuch ſtrict juſtice to all preſentments, that nuiſances of every kind were effectually removed. In the moſt critical times, his impartiality and love of juſtice prevailed over all borough connections. He would puniſh an offending vote of either party, even the hour before an election. You'll be of opinion, that his ſtatue ought to be erected, for his refuſing to ſubvert the conſtitution of the borough, by joining in ſtriking off legal votes, and abitrarily putting others in their places. His obſervations on this point are inſtructive. "You tell me, my l---d, ſays he, that this ſcheme will only juſt ſerve a preſent purpoſe, and can by no means affect the old ſyſtem. You muſt pardon me for being of another opinion. I've obſerved, that moſt changes in government ariſe from conceſſions in things ſeemingly uneſſential. A precedent of an alteration to ſerve a private turn is bad, and may ſerve to uſher in, and juſtify, unforeſeen alterations. The preſent affair ſeems to be the criſis on which the liberty, or ſlavery, of our borough depends. I've known many inſtances, where great men have got the whole power into their hands by ſteps far leſs perceptible than this. If I ſhould now agree---what ſecurity

have I that all my friends won't be ſtruck off to ſerve the next turn, or that any will be ſuffered to enjoy their privilege beſides your own tenants, officers, penſioners? You promiſe us now indeed great things---but at the next turn we muſt do as we are bid, or expect to be ſerved, as we are now deſired to ſerve others. I can't help being ſtruck with Shakeſpeare's thought of the engineer hoiſted on his own petard, and thinking with Phalaris *nec lex eſt juſtior ulla mortis artifices arte perire ſua*. My mind ſadly forbodes, that as ſoon as you have power, you'll deſpiſe and throw off ſuch traytors as you try now to make us, and look out for honeſter men." He ſaid much more to the ſame purpoſe, and ſomething of the borough neceſſarily falling into miniſterial hands, and ſlavery, dependency, &c.

Such, ſir, is the character of that excellent man. And now what muſt we think of Y. Z's ſaying that as a gentleman he is below contempt, and as a clergyman an object of horror and indignation? I ſhould think myſelf juſtifiable, if I ſuppoſed the author to be either a deiſt who would wound religion through the ſides of its moſt excellent miniſter; or a profligate, who had ſmarted under his juſtice, or a candidate whom his integrity had diſappointed, or ſome worthleſs animal of his own order, who envied a reputation he could not attain to. But I won't follow his ſteps, and impoſe upon the reader ſcurrility for honeſt plain dealing. To ſhew my impartiality, I like the ſatyrical ſpirit with which he attacks borough-jobbing in general, and heartily wiſh he had kept clear of private abuſe.--- The paragraph in which he gives the hiſtory of Sym. B. contains ſome truth, but much diſguiſed; every circumſtance in his favour concealed or thrown into ſhade; every thing that might be conſtrued to his diſadvantage aggravated, and ſet in the ſtrongeſt light. Could the readers but know, that though Steph. was the firſt, yet Milordus was the greateſt, friend and benefactor, they would view Y. Z's piece in a different light from what he deſigned they ſhould. His firſt ſpeech, viz. "Milordus *I muſt have*, &c." is not in character---his ſecond, containing his doleful complaints, is unnatural and abſurd. I ſhould be glad to know how a cur driven cloſe into a corner can ſneak backward any farther, unleſs---through the wall. In *his* dialogue with Steph. there is no decorum of character obſerved, for as he was a man of exquiſite humour and fine turn in converſation, he could not ſpeak ſo weakly as he is made to do.---Y. Z. talks of exciting examples from ſcripture---perhaps here is an erratum---for *citing*. I ſuppoſe he thought his flouriſhing upon the Latin names ſmart:---who can think ſo beſides himſelf? If he meant Barberides as a reproach---it might well be retorted---that if *he* had been a barber's ſon, he certainly would never have riſen higher than his father. Can he prove that Sym. B. ever took a bribe, or encouraged perjury by word or deed? It would be very eaſy to expoſe his whole compoſition---but I ſhall only obſerve, in ſhort, that he aims in ſome parts at Shandean wit---and then he falls into the bathos itſelf: when he avoids that, he is at beſt very inſipid: every candid reader will, no doubt, allow that there is in the compoſition far more ſcurrility, ill-nature, and falſhood, than wit, humour, or ſenſe. As you were the innocent means of ſpreading this piece, which was read with ſuch ill-natured eagerneſs where the characters are known, that one perſon, who diſperſes the Magazine, aſſured me, he might have ſold an hundred in twenty-four hours---I hope your known impartiality, love of truth, and humanity, will induce you to publiſh this antidote.

Your, &c.

VERITAS REVERSA.

P. S. I return Dr. Cook, and you, my hearty thanks, for the preſcription you have favoured the publick with (ſee p. 308). Before I ſaw it I had it in my thoughts, to beg the favour of the advice of that benevolent gentleman, or ſome of your medical readers, with reſpect to the treatment of my child, and ſhall now be made very happy by being ſatisfied in one or two particulars.

1. Suppoſing a child has gripes, green ſtools, and a little fever; and at the ſame

the ſame time has pimples on his ſkin, ſuch as the nurſes call a raſh;—could one venture to remove the gripes by anti-acids and purges? I obſerve, Harris attacks theſe diſorders in that method, unleſs the ſmall-pox, meaſles, or ſcarlet fever, appear; and ſays, that pimples are a ſign of a prevailing acid. Van Swieten aſcribes them ſometimes to ſome vicious humour within, and ſays, they vaniſh upon removing that humour. I have ſuppoſed in this caſe a little fever.——What if there is none?

2. How ſhould one exactly diſtinguiſh a common raſh from ſmall-pox, meaſles, ſcarlet fever, at the firſt appearance?

3. If an opening medicine is not allowed in caſe above—What muſt one have recourſe to?

4. I beg Dr. Cook's pardon, for aſking him, whether the warm carminative oil is perfectly ſafe in very ſmall children. This query proceeds from tenderneſs and ignorance.

Theſe queſtions are, I know, very crude, but I conceive a maſter can ſee their drift and digeſt them.

Does the frequent repetition of magneſia, or any opening phyſick tend to weaken the conſtitution of children? are alcaline purges better than plain manna?

Is it likely, that teſtacea and rhubarb given in Harris's method ſhould bring on a dyſentery?

A few plain obſervations, on ſuch points as theſe, ſent over the kingdom, in your moſt extenſive Magazine, would, I am certain, be of infinite uſe, not only to parents, but to many country practitioners, who ſeem very much at a loſs in infants diſorders.

A Narrative of the many horrid Cruelties inflicted by Elizabeth Brownrigg *upon the Body of* Mary Clifford, *deceaſed, and for which the ſaid* Elizabeth Brownrigg *received Sentence of Death,* Saturday *the* 12*th* September, *and was executed for the ſame on* Monday *the* 14*th, at* Tyburn. *By Mr.* Wingrave, *one of the Conſtables of the Ward of* Farringdon Without.

ELIZABETH BROWNRIGG, wife of James Brownrigg, of Flower-de-luce-court, in Fleet-ſtreet, houſe-painter, was, at the time of her execution, about forty-ſeven years of age. Theſe people, it ſeems, have been married about twenty years, have always lived together upon good terms, and have had fifteen children; three of them are now living, and to theſe ſhe has always been a tender and affectionate mother.

At the time of their marriage ſhe lived a ſervant in the family of one Mr. R——— in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, and Brownrigg ſerved his time to a plaiſterer and painter in the ſame neighbourhood.

After their marriage they ſettled at Greenwich in Kent, where he carried on the buſineſs of a painter, and continued about five years; the remaining fifteen years they have lived in London. For ſome time paſt, Mrs. Brownrigg has practiſed midwifery, which ſhe learnt under Dr. K———y, and was always thought to have acted in that capacity with equal ſkill and ſucceſs; and about two years paſt ſhe was appointed by the overſeers of the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, to act as midwife to the poor women of their workhouſe.

It appears to be about four years ſince Brownrigg came to live in the houſe in Flower-de-luce-court, where theſe horrid barbarities have been committed; and that he continued to carry on his buſineſs there with credit and advantage, till his commitment to the Compter.

Many of the above circumſtances were communicated to me by Mrs. Brownrigg herſelf, in the courſe of ſeveral converſations I had with her before her trial; and others of greater importance ſhe might certainly have communicated, and which indeed I expected ſhe would have done, but as ſhe did not ſeem directly to lead to them herſelf, I was unwilling to urge her.

Notwithſtanding the many reports that have been ſpread, with a view to make it be believed, that theſe people have had a great number of apprentice girls, all of whom they have treated with equal cruelty, yet after the moſt diligent enquiry it does not appear that they have had any more than three. The firſt of theſe was Mary Mitchel, who was bound to Brownrigg by the overſeers

overſeers of the poor of White-friars precinct, ſome day in the month of February, 1765.

It is natural to infer that this girl experienced a great deal of hard treatment from theſe people, though ſometimes indulged with going abroad; for after ſhe had been there about twelve months ſhe ran away; however ſhe was met with in the ſtreet by the youngeſt ſon the ſame day, and by him brought back to his father. 'Till this happened, it does not appear that the girl was ever tied up and whipped naked; but now theſe cruelties were frequently inflicted, and ſhe was from thence forward never ſuffered to ſtir out of doors.

Mrs. Brownrigg, who took women into her houſe to lye-in privately, had at one time a French woman there, to whom Mary Mitchell related her ſufferings, but at the ſame time gave her a charge of ſecrecy, leſt ſhe ſhould be puniſhed for revealing them. This Frenchwoman, however, ſoon after having a miſunderſtanding with Mrs. Brownrigg, could not forbear reproaching her with her barbarities; upon which this horrid woman inſtantly flew to the girl, and thruſting a pair of ſciſſars which ſhe had in her hands into her mouth, cut her tongue in two places.

Another circumſtance of unexampled cruelty, which this girl imputes to her miſtreſs, is the following---On the day ſhe was diſcovered, it was obſerved by ſome one preſent, that her eyes appeared very red, and much blood-ſhot, and it being aſked what occaſioned them to look ſo, ſhe anſwered that her miſtreſs would ſometimes come to her, and fixing a hand upon either cheek, would draw them down her face with ſo much force as to occaſion the blood to ſtart from her eyes.

It is no wonder that a conſciouſneſs of theſe horrid cruelties, and a reflection upon the conſequences of their being known, ſhould induce thoſe people to uſe all their art to keep her hid from every eye. Upon one occaſion, however, it was thought proper (after tutoring the girl, at the peril of the ſevereſt puniſhment, what anſwer to make, and what behaviour to follow) to let her ſee her mother, who had called for that purpoſe.

The mother aſked her how ſhe did? She anſwered, very well---Are you well uſed?---Very well---Do you like your maſter and miſtreſs?----Very well.---

And then to put an end to all further queſtions, and to prevent, if poſſible, the mother from coming there again, the girl added, as ſhe had been directed, that ſhe was a bad woman, and that ſhe never deſired to ſee her face any more; which the woman reſenting, never called again.

The ſecond apprentice was Mary Jones, who, I find by the books kept at the foundling hoſpital, was received April the 6th, 1751, and was bound out by that corporation, to James Brownrigg, on the 15th of May, 1765. This child could not have continued with Brownrigg but little more than two months, becauſe, on the 24th of July, 1765, the following order was entered in the books of the hoſpital.

> "Ordered, that Mr. Plumptre, the hoſpital ſollicitor, do write to James Brownrigg, a painter in Fetter-lane, who had the child Mary Jones apprenticed to him by this corporation, and acquaint him, that if he does not forthwith make ſatisfaction for the abuſe of the ſaid child, that this corporation will proſecute him with the utmoſt ſeverity."

This order was read, approved, and witneſſed, on the above mentioned 24th of July, 1765; but whether any, or what ſteps were taken in conſequence of it, I have not learned.

The abuſe, however, which induced this girl to run away from Brownrigg's, and which occaſioned the above order, was frequent and ſevere whippings, by Mrs. Brownrigg, in which the girl ſays her huſband James Brownrigg, oftentimes aſſiſted.

The manner in which theſe cruelties were performed upon Mary Jones being different from that which ſhe afterwards followed in thoſe which ſhe exerciſed towards Mary Clifford, it deſerves a particular relation.

She uſed to lay down two chairs on the kitchen floor, in ſuch a manner as that one might ſupport the other; and then with the help of her huſband, faſtened the girl upon the backs of them, ſometimes naked, and ſometimes

times with her cloaths on; and when the latter was the caſe, ſhe pulled them over her head, and whipped her till her fatigue had exhauſted her inſatiable fury.

At other times, particularly when the girl had been waſhing any of the rooms, or ſtairs, ſhe has found fault with her work, and taking her up in her arms, repeatedly dipped her over head and ears in the pail of water that ſtood by.

By theſe cruel operations the girl received many hurts in all parts of her body, and more particularly in her neck and ſhoulders, from the edges and bale of the pail; and not content with theſe, ſhe uſed to terrify her with threats of drowning, and to call upon Mary Mitchell to fill her a tub of water for that purpoſe.

In ſhort, ſo many and grievous were the ſufferings of this poor creature, that ſhe determined to run away as ſoon as ever opportunity offered.

Brownrigg and his wife uſed to lie in a room even with the ſhop, and the girl in an hole under a dreſſer in the ſame room, facing the feet of their bed; and on a Sunday morning, as ſhe lay deploring her miſerable condition, and almoſt ready to die by the ſeverity of her paſt, and apprehenſion of new, ſufferings, ſhe ſaw the key of the ſhop door hanging againſt a poſt, and finding that her maſter and miſtreſs were both faſt aſleep, ſhe got up immediately, and gave herſelf that liberty, which, from her peculiar circumſtances, it was almoſt impoſſible ſhe could ever have received from other hands.

She was a conſiderable time, however before ſhe reached the Foundling Hoſpital, the only home ſhe had, for not readily knowing her way, ſhe made enquiries of almoſt every perſon ſhe ſaw till at laſt ſhe met a man who conducted her to the gate, and ſhe inſtantly obtained admiſſion.

Mary Clifford, the unhappy victim of this woman's infernal cruelty, was the third apprentice, and ſhe was bound out by the overſeers of Whitefryars precinct, to James Brownrigg, on the 18th day of February, 1766; at which time her mother-in-law, who was the only friend ſhe had, was gone into the country. Upon making enquiry after her daughter, when ſhe came to town, ſhe was informed of the above circumſtance, and thereupon ſhe immediately went to Brownrigg's, in expectation of ſeeing the girl, but was told by him that no ſuch perſon was there *. The woman alarmed at the denial, employed ſeveral perſons, at different times, to make the like enquiry, but to no manner of purpoſe, for they were all told that there was no ſuch girl there. Her uneaſineſs being thus greatly encreaſed by the anſwers whith ſhe and her friends received from Brownrigg, ſhe determined to apply to the overſeers of White Fryars precinct, to know what was become of her daughter; and they confirmed the intelligence which ſhe had before received from others, and told her that ſhe was bound apprentice to Brownrigg. She then took a friend with her, and went again to the houſe, acquainted him with what the overſeers ſaid, inſiſted on ſeeing her daughter, and declared that ſhe would not ſtir from the houſe till he had produced her. Brownrigg now told her that ſhe was gone into the country; upon which the mother aſked when ſhe would be in town? He anſwered ſhe would come when he ſent for her, and withal told her ſhe was a bad woman, and her daughter did not want to ſee her; and that if ſhe did not immediately go about her buſineſs, he ſhould ſend for a conſtable who ſhould take her away. Brownrigg's next door neighbour, Mrs. Deacon, having frequently ſeen this woman go to his houſe, and now hearing words paſs between them, ſuſpected that there was ſomething more than ordinary in the matter, and therefore, when the woman came out from Brownrigg's, Mrs. Deacon called her in, and was informed of all that had paſſed. Mrs. Deacon told her, that ſhe and her family had frequently heard moanings and groans iſſue from Brownrigg's houſe, and that ſhe ſuſpected the apprentices were cruelly uſed; ſhe promiſed, however, that ſhe would uſe her utmoſt endeavours to diſcover the

* *It has lately come to my knowledge, that immediately after this woman's application, Mrs. Brownrigg went to her oppoſite neighbour, and requeſted her, if any one enquired whether ſhe had any apprentice girls, to ſay that ſhe had none.*

truth of her ſuſpicions, and deſired the woman to let her know where to ſend to her, in caſe any thing came to light.

About this time Brownrigg's buſineſs called him to Hampſtead, where he was concerned in the ſale of a perſon's effects, among which was a hog, but the purchaſer not fetching it away according to the conditions of the ſale, Brownrigg agreed to take it himſelf, and accordingly had it brought to his houſe in Flower-de-luce-court. This hog was kept in a covered yard, to which there was a ſky-light, and this it was found neceſſary to open, in order to let out the diſagreeable ſmell occaſioned by keeping the animal in ſo cloſe a place. The taking away the ſkylight, gave Mr. Deacon's family an opportunity of ſeeing what paſſed in Brownrigg's yard, which they could not before do on account of the quantity of dirt with which it was covered. Mr. Deacon as ſoon as it was known that the ſky light was removed, gave orders to his people to be on the watch, and to endeavour, if poſſible, to diſcover the girls. On Monday Auguſt the 3d, Mr. Deacon's maid ſervant diſcovered, out of a two pair of ſtairs window, one of the girls ſtooping down, and was greatly ſhocked at the appearance ſhe made; the girl called up her miſtreſs, who was alſo much affected by the wretched ſpectacle: Mrs. Deacon called in ſeveral neighbours, and her men-ſervants, who all ſaw her; after which the men went down to the one pair of ſtairs room, and got out upon the leads, when they called out to the girl, and threw ſome pieces of dirt at her in order to induce her to ſpeak to them, but this ſhe was not able to do, though the effort ſhe made produced from her a hollow diſagreeable kind of noiſe. Mrs. Deacon, however, immediately ſent for the girl's mother, but ſhe being gone out to a day's work, could not be found till late at night. The next day ſhe went to Brownrigg's, and inſiſted upon ſeeing her daughter; Brownrigg peremptorily refuſed her; whereupon the woman applied directly to the overſeers who bound the girl apprentice, and informed them both of the diſcovery which Mrs. Deacon and her family had made, and of the denial which ſhe herſelf had received from Brownrigg, on her application to ſee the girl. The overſeers inſtantly ſet out with her to go to Brownrigg's, but thought proper firſt to call upon Mr. Grundy, one of the overſeers of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, in order to conſult with him upon the proper meaſures to be taken. They determined to go together to Brownrigg's, and to demand a ſight of the girl, and in caſe of his refuſing to produce her, to ſend for a conſtable to ſearch the houſe.

They accordingly ſet out together, and when they got to Brownrigg's houſe, they aſked him to let them ſee Mary Clifford, to which he anſwered, he knew no ſuch perſon, but if they meant Mary (meaning Mary Mitchell, for the two girls being both named Mary, they uſed to call Clifford by the name of Nan) they might ſee her if they pleaſed. This was a manifeſt evaſion, and artfully calculated not only to put a ſtop to the preſent, but to all future enquiries about Mary Clifford, whom his conſcience muſt tell him was become an object not proper to be viewed by human eyes, and whoſe appearance would certainly produce a ſcrutiny that would be dangerous to him and his family.—The girl was accordingly produced, and there being preſent upon this occaſion one of the perſons who was overſeer of White-Friars precinct at the ſame time ſhe was bound out apprentice, he aſked her if ſhe was well treated, and how ſhe liked her maſter and miſtreſs, and to theſe queſtions the girl replied, very well. He then enquired of her where Mary Clifford was, and how ſhe was uſed, to which ſhe anſwered, ſhe was gone to Stanſtead in Hertfordſhire, and that ſhe was uſed as well as herſelf.

The girl all this time ſtood at ſome diſtance from them, which induced Mr. Grundy to go to her and lead her farther into the room, by which he diſcovered that her cap was bloody; he aſked what was the matter with her head? She anſwered, nothing Sir, and Brownrigg ſaid ſhe had got a ſcalded head: on taking off her cap however, her head was found to be cut in many places, and on lifting up her handkerchief her neck and ſhoulders appeared full of ſcabbs, and it was diſcovered that ſhe had no ſhift on. She was then brought out into the court, and ſhewed to the people who had gathered about the houſe, and the moment Mr. Deacon's boy and maid looked at her they declared that ſhe was not the ſame girl whom they ſaw through the ſky-light hole, which Mary Mitchell confirmed by ſaying, ſhe had juſt before parted with Mary Clifford upon the garret ſtairs. They immediately returned in, and charged Brownrigg with ſecreting the other girl, which he peremptorily denied, declaring ſhe was gone into the country, in oppoſition to the united declarations of the girl and Mr. Deacon's ſervants. Mr. Grundy then ſent for a conſtable, and the houſe was ſearched ſeveral times, but without diſcovering the girl. Notwithſtanding this diſappointment, Mr. Grundy declared his reſolution of taking Mary Mitchell away and leaving her at the workhouſe, which Brownrigg inſiſted he ſhould not do, for the girl was his apprentice, and it ſhould be at his peril if he attempted to remove her. Mr. Grundy, however, regardleſs of his threats, determined he would not leave her to be again expoſed to ſuch cruelty and inhumanity as ſhe had apparently experienced, and therefore carried her to the workhouſe, and ordered proper care to be taken of her.

When they came to take off her leathern bodice

Elizabeth Brownrigg, Executed Sept.r 14.th 1767 for the Murder of Mary Clifford.

bodice, it ſtuck ſo faſt to her wounds, that the poor creature cried out in a moſt terrible manner; but on ſoothing her, and promiſing that ſhe ſhould never more return to her maſter and miſtreſs, ſhe began to give ſome account of the ſhocking treatment which ſhe and Mary Clifford met with; and at the ſame time, in the moſt poſitive manner, repeated her aſſurances to Mr. Grundy, that the moment before ſhe herſelf had been introduced to him at Brownrigg's houſe, ſhe parted with Mary Clifford upon the garret ſtairs.

Neither Mr. Grundy nor any other perſon who was preſent, notwithſtanding the former unſucceſsful ſearch, could refiſt giving credit to the girl's declaration; and, therefore, with proper aſſiſtance, returned to Brownrigg's houſe. Brownrigg, who highly reſented their behaviour, and who had many words with Mr. Grundy, ſent for a lawyer, who on his arrival immediately drew up a form in writing, demanding by what authority they had entered the houſe, and threatning them with a proſecution, if they did not inſtantly quit it.

Mr. Grundy, however, was not to be intimidated by threatnings; he could not doubt but the information he received from Mr. Deacon's ſervant, confirmed as it was by the girl's declaration, would inevitably lead to the diſcovery of the unhappy object they were in purſuit of. Brownrigg, who ſtill perſiſted that the girl was at Stanſtead in Hertfordſhire, was taken into cuſtody, and a coach ſent for to carry him to the Compter. He now ſaw that it was in vain to oppoſe himſelf any longer to the reſolution with which Mr. Grundy and the reſt were purſuing their pupoſe; and therefore he promiſed, that if the coach was diſcharged and himſelf ſet at liberty he would produce the girl in half an hour: this propoſal was agreed to, and from a circumſtance which happened, it is ſuppoſed that this time was employed in furniſhing the girl with ſomething to put on, particularly a pair of ſhoes: for it was obſerved by ſeveral perſons preſent, that the ſhoes ſhe had on when produced were ſeen before in the hands of the ſon John Brownrigg.

At length, however, Mary Clifford, (who, I have been ſince informed, was ſecreted in a cupboard under the beaufet in the dining-room) was brought in by the eldeſt ſon in obedience to his father's orders.

No words can ſo powerfully deſcribe the ſhocking appearance which this miſerable object made, as the ſilent woe with which every perſon preſent was ſtruck at the ſight of her, and the execrations which inſtantly followed againſt thoſe who had reduced her to ſuch a miſerable condition. She was taken to the workhouſe and an apothecary directed to attend her, who pronounced her in danger, and ordered her to be ſtripped and put to bed. Upon inſpection ſhe was found full of wounds from head to foot, which were dreſſed as ſoon as poſſible, though without any hope of her recovery. Brownrigg, in the mean time, was carried to Woodſtreet Compter, in order to be taken before a magiſtrate the next day; and Mrs. Brownrigg, (who was ſeen in the houſe when the women and overſeers firſt came there) conſcious of her own guilt, made her eſcape as ſoon as the alarm was given; ſhe was afterwards followed by her eldeſt ſon, who took with him ſome wearing-apparel, her gold watch, and ſome money.

Brownrigg was carried before Alderman Croſby at Guildhall, and both the girls were alſo brought there to be examined, touching the cruel treatment they had undergone, and the perſons who had been guilty of inflicting it. Mary Clifford was carried in a chair, but in a very weak condition; ſhe was firſt examined; but all ſhe could ſay was, yes and no, and that in a manner ſcarcely to be underſtood. The Alderman then proceeded to the examination of Mary Mitchell, who depoſed, that her miſtreſs had frequently tied them both up, naked, with their arms acroſs, to a ſtaple which ſhe had cauſed to be fixed for that purpoſe, and whipped them in the moſt cruel manner, for trifling offences; that on the Friday before, Mary Clifford was tied up in the manner above deſcribed, and whipped ſix times, and herſelf twice: that on the Sunday before, they were locked up in a dark place under the cellar ſtairs, where they had frequently been put before, and each had a piece of bread given to her, but nothing to drink, not even water; and that her maſter had ſometimes ſtruck, but never whipped them, though he knew of his wife's cruel behaviour.

The apothecary, who attended her at the workhouſe, declared, that the wounds which ſhe had received by whipping, were ſo bad, for want of dreſſing, that her ſhift ſtuck to them, and that they appeared as if cut with a knife; that ſcarce any part of her body was free, and that her head and face were much wounded. He alſo declared it as his opinion, that the loſs of her ſpeech was occaſioned by ſome hurt in the glands of her neck. After this examination was over, the girls were both ſent by the alderman to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital; Brownrigg was ordered back to Woodſtreet Compter for farther examination, and a warrant granted to apprehend Elizabeth Brownrigg.

About this time (the time when the coroner's inqueſt was taken, and the pariſh reward increaſed) intelligence was given that Mrs. Brownrigg and her ſon had taken places in the Dover ſtage by the names of Hartley, and this has been ſince found to be true, though they did not think it ſafe for them to take that journey, and therefore loſt the earneſt they had been obliged to pay. It was alſo afterwards known that they had taken

an hackney-coach in Jewin ſtreet, which ſet them down in Eaſt Smithfield, and that they took a lodging in a bye-ſtreet near Nightingale-lane, where they lived on bread and water (being afraid, as ſhe informed me, to ſtir out to purchaſe other food) till Tueſday the 4th, when they went away. In Ragg fair they purchaſed ſome apparel, leſt the deſcription given in the advertiſement of what they wore ſhould produce a diſcovery.

Their fears by this time were become ſo ſtrong that the ſmalleſt circumſtances alarmed them. They took a coach which carried them to ——, and the coachman happening to drive down Fetter lane, they were ſo terrified, that they could ſcarcely ſupport themſelves. That night they lodged at ——, and the next day they took a lodging at Mr. Dunbar's, who keeps a chandler's ſhop in Wandſworth, where they continued till Sunday the 19th, when they were taken.

On Saturday the 15th of Auguſt, three days after Mrs. Brownrigg and her ſon had been at Wandſworth, Mr. Dunbar met with a news-paper wherein he read the advertiſement. From a concurrence of many circumſtances, it immediately ſtruck him, that his lodgers were the perſons deſcribed, and he determined, after he had imparted his ſuſpicions to his wife, to go to town the next day, and give information againſt them. Accordingly, he came to town in the morning, but Mr. Owen (the church-warden) being at church, he went thither, and deſired him to be called into the veſtry to him, where, he gave ſuch an account of his lodgers, as left little room to doubt that they were Elizabeth and John Brownrigg.

Every neceſſary precaution was taken to proceed in this buſineſs with certainty, ſecrecy, and diſpatch. Mr. Owen immediately ſent to Mr. Deacon, who had been their next door neighbour in Flower-de-luce court near two years, and conſequently was well acquainted with their perſons, and aſked the favour of him to accompany the conſtable to Wandſworth, which he readily agreed to do: and then Mr. Owen ſent for me to come to Mr. Deacon's houſe.

Mr. Deacon and I ſet out without loſing a moment's time, and as we went along made ſuch enquiries and obtained ſuch directions and information from Mr. Dunbar as we judged might be neceſſary for our conduct; for Mr. Dunbar did not go with us, but choſe rather to wait at his ſiſter's, who lives at the ſame place near the water ſide, till he knew whether his lodgers were the people we wanted. When we got to the houſe, I went directly to the room, and Mr. Deacon followed, at ſome diſtance. I was not acquainted with their perſons, and the manner in which they were dreſſed was ſo different from any I had ever heard deſcribed, that I was about to make an apology for my abrupt intruſion, and to leave the room; but Mr. Deacon then coming in, he aſſured me they were the people I wanted. I then aſked them, pointing to Mr. Deacon, if they knew that gentleman, to which the ſon anſwered yes, and enquired of him how he did? At firſt they diſcovered evident marks of ſurprize and confuſion; which, however, were ſoon removed, and they ſhewed greater calmneſs and reſignation than one might have expected to have met with from perſons ſo ſuddenly ſeized by the hands of juſtice *, and who were ſo ſoon to render an account of their horrid barbarities. I then ſearched their pockets to prevent the poſſibility of any accident in our journey to town; which they very patiently ſubmitted to. While theſe things were doing, we privately diſpatched a meſſenger for Dunbar, who, when he came, affected a great conſternation, and enquired what was the matter? I informed him that nothing very material had happened, only that his lodgers were going with us to town. He then aſked who was to pay him the rent? upon which the ſon gave him a ſhilling (which with one he had received as earneſt, made up what they had agreed for the week) and the mother added, that they ſhould leave things enough behind them to pay for their lodging, ſuch as bread, meat, coals, &c. which ſhe ſeverally pointed out.

After Mr. Deacon had got a coach, which, as it was Sunday, he found it very difficult to procure, we left Wandſworth without giving the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion to any one perſon in it, of what we had been doing, excepting thoſe who lived at Dunbar's houſe. On the road to town much converſation paſſed between Mr. Deacon and the priſoners, though I do not recollect that any circumſtance dropped from her that would throw any light upon the horrid affair for which they were taken up. What appeared to me moſt materially ſtriking was, her ſtrongly ſoliciting Mr. Deacon to employ his intereſt with the landlord, not to lett the houſe to any one, but to keep it for her ſons; which plainly ſhewed that her mind was not employed upon thoſe proper objects of conſideration which at ſuch a time ought only to have engaged her attention. When we got into the borough we took a hackney-coach, and ordered the man to drive to the Poultry Compter, where we arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon, and ſafely lodged the priſoners without giving the leaſt ſuſpicion to any one. She was extremely deſirous, however, to go to Wood-

* *Mrs. Brownrigg hath ſince informed me, but with what degree of truth I know not, that her terror was ſo great, and her reflections upon the terrible ſituation which their diſtreſſes muſt ſoon reduce them to, ſo inſupportable, that they had determined to ſurrender themſelves to juſtice, if they had not been prevented by a diſcovery.*

ſtreet Compter, where her huſband was, and ſtrongly ſollicited me to take her there; but this I told her I could not do, and gave her reaſons for my refuſal.

Mr. Wingrave after this, tells us of ſeveral interviews which he had with her in Newgate, and ſpeaks of an extraordinary behaviour in a particular clergyman, who viſited her, concluding the whole with ſentiments which indicate a very benevolent mind and a very good underſtanding.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have lately diſcovered an error in my calculation of the eclipſes in your Magazine of May, p. 255. In computing the moon's place, the third equation was miſapplied through a miſtake in the argument, which, though very ſmall, has conſiderably affected the true ecliptic-oppoſition. So that the eclipſe in January happens 3′ 30″ ſooner, and that in June 3′ 57″ later. I hope your aſtronomical readers will, therefore, correct the errata in my former numbers; which will then, it is preſumed, correſpond very nearly with good obſervations.

I am, Sir,

Your friend, and humble ſervant,

Hitchin, Sept. 6, 1767. R. LANGLEY.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

AS the celebrated Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, is more known to the world as a ſtateſman and a warrior, than as a man of gallantry and intrigue (unleſs we except his connexion with his queen) I have extracted from our hiſtorians ſome particulars relating to his marriages and amours, which, probably, may be new to many of your readers, and which will prove him to have been, however great and fortunate, a ſtranger to every principle of virtue and of honour. His firſt marriage is thus entered by King Edward VI. in his journal: "June 4, 1550, Sir Robert Dudley, third ſon to the earl of Warwick, married Sir John Robſart's daughter; after which marriage, there were certain gentlemen that did ſtrive who ſhould firſt take away a gooſe's head, which was hanged alive on two croſs-poſts *." This lady was a very conſiderable heireſs, and deſcended of a noble family in Norfolk, one of her anceſtors having been a peer in Henry the Fifth's reign. Her death happened Sept. 8, 1560, at a very unlucky juncture for her husband's reputation, becauſe the world at that time conceived it might be much for his convenience to be without a wife, this iſland then holding two queens, young, and without huſbands. The manner too of her death, which Camden ſays was from a fall from a high place †, was another untoward circumſtance: The moſt circumſtantial account of it is given by the induſtrious Mr. Aubrey, in his Antiquities of Berkſhire ‡, from which the following is extracted, "With fair flattering intreaties, the earl § deſires his wife to repoſe herſelf at Cumnor [in Berks] at his ſervant Anthony Forſter's houſe, who then lived in the manor houſe of this place; and alſo preſcribed to Sir Richard Verney (a prompter to this deſign) at his coming hither that he ſhould firſt attempt to poiſon her, and if that did not take effect, then by any other way whatſoever to diſpatch her. This was proved by the teſtimony of Dr. Walter Bayley, ſome time fellow of New College, and profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Oxford; who, becauſe he would not conſent to take away her life by phyſic, the earl endeavoured to diſplace him. This way, therefore, failing, Sir Richard Verney and Forſter, who had that day ſent away all her ſervants from her to Abingdon Fair, firſt ſtifling or elſe ſtrangling her, afterwards flung her down a pair of ſtairs, and broke her neck, thereby believing the world would have thought it a miſchance, and ſo have blinded their villainy; but one of the two perſons that was a coadjutor in this murder, was afterwards taken for felony in Wales, and offering to publiſh the manner of the aforeſaid murder, was privately made away in the priſon, by the earl's appointment; and Sir Richard Verney, the other, dying about the ſame time in London, cried miſerably, and ſaid, to a perſon of note, not long before his death, that all the devils in hell did tear him to pieces. Forſter likewiſe after this fact, being a man formerly addicted to hoſpitality, company, mirth, and muſic, was afterwards obſerved to forſake all this with melancholy and penſiveneſs, ſome ſay with madneſs, pined and drooped away. The wife alſo of Bald Butter, kinſman to the earl, gave out the whole fact a little before her death; nor ſhould it be forgotten, that they made great haſte to bury her, which the earl himſelf condemned; and her father hearing came with all ſpeed hither ‖, cauſed her corpſe to be taken up, and the coroner

* *Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation, Vol. II. App. p.* 15.

† *Annal. Eliz. p.* 102.

‡ *Vol. I. p.* 109.

§ *He was not enabled till four years after.*

‖ *This is a miſtake, her father, Sir John Robſart, having been long dead: And the inquiſition was taken to determine who were her heirs, and by that, John Wolpole, Eſq; her firſt couſin, anceſtor to the preſent earl of Orford, was found to be her next heir, and came into poſſeſſion of her lands.*

to ſit upon her, &c. but it was generally thought that the earl ſtopped his mouth; and to make plain to the world the great love he bore to her while alive, cauſed her body to be re-buried in St. Mary's church, in Oxford, with great pomp and ſolemnity. It is alſo remarkable, that Dr. Babington, the earl's chaplain, preaching the funeral ſermon, tript once or twice in his ſpeech, by recommending to their memories the virtuous lady ſo pitifully *murdered*, inſtead of ſaying ſo pitifully *ſlain*."

Such was the tragical End of the earl's firſt wife. About the year 1572, he married a ſecond, viz. Douglas, baroneſs of Shelfield, her lord having died ſuddenly of an extreme rheum in his head, which the malicious wits of thoſe times called a *Leiceſter cold*. It appeared upon the oath of this lady, and of ſeveral other people, that ſhe was ſolemnly wedded to the earl, at Eſher in Surry, by a lawful miniſter, according to the form eſtabliſhed in the church of England, in the preſence of Sir Edward Horſey, knt. who gave her in marriage; as alſo of Robert Shelfield, Eſq; Dr. Julio, Henry Frodſham, and five others: likewiſe that the duke of Norfolk, the lady's grandfather, was principal mover of that marriage; but that the earl, pretending a fear of the queen's diſpleaſure, made her vow not to reveal it, till he gave leave; whereupon all her ſervants were commanded ſecrecy therein. It was farther depoſed, that two days after the birth of his ſon, Sir Robert Dudley, which happened at Sheen, in 1573, the ſaid Lady Douglas received a letter from the earl, wherein he thanked God for the birth of this his ſon, "who might be their comfort, and ſtaff of their old age!" and ſubſcribed "your loving huſband, Robert Leiceſter." Likewiſe that the ſaid Lady Douglas was after this ſerved in her chamber as a counteſs, till he commanded the contrary. He made her alſo ſeveral propoſitions to deſiſt from her pretenſions, particularly, as ſhe herſelf depoſed, in the cloſe arbour in the Queen's gardens, at Greenwich, where, in the preſence of Mr. John Hubbard, and George Digby, he offered her 700l. a year; adding, at the ſame time, threats, that if ſhe would not comply, he would never come near her, nor ſhould ſhe receive a penny of his money. At length, the poor lady, to ſhelter herſelf from his reſentment, was conſtrained to marry Sir Edward Stafford, the queen's ambaſſador in France, which being, as ſhe herſelf confeſſed an act which did the greateſt wrong poſſible to her own and her ſon's pretenſions, ſhe declared upon oath, that her motive to it was this that having had ſome ill potion given her, which occaſioned the loſs of her hair and nails, ſhe knew no other way to preſerve her life. Such is the hiſtory of the Lady Douglas, the ſecond wife of this potent earl.

His third wife was the counteſs dowager of Eſſex, whom he married in 1576. Her huſband, Walter earl of Eſſex, dying that year, of a violent flux, there were ſtrong ſuſpicions of his being poiſoned; and even the judicious Camden, in treating on the ſubject, ſhews plainly that he did not altogether diſbelieve it. Others indeed have gone farther, and have not ſcrupled to affirm, that the poiſon was given him by a friend or two of the earl of Leiceſter's, when he [Eſſex] was coming over from Ireland, to revenge himſelf upon that Earl for ſeducing his wife in his abſence *. Certain it is, that this indiſcreet and haſty marriage gave too much countenance to ſuch reports; and, by an odd accident, it was doubly indecent: For Sir Francis Knolles, the lady's father, not being able to perſuade himſelf that the match was really made ſo ſoon, and being reſolved to truſt no other eyes but his own, obliged them to be married again in his preſence. After this ſome of the wits, in Queen Elizabeth's court, ſtyled Lady Douglas, Leiceſter's old, and Lady Eſſex, his new Teſtament. This marriage being diſcovered to the queen by M. Simier, who came over with the duke of Anjou, and thought the earl the greateſt bar to the duke's pretenſions, ſhe was ſo enraged, that ſhe commanded Leiceſter not to ſtir from the caſtle of Greenwich, and deſigned to have ſent him to the Tower, had not the earl of Suſſex diſſuaded her from it. This laſt counteſs ſurvived the earl near forty-ſix years, dying in 1634.

His ambition of marrying Mary Queen of Scots, and her refuſal of him, which ſome have thought proved fatal to her; Queen Elizabeth's exorbitant indulgence to him, and her intention of marrying him, which is affirmed by the ſtricteſt and moſt authentic writers, are all too well known to be mentioned here. The above is a ſufficient ſpecimen of the morals of this Machiavel in Love as well as in politics.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CANTIANUS.

* *Thus Lord Shelfield was propoſed to be taken off in the ſame manner, and for the ſame reaſon. See above.*

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS.

From the Second Edition of Mr. Duncombe's Horace.

Horace *Book IV. Ode* 4, *imitated by* J. Duncombe, M. A.

On the Conqueſt of Louisbourg, Quebec, *and all* Canada, *by the Generals* Amherſt *and* Wolfe.

(1) AS weſtern Orellana, king of floods,
Swoln with the cloud-capt Andes' endleſs ſnows,
Thro' devious vales and unfrequented woods,
In foaming cataracts, impetuous, flows;
And thence round fragrant iſles and citron groves
Serenely winds, where, in his plantane bower,
Sleeps the rude Indian, or ſecurely roves,
Unknown our avarice, unfelt our power:
(2) Or as Veſuvius, with terrific ſound,
Rolls flaming rocks adown his craggy ſides,
Shakes the firm earth for many a league around,
Obſcures the ſun, and heaves the diſtant tides;
Then from his vaſt abyſs, with rapid force,
Pours fiery ſtreams, which deluge all the plain,
And ſwains, and herds, and hamlets, in their courſe,
O'erthrow, and ſweep promiſcuous to the main:
(3) So Britain's chiefs, amidſt th'united roar
Of winds, waves, cannons, tho' the Gallic hoſt,
Aided by art and nature, lin'd the ſhore,
Ruſh'd to the *Royal Iſle's, tempeſtuous weſt,
And France (4) till then victorious in the coaſt;
At length (5) by Amherſt and young Wolfe ſubdu'd,
(6) The fruits matur'd in each ſagacious breaſt
Of (7) William's counſels and example view'd.
Th'inſtructor's ſkill his pupils labours ſhow;
A well-trac'd copy ſpeaks a maſter's hand:
(8) Thus to Turenne their Churchill Britons owe,
And thus to royal Frederick, Ferdinand.
(9) So his young progeny with thirſt of blood
The lion fires, and points the promis'd ſpoil,
(10) So the fierce eagle trains his tender brood,
Directs their courſe, and animates their toil.
(11) Culture improves each hero's generous mind;
All arts a diligent attention claim:
To martial practice ſcience muſt be join'd;
Hence roſe a Wolfe's, a Howe's, a Cæſar's fame!
(12) What to her Wolfe this grateful nation owes,
(13) Be witneſs Abraham's height, that glorious day,
When ev'n in death he triumph'd o'er his foes,
And bade Quebec, like Louisbourg, obey;
When from a tottering tower juſt wing'd for flight,
Thy genius, France, ſaw all reſources vain,
Saw, forc'd to try the dubious chance of fight!
Thy army routed and (14) its leader † ſlain!
Fir'd with like zeal, our troops (15) with better fate,
(16) The toils of war in thoſe rough climes ſuſtain'd;
Montreal at laſt unbarr'd her lingering gate,
And George in Canada ſole ſovereign reign'd.
(17) On that bright morn (18) deſpairing ‡ Vandreuil cry'd,
"(19) Like fawns whom our Canadian wolves devour,
Are we; moraſſes deep, and foreſts wide,
Lakes, falls, and mountains yield to England's power:
(20) Theſe ſtubborn iſlanders, whom Henry's frown
Forc'd to deny Chriſt's vicar here on earth;
Who ſince, one king have ſlain, and of his crown
Deſpoil'd his race, their *right divine* by birth;

(1) *Qualem miniſtrum fulminis alitem, &c.*
(2) *Qualemve lætis caprea paſcuis, &c.*
(3) *Videre Rhæti bella ſub alpibus.*
Druſum gerentem, &c.
(4) ——— *diu*
Lateque victrices catervæ.
(5) *Conſiliis juvenis revictæ.*
(6) *Senſere quid mens rite, &c.*
(7) *Quid Auguſti paternus*
In pueros animus—
(8) *Fortes creantur fortibus—*
(9) *Eſt in juventis partum*
Virtus, &c.
(10) ——— *næcim bellem*
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.
(11) *Doctrina vim promovet inſitam, &c.*
(12) *Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus.*
(13) *Teſtis Metaurum flumen—*
(14) *Et Aſdrubal devictus.*
(15) ——— *fugatis tenebris———*
(16) *Poſt hoc ſecundis uſque laboribus.*
Romana pubes crevit—
(17) *Pulcher-ille dies.*
(18) *Dixitque perfidus Annibal.*
(19) *Cervi, luporum præda—ſectamur—quos, &c.*
(20) *Gens quæ cremato—ab Ilio—&c.*

* *Cape Breton, ſo called by the French.* † *The Marquis de Montcalm.*
‡ *The French governor general of Canada.*

Unhurt

Unhurt, uninjur'd, (21) like thoſe envy'd oaks,
Their navy's ſource, which on their mountains grow,
(22) Derive new ſtrength from our repeated ſtrokes,
(23) Elude, defy, or ſprout beneath the blow.
Freſh legions Hannibal, with leſs ſurprize,
Saw ancient Rome ſupply from each defeat;
The modern (24) polypus our ſages eyes
Amazes leſs, divided yet complete.
(25) What war exhauſts by commerce they regain,
To borrowed millions millions ſtill ſucceed;
At once the Weſer, Ganges, land, and main,
From pole to pole (26) record ſome daring deed.
(27) No more ſhall conqueſt's voice great Lewis hail;
No more ſhall ‖ ſcalps adorn my ſtately hall:
Amherſt appears—our hope and fortune fail—
(28) All, all was loſt (29) by valiant Montcalm's fall!"
With union bleſt (30) by heaven's indulgent aid,
(31) To Britain thus all foreign foes ſhall yield;
But oh! (32) may Peace to her lov'd olive-ſhade
Soon lead our chiefs returning from the field!

An Occaſional Prologue ſpoken by Mr. Powell, *at the Opening of the Theatre Royal in* Covent-Garden, *on* Monday, Sept. 14, 1767.

AS when the merchant to increaſe his ſtore,
For dubious ſeas, advent'rous quits the ſhore;
Still anxious for his freight, he trembling ſees
Rocks in each Buoy, and tempeſts in each breeze;
The curling wave to mountain billows ſwells,
And every cloud a fancied ſtorm foretells:
Thus raſhly launch'd on this theatric main,
Our all on board, each phantom gives us pain;
The catcall's note ſeems thunder in our ears,
And every hiſs a hurricane appears;
In journal ſquibs we lightning's blaſt eſpy,
And meteors blaze in every critic's eye.
Spite of theſe terrors, ſtill ſome hopes we view,
Hopes, ne'er can fail us—ſince they're plac'd—in you.
Your breath the gale, our voyage is ſecure,
And ſafe the venture which your ſmiles inſure;
Tho' weak his ſkill, th' adventurer muſt ſucceed,
Where candour takes th' endeavour for the deed.
For Brentford's ſtate, two kings could once ſuffice,
In ours, behold! *four* kings of Brentford riſe;
All ſmelling to one noſegay's odorous ſavour;
The balmy noſegay of the—public favour.
From hence alone, our royal funds we draw
Your pleaſure our ſupport, your will our law.
While ſuch our government we hope you'll own us;
But ſhould we ever tyrants prove—dethrone us,
Like brother monarchs, who, to coax the nation,
Begin their reigns, with ſome fair proclamation;
We too, ſhould talk at leaſt of reformation;
Declare, that during our imperial ſway,
No bard ſhall mourn his long-neglected play;
But then the play muſt have ſome wit, ſome ſpirit,
And we allow'd ſole umpires of its merit.
For thoſe deep ſages of the judging pit,
Whoſe taſte is too refin'd for modern wit,
From Rome's great theatre we'll cull the piece,
And plant, on Britain's ſtage, the flow'rs of Greece.
If ſome there are, our Britiſh bards can pleaſe,
Who taſte the antient wit of antient days,
Be ours to ſave, from time's devouring womb,
Their works, and ſnatch their laurels from the tomb,
For you, ye fair, who ſprightlier ſcenes may chooſe
Where muſick decks in all her airs the muſe,
Gay opera ſhall all its charms diſpenſe,
Yet boaſt no tuneful triumph over ſenſe:
The nobler bard ſhall ſtill aſſert his right,
Nor Handel rob a Shakeſpeare of his night.
To greet their mortal brethren of our ſkies,
Here all the gods of pantomime ſhall riſe:
Yet 'midſt the pomp and magic of machines,
Some plot may mark the meaning of our ſcenes;
Scenes which were held, in good King Rich's Days,
By ſages, no bad epilogues to plays.
If terms like theſe your ſuffrage can engage,
To fix our mimic empire of the ſtage:
Confirm our title, in your fair opinions,
And croud each night to people our dominions,

(21) *Duris ut ilex tonſa bipentibus.*
(22) *Per damna—ab ipſo.*
(23) *Ducit opes animum ferro.*
(24) *Non hydra ſecto corpore firmior*
Crevit—
(25) *Merſes profundo pulchrior evenit.*
(26) —— *geretque*
Prælia, &c.
(27) *Carthagina—jam non eſt nuncios*
Mittam—
(28) ——— *occidit, occidit*
Spes omnes, &c.
(29) *Aſdrubale inter empto.*
(30) *Quaſi benigno numine Jupiter*
Defendit—
(31) *Nil Claudia non efficient manus.*
(32) —— *curæ Arſaces*
Expedient per acuta belli.

* *When Montreal ſurrendered, it is affirmed, that many ſuch barbarous trophies were found hanging in the marquis de Vaudreuil's palace.*

PROLOGUE

PROLOGUE *to* THE TAYLORS.

Spoken by SAMUEL FOOTE, *Eſq;*
And ſuppoſed to be written by D— G—, *Eſq;*

THIS night we add ſome heroes to our ſtore,
Who never were, as heroes, ſeen before;
No bluſtering Romans, Trojans, Greeks, ſhall rage,
No knights, arm'd cap a-pee, ſhall croud our ſtage;
Nor ſhall our Henrys, Edwards, take the field,
Oppoſing ſword to ſword, and ſhield to ſhield;
With other inſtrument our troop appears;
Needles to thimbles ſhall, and ſheers to ſheers;
With parchment gorgets, and in buckram arm'd,
Cold-blooded taylors are to heroes warm'd,
And, ſlip-ſhod, ſlide to war.—No lyons glare,
No eye-balls flaſhing fire, ſhall make you ſtare:
Each outſide ſhall belye the ſtuff within;
A Roman ſpirit in each taylor's ſkin:—
A taylor-legg'd Pompey, Caſſius, ſhall you ſee,
And the ninth-part of Brutus ſtrut in me!
What tho' no ſwords we draw, no daggers ſhake,
Yet can our warriors *a quietus make*
With a bare bodkin.—Now be dumb, ye railers,
And never but in honour call out taylors!
But are theſe heroes tragic? you will cry.
Oh, very tragic! and I'll tell you why——
Should female artiſts with the male combine,
And *mantua-makers* with the *taylors* join;
Should all, too proud to work, their trades give o'er,
Nor to be ſooth'd again by *Sixpence* more,
What horrors would enſue! Firſt you, ye beaux,
At once loſe all exiſtence with your cloaths!
And you, ye fair, where wou'd be your defence?
This is no golden age of innocence!
Should drunken bacchanals the graces meet,
And no police to guard the naked ſtreet,
Beauty is weak and paſſion bold and ſtrong,
Oh then—But modeſty reſtrains my tongue.
May this night's bard a ſkilful taylor be,
And like a well-made coat his tragedy.
Tho' *cloſe*, yet *eaſy*, *decent* but not *dull*,
Short but not *ſcanty*, without *buckram*, FULL.

VERSES *by a Gentleman on his Wedding-day, twenty years after marriage, being at* Bath *with a ſick Wife.*

PARENT of health! to thee I awful ſue!
Accept the tribute to thy goodneſs due:
A thankful heart I on thy altar lay;
An offering ſacred to this joyful day.
Thou haſt with growing mercies bleſt my life,
And every mercy crown'd in ſuch a wife:
As Martha careful, yet as Mary wiſe,
Endu'd with all the gifts that mankind prize.
If cares ariſe, (for who from cares are free?)
My comforters are near, my God, and ſhe;
My troubled mind in prayer finds relief,
My joy ſhe doubles, and divides my grief.
Thou God of mercy, diſſipate my fears,
And heal the much-lov'd clay thy image bears.
Confirm her health; in bleſſing her, bleſs me,
And let the Bath to her Betheſda be.
Heav'n has on earth no greater bliſs in ſtore,
And I none greater, next to heav'n, implore:
Preſerve her then, my God! on earth I aſk no more.

Abſtract of the Tryal of the Brownriggs *for the Murder of* Mary Clifford, *their Apprentice Girl.*

MARY Mitchel being ſworn, depoſed that ſhe lived in the houſe of James Brownrigg as his apprentice; had ſerved two years of her time laſt May: That Mary Clifford was there about a year and a half; was a month upon liking; was treated during that month very well; had a good bed to lie upon: That her ill uſage began about a week, or a little more, after ſhe was bound: Such as beating her over the head and ſhoulders with a walking-cane and a hearth-bruſh by Elizabeth Brownrigg: That John the ſon has ſtruck her: That ſhe lay after ſhe was bound ſometimes on the boards in the parlour, ſometimes in the paſſage, and very often in the cellar: That the misfortune of wetting the bed, was the reaſon of her being moved there: that at firſt ſhe had a mat to lie on; ſometimes had her own clothes, and ſometimes a bit of a blanket to cover her: That the place where ſhe uſed generally to lie, was in the cellar, under the kitchen ſtairs, about the bigneſs of a cloſet: That ſometimes ſhe had a bit of a ſack with ſome ſtraw in it, to lie on; ſometimes had a bit of a blanket to cover her, and ſometimes was quite naked: That ſhe chiefly lay there, though there was a bed in every room in the houſe, and no lodgers, for ſix months, and only one bed taken up then: That Mary Clifford came firſt to lie in that place; being hungry for want of victuals, in conſequence of which, ſhe got up one night and opened the cupboard-door, but that there was nothing for her to take out: That the miſtreſs finding the cupboard-door broke open, made Clifford ſtrip naked to waſh, and beat her all the while at times: That ſhe was naked waſhing all the day: That the miſtreſs beat her with a ſtump of a riding whip on her head and ſhoulders moſtly: That after that day Mary Clifford lay in the cellar under the ſtairs: That there was no window to it, and only a little hole upon the top of the door to let in the light: That Mary Clifford continued to lie there, being locked in by the miſtreſs with a ſmall padlock the firſt time ſhe lay there: That ſhe uſed to be locked in juſt before candle light: That the apprentice locked her in ſometimes; ſometimes the deponent herſelf was locked in with her: that both

both the ſons have locked them in, when they went into the country on a Saturday night, and that they uſed to be locked in from the Saturday night to the Sunday night, when the family returned: That the deponent and Clifford uſed to get ſome rags out of the fore-garret, and ſometimes put their own clothes on; ſometimes had only a boy's waiſtcoat; the miſtreſs ordering them to take off their clothes, ſaying, if ſhe ſaw a hole in them, they ſhould not wear them: That while locked in from Saturday to Sunday night, they had no other victuals than a piece of bread, without any thing to drink: That John Brownrigg generally locked them up; but that their maſter did once: That the apprentice uſed to let them out on Sunday nights, and the youngeſt ſon; that ſhe had ſeen John, the ſon, beat Mary Clifford, about half a year ago, with a leather ſtrap, for not turning up a preſs-bed, which ſhe tryed, but could not: That Mary Clifford had on then a boy's waiſtcoat, a very old rag which being torn on each ſhoulder, did not cover her behind: That he beat her as hard as he could ſtrike; ſaying, he would make her lift it up, for he knew ſhe could; tho' ſhe was attempting to raiſe the bed when he beat her: That he hurt her much; her head and ſhoulders not being well at the time ſhe had been beat before by the miſtreſs, and the wounds but juſt ſcabbed over; that her miſtreſs uſed to be often beating her, and that John made her head and ſhoulders bleed very much: That he ſtruck her, by all appearance, with the buckle end: That the deponent was by at the time, and that he might be about five minutes beating her: That he gave her a great many blows; would ſtrike her eight or ten times, and then ſtop, to ſee if ſhe would put up the bed; that after that he ſtruck her again, and after he had beat her, puſhed the bed up himſelf: That there was a pretty deal of blood upon the ground, which came chiefly from Mary Clifford's ſhoulders: that the deceaſed might have ſhoes on then, but ſeldom wore ſtockings: That ſhe could not recollect ſeeing any blood on her legs or waiſtcoat, but that there was blood upon her head: That the deponent once ſaw James her maſter beat the deceaſed with an old hearth bruſh, and never but once to her knowledge: That ſhe could not recollect when this was, as ſhe did not know how time paſſed: That the miſtreſs uſed to beat her in the kitchen moſt, where her cuſtom was to tie the deceaſed up to the water-pipe, with her two hands drawn above her head: That ſhe uſed to have on cloathes on at all, during theſe beatings, it being the miſtreſs's pleaſure that ſhe ſhould take her clothes off: That ſhe beat her moſt commonly with a horſe-whip, which her maſter uſed as a riding whip, and ſeldom left off till ſhe had fetched blood: That ſhe was tied to the water pipe no longer than while her miſtreſs was beating her: That the deceaſed had lately been tied up to a hook, which the miſtreſs aſked the maſter why he did not put up; who told her he would; and that day did put up the hook: That this was about three months ago, and that they were both ſoon beat after that: That no body made uſe of it but the miſtreſs: That they were tied with their hands, over their heads, and the rope went through the ring: That Clifford was never dreſſed when tied up, but was quite naked, and always beat till ſhe bled; that ſhe was tied up to that hook about once a week; that there was no body to aſſiſt her, and that ſhe was always beat with the whip: That John came down once when their miſtreſs had been beating her, tied up, naked to the pipe, about ſix months before the hook was put up: That the miſtreſs told him ſhe could not make Clifford do any thing, and therefore deſired him to take the whip and beat her: That Mary Clifford was then juſt let down, whereon he took the whip, and gave her ſome very hard ſtrokes: but did not continue beating her long: That ſhe was naked then, had many cuts about her, was very bad, and that there was blood: That Mary Clifford was faſtened to a jack chain, one part of which was put round her neck, and the other faſtened to the yard-door; believed this chain was as tight as it could be round her neck, without choaking her: That it might be put on, a month or ſix weeks before the girls were taken away: That Mary Clifford was faſtened by it, becauſe ſhe was very dry in the night, and got out and broke ſome boards down: That ſhe was chained to the yard-door all day, and looſed on nights, juſt before dark, but ſent down into the cellar with her hands tied behind her, and the chain on her neck: That her hands were tied by the miſtreſs, but cannot tell who put the chain about her neck, there being the miſtreſs, the youngeſt ſon, and the maſter by, when it was done; that to the beſt of her knowledge, however, it was the maſter's youngeſt Son Billy, that called her up by the miſtreſs's order: That the deponent heard her beat her; and that there was a braſs chain, a ſquirrel chain, added to the iron chain, to make it longer; that Mrs. Brownrigg having been in the country from Saturday night to Sunday night, about a week before the girls were taken away, told them, on the Monday, ſhe could not find they had been doing any thing ſince ſhe went out; ſaid ſhe ſhould give it them as ſoon as ſhe had time, but ſhe muſt go out then to ſee a gentlewoman ſhe had laid; that ſhe was out till Friday, and came home in the evening; that on Friday, the 31ſt of July, Clifford being then in a pretty good ſtate of health, only her head and ſhoulders ſore, and ſcabbed over; thoſe on her head in a fair way to get well, and the deceaſed able to ſpeak pretty well; on that Friday about

ten

ten in the morning, Mrs. Brownrigg, after she had done breakfast, went down into the kitchen, and tied Mary Clifford up to the screw hook, and said she would make her remember to work when she was out; that Clifford had done no particular offence that day; and that the mistress did not charge her with any, but told her she had not forgot her two or three times when she saw her at night; for two or three different nights, as she came home, she took and tied Mary Clifford's hands, and fastened the rope to them, and put that through the hook; this was about ten o'clock, the deponent in the kitchen at the time, and no-body there but them three; that she horsewhipped Clifford very much all over, there being drops of blood under her as she stood; that she struck her with the lash when she let her down as she was at her washing, and with the butt end of the whip, two or three times, over the head, as she was stooping at the tub, and complained she did not work fast enough; that she tied her up again naked, five times that day, and whipped her; thinks the master and John were out that day, except their coming to dinner, and says Mary Clifford had no clothes on all that day, having been charged by the mistress not to put them on; that on Sunday the deceased was about just to sweep the room, and clean the sink in the back parlour, where the master, John, and the mistress were; that she went about the room naked before the waistcoat was put on, though her shoulders were in a very raw condition; and yet that nobody took notice of it: Believes, however, the mistress thought she had hurt her, on the Tuesday before the Friday, as she had then been boiling bread and water to put to Mary Clifford's throat, which was very much swelled, and her head also; her throat so much, that her chin and cheeks and all were quite even; that it began to swell on the Friday; and that the mistress began to put that poultice to it on the Monday night; that the master and John his son saw her in that condition, and that there was no place open by which they could tell any body their complaint; the doors being kept locked, &c.

Being cross-examined, confirmed the above, and denied having ever said before the coroner, that her master had not struck the deceased, but that they were most commonly tied up when he was not at home; yet that he never did any thing towards preventing the mistress from beating Mary Clifford, though sometimes he has taken the whip out of the house, and carried it to the stable; in particular, that the whip was carried to the stable one evening, when the deponent ventured to complain to him of her mistress, but that he did not carry it there before riding out; said also, that on the above complaint, Brownrigg told her he was sorry, but that she should mind her work; had complained likewise to the apprentice. It does not appear with what, or if with any, effect.

George Benham deposed, that he is an apprentice to James Brownrigg; was bound after being *two months* upon liking: That in about two months after bound, he saw his mistress beat Mary Clifford with the end of a horse whip, or stick, or any thing that came in her hand as she ran by, but never saw her tied up; that she had clothes on when beat, (a light camblet gown) *never saw her naked*; used on Sundays to go to church in the forenoon, and sometimes in the afternoon used to go and see his sister; went out with his master sometimes on a Saturday night, when they went into the country; said Clifford used to lie sometimes in the coal-hole, and sometimes in the passage, for reasons of cleanliness; thought the other girl used to lie most commonly in his mistress's room; did lock Mary Clifford alone once into the coal-hole under the stairs by his mistress's order, about nine or ten o'clock in the Evening, from whence she was let out again the next morning: That *she had no clothes on at the time, only shoes and stockings*, but does not know how she came to be naked; had seen her lately on that day, when she had her clothes on, but when, and upon what occasion they were taken off, knows not: That she asked him to get her some clothes to cover her, to which he said, that he knew where the clothes were; that he bid her go and take them in with her; when she took in some old pieces of blanket, a piece of an old rug, and such things to lie on, and cover her; that he was opening the door for her to go in, when she asked him: That it made his heart ache to lock her up so naked; that he never asked his mistress why she did this, and never saw her so naked before or since: That his mistress hit her with a whip, or stick, it may be once a week: That he did not look at her back when she was naked, to see if she had any wounds, but turned his head away, and would not look at her, because he thought she might have some cuts by being beat, and his heart ached: That he went to see his master the day after he was sent to the Compter, who bid him go and take down the hook which was fastened up to a beam in the kitchen, but did not give any reason for so doing: That he did take it down, and put it into the top drawer in the shop: That his master ordered him to burn all the sticks he could find, but did not mention a whip: That there was a piece of a rattan, a cane about a yard long, and a piece or two more of cane, and the handle of a whip, the last about four inches long, but had no more particular reason for burning the handle of the whip than the sticks: That he knew it when it was a whip, but does not know what is become of it—that it is in the country, having

ving rode with it with the horſe into the country, about a fortnight or three weeks ago, after his maſter was in the Compter; ſays, that when his maſter went to the Compter the whip was at the Bell-Inn, in Holborn; does not recollect the chain was put round Mary Clifford's neck; but there was a chain, and ſaw her go into the coal-hole with it on; that this may be four or five months ago, but cannot tell whether it was faſtened or whether ſhe had it her hand or not: That ſhe had clothes on when ſhe had the chain on (a camblet gown); has known Mary Clifford's mother about three months; when ſhe came to his maſter's houſe, and aſked for her daughter, that it may be about two months before the girls were taken away; her daughter was then in the houſe, but that the mother did not ſee her, himſelf having told her her daughter was not within, tho' he knew ſhe was within, his miſtreſs having given him orders, when ſhe came, to tell her ſhe was not home, or was gone out, ſaying, the girl's mother was a bad woman, and might teach bad things to her daughter: That ſhe never came before, as he knows of, and did not know whether Mary Clifford had a mother or not, before his miſtreſs gave him theſe orders: That theſe orders might be a month before the mother's coming or more: That the mother was ſatisfied with this anſwer, and went away, he having told her ſhe was gone out with his maſter. That neither his maſter, or John, were by at the time he gave this anſwer: That the mother came again after that, in about a week, or not ſo much, when his maſter gave her an anſwer, but knows not what it was, but that ſhe did not ſee her daughter; that the mother was with the overſeers, when they came and aſked for Mary Clifford, whom he had ſeen that morning ſtanding on the foot of the ſtairs about nine o'clock, having a light camblet gown on; that her face was ſwelled, that ſhe had a cap on, and a handkerchief round her neck, and he fancies had on a poultice; depoſes, he had ſeen her cap bloody before the laſt fortnight, but when was the firſt time cannot recollect.

Croſs examined: ſays he was with Mr. Brownrigg before he was bound, *about a month or ſix weeks*; that he had heard his maſter James ſay to the girl; go along about your buſineſs, and puſh her along the parlour, when his miſtreſs was going to beat her; that his maſter met him once going home with the whip in his hand, his miſtreſs having ſent him for it, and aſked what he was going to do with it; when ſaying to take it home, he ſaid take it back with you, and go and dreſs the horſe; that he never put Mary Clifford in the coal hole but once, and that ſhe ſometimes uſed to have a bit of a waiſtcoat on: that when any body was at the door, ſometimes himſelf, ſometimes his maſter's youngeſt ſon, went to open it; that the key hung up by the ſide of the door, &c.

Mary Clifford, the mother, depoſes next to her enquiry after the girl, which led to a diſcovery of the affair, in the manner that is already very well known.

William Clipſon, apprentice to Mr. Deacon the baker—William Grundy—and John Elſdale—depoſe all pretty nearly to the ſame effect.

Thomas Coulſon ſwears, that he was preſent at the time Mary Clifford was produced; when he told Mr. Brownrigg, it was reported there was another girl in the houſe, and deſired he would inform him whether there was one or no; that Brownrigg ſaid, he had been informed by his wife there was never an one; but turned round to his ſon, and then ſoon after ſaid he would produce her; that ſhe was brought down ſtairs into the room, in about eight or ten minutes from his ſpeaking to her, and was ſet down in a chair by him; that he, the deponent, aſked her, who it was that beat her? ſhe ſhook her head; he aſked her again, and ſaid, was it your maſter? ſhe ſaid, by pronouncing it very incorrect and long, n---o; he aſked her, if it was her miſtreſs? ſhe, in the ſame way, anſwered y-e-s, and could only ſay no and yes. Being croſs-examined, ſaid he had known the husband between three and four years; that he knew him to be a ſober induſtrious man, and he believed a humane good-natured man. [Mr. Coulſon, in Mr. Grundy's depoſition, is ſaid to have told Mr. Grundy, that he did not know what he was doing to take a man out of his houſe, and offered 500*l.* bail for Mr. Brownrigg's appearance on the morrow morning.]

William Denbeigh ſworn, ſays he is an apothecary, and has the care of the people in St. Dunſtan's Workhouſe; that the deceaſed was brought in on the 4th of Auguſt, the top of her head, ſhoulders, and back, very bloody; that from the bottom of her feet to the top of her head, ſhe was almoſt one continued ſore, ſcars that ſeemed as if cut with an inſtrument upon the body, legs, and thighs; upon one hip was a very large wound, which ſpread about half the palm of his hand; he could not ſay what kind of an inſtrument they were made by; there was no dreſſing made uſe of; he was obliged to draw the ſhift from the wounds; her head was almoſt one continued ſore, there were five or ſix wounds on her head. Her hair he believed was almoſt an inch or two long about the middle of her head; they might whip her from head to foot, and the repetition of that might occaſion the wounds to be larger; that they were like wounds that might be occaſioned by a horſe-whip, often repeated before the old ones were healed; that he put four or five pledgets upon her, and took ſome blood from her, ſhe having a fever

fever upon her; that her neck was ſwelled to ſuch a degree, that ſhe could not ſpeak nor ſwallow, and that he never ſaw ſuch an object in his life; that he dreſſed both the girls that night; and when he came home, told the gentleman, that he lived with, the caſe; when it was requeſted they ſhould be removed to the hoſpital, becauſe they did not practiſe ſurgery; that he got up the next morning, and told the officers of the pariſh, the ſooner they were removed to the hoſpital the better; which was accordingly done.

Croſs examined, ſaid the wounds did bleed, being obliged to draw the ſhift from the wounds, which occaſioned them to bleed.

Mr. Young, ſurgeon to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, depoſed that the deceaſed was brought there the 5th of Auguſt, he ſaw her on the 6th, and found upon her head ſix wounds, three of them very large, and three ſmall; they appeared to be bruiſed wounds, ſuch as might be given by the butt-end of a whip; her head and throat extremely ſwell d, ſhe could not ſpeak or ſwallow; from her head to her toes was wounded in ſuch a manner as was impoſſible to number them, but particularly upon her hip; the other wounds appeared to have been done by the laſh of a whip, that is, from the head to the toes; and they appeared to be in a ſtate of mortification from neglect: That theſe wounds ſeemed to be of no longer ſtanding than about a week, and that ſhe died on Sunday the 9th; that it was his opinion, the wounds were the cauſe of her death; he imputed the ſwelling on her neck to a ſort of ring, as if ſomething had been tied tight about her; but that, when he ſaw her on the Friday, this ſwelling did a good deal ſubſide, and ſhe was able to ſwallow; after that, ſhe was in a high fever and delirium, and died; that after the ſwelling was abated, ſhe ſpoke very inarticulately, and was in ſo much pain, that they did not think proper to make her ſpeak.

James the Father's Defence.

Here are ſeveral witneſſes I can call, that have brought me word of the deceaſed girl's ſaying, that I never beat her, nor ſuffered her to be beat. With regard to denying this girl, my dear partner for life, whom I have had ſixteen children by, and the girl alive, they have always deceived me; I have been moſt bitterly deceived; they told me the deceaſed was out of the houſe; my wife told me herſelf, the girl was gone to Stamſtead; the laſt time we were there, we agreed ſhe ſhould go there. I hope my attorney has got the examination that paſſed concerning me before the ſitting alderman: The woman that keeps the houſe where my lodgings were at Iſlington, can prove the girls uſed to go there by turns.

Elizabeth the Wife's Defence.

I did give her ſeveral laſhes, but with no deſign of killing her; the fall of the ſaucepan with the handle againſt her neck, occaſioned her face and neck to ſwell: I poulticed her neck three times, and put three plaiſters to her ſhoulders.

John the Son's Defence.

I am not capable of recollecting any thing, ſo I leave it to our counſel.

Mr. Young being here aſked, whether it was poſſible the wound on the deceaſed's neck might be occaſioned by the fall with the ſaucepan, ſaid he believed not.

Some perſons appeared to their characters.

An IMPARTIAL REVIEW *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

A Tour to the Eaſt, in the Years 1763 and 1764, with Remarks on the City of Conſtantinople and the Turks, with ſelect Pieces of oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wiſdom. By F. Lord Baltimore, 1 vol. 8vo. Richardſon and Clark.

The noble writer of the work before us, candidly acknowledges that he is no author, and adds, that he has too great a variety of affairs to attend on, as well as too indifferent a ſtate of health to beſtow much time on compoſitions of this nature; therefore inſtead of being ſurprized that it is not executed with more attention, one may be naturally led to enquire how it is finiſhed with ſo much.

The firſt part is a journal of a voyage from Naples, through the Arches, to Conſtantinople, in which his lordſhip gives us many deſcriptions from different Latin authors, with tranſlations by Dryden—After this follows the account of Conſtantinople—to the account ſucceed the ſpecimens of eaſtern wit, wiſdom, and poetry, and the whole is concluded with careleſs memorandums of a journey by land from Conſtantinople to Calais, at which place his lordſhip embarked on his return to England.

As a performance of this kind, publiſhed by a nobleman, may naturally excite the curioſity of our readers, we here preſent them with a little extract from the ſpecimens of wit and wiſdom, in which the reader will find a great ſublimity of ſentiment, very forcibly expreſſed.

"Four things ſhould never flatter us; familiarity with princes, the careſſes of women, the ſmiles of our enemies, nor a warm day in winter, for theſe things are not of a long duration."

"Your own reaſon is an error, therefore

it cannot diſcern an error, to ſtick firmly to one's own ſentiments and opinions is the way to err; for ſince you can never reaſon but upon what is to happen, and the contingency of things, all your thoughts and reaſonings will conduct you into the darkneſs of pride and obſtinacy."

"The worſt of princes is he whom the good fear, and the bad hope; it is very difficult however to diſtinguiſh the bad from the good ultimately."

"If an ignorant perſon perceives in himſelf one virtue, he thinks he has a hundred; and if he has otherwiſe a thouſand faults he ſees none of them; but when he obſerves any defect in an excellent perſon, he imagines he has a thouſand."

"He alone is worthy the eſteem of mankind, who has a beautiful ſoul like a diamond, obſcured by no ſpeck."

"Do not ſerve that which underſtands not, nor ſees not, nor what brings you no profit: It is aſtoniſhing that men of this world pay their court to creatures and forſake their Creator; they forget to aſk of him who is rich, and they endeavour to be aſſiſted by thoſe who are under a neceſſity of begging."

"He that thinks to content his deſires by the poſſeſſion of what he wiſhes for, is like him who put out fire with ſtraw."

"You cannot draw a line but muſt have a beginning and an end; a wiſe man knows, firſt, the principal and origin of all things; and, ſecondly, is not ignorant of their end. As long as old age ſhall ſucceed to youth, and the earth turn round the ſun, be old in council and young in fortune; ſo that both old and young may ſeek to ſerve you."

"The Mahometans eſteem fools, ſaints; and they add, with more ſenſe, that wiſdom is looked upon as folly by people of this world, which very wiſdom conſiſts in folly. Some things may be compared to the eye which appears black, but is, when examined, a body of light."

"You have ſpoke well to day, but have you thought on what you are to do to-morrow. You ridicule me, becauſe you know what I do; did I know your actions I could return it."

"Happy are thoſe that know us not, as well as thoſe we do not know; for if we know any one, it ſerves him only to prolong his labours and interrupt his ſleep.

"Let us behave ſo well to our enemies as to make them our friends, and careſs our friends in ſuch a manner as to attach them invariably to our intereſt."

"Wiſe men uſe liberally their eſtates, and during their life make their friends partakers of them; but the avaricious are ſo fooliſh, that they amaſs riches even for their enemies."

II. Health, a poetical Eſſay, humbly inſcribed to the Earl of Chatham, 4to. 2s. 6d. Nicol, &c.

This poem contains fifteen pages, to tell the world what every body knows very well already, that he who wants health, wants a very eſſential bleſſing—Indeed the author endeavours to animate his ſubject by praying for the recovery of the noble lord to whom his piece is inſcribed, and recounting ſome of the victories which were atchieved during his adminiſtration—In the courſe of his encomium he compares the earl of Chatham to a bonfire on a rejoicing night, and that we may do our poet no injuſtice, we here ſubmit his beautiful ſimile in his own happy language to the opinion of our readers.

——————— vict'ry
Follow'd vict'ry—night ſucceeding night
With radiated ſplendor glar'd each window
In Auguſta's ſtreets; and the fierce blaze
Of ruddy flames, from crackling ſtubble, high
Aſcending (round whoſe ſparkling ſpires, in crouds
The populace encircled, fill'd the air
With joyful diſſonance) the gloom of night
Diſpers'd:—Juſt emblem of the patriot
Whoſe auſpicious intervention ſoon the gloom
Of melancholy fears, and apprehenſions
Dire, for Albion's dubious fate diſpers'd—

Should the poem under conſideration ever paſs through a ſecond edition, we think the foregoing paſſage might be conſiderably heightened by introducing a concert of Marrowbones and cleavers; and if a deſcription of a bruiſing match could alſo be contrived, the picture would be compleated to a degree of perfection, that would render it immortal, through all the alleys of Fleetditch, and the neighbourhood of Saltpetre Bank, and the ſtill more celebrated regions of Billingſgate.

III. Miſcellanies. The Lion, Cock, and Peacock, A Fable. And an Eſſay on the ever glorious Peace, concluded in 1763—By the Author—Williams, 4to. 2s. 6d.

This is a veay ineffectual attempt at political humour, and tells in moſt miſerable doggrel, the hiſtory of the laſt peace, from the common news-papers.

IV. A Dialogue between the Pulpit and the Reading Deſk: By a Member of the Church of England—12mo. Nicol.

Thoſe who take a pleaſure in reading controverſial divinity may poſſibly find ſome entertainment in this performance.

V. Reflections on the Affairs of the Diſſidents in Poland—8vo,—No price or bookſeller's name mentioned.

This is a ſenſible little tract, in which the intollerant ſpirit of popery appears attended with freſh inhumanities, and in which the reader will ſee from what ſources all the calamities ariſe, which are at this time threatening to deluge the Poliſh republic with blood.

This author informs us, that on the death of Sigiſmond the firſt, Poland, which had before been an abſolute monarchy, aſſumed the form

form of a republic, and that at a diet assembled in the year 1573, by the grand marshal Firley, a protestant, the peace between the Greeks, Protestants, and Catholicks was established as a fundamental law of the nation; he adds that the catholics, who were at that time the least numerous of the three persuasions, so far from claiming any superiority over the other two, considered this agreement as highly advantageous to their cause, and thought themselves extremely happy that their ecclesiastical property and revenues were granted to persons of their own belief, in like manner as those appertaining to the Greeks were granted to Greeks only—To render this law permanent, the three religions promised each other mutual defence and affection, and declared, that a difference in faith should never prove the cause of civil dissension, unanimously resolving to make an example of any person, who under such a pretence, should excite fresh disturbances.

Notwithstanding this solemn agreement however, and a variety of subsequent treaties, in which the Greeks and Protestants, now distinguished by the name of Dissidents, were confirmed in all the natural rights of Polish citizens; the papists, as they gained strength, usurped an authority over them, and having gradually engrossed the government into their own hands, they have long exercised tyrannies, which are now increased to an extravagance wholly intollerable; they prohibit baptisms, and burials in dissident churches; they annul all marriages, and declare the children bastards—tearing them from their parents, and placing them in convents by force—They convert by torture those whose ancestors were catholicks, rush into the presence of dying persons to make proselytes, and drag the dead bodies where they have been disappointed in this view, through the streets, nay they dig them out of the very grave and throw them to the dogs; and to crown all, a right reverend fiend, the bishop of Cracow, has lately made a motion in the diet, "To punish with death, confiscation of goods, and infamy to him and his posterity, every person, howsoever distinguished, who shall for the future speak in favour of the Dissidents."—Such is the present situation of the Greeks and Protestants in Poland—but the oppression is not to be born any longer, and the Dissidents, driven to despair, are now prepared to make one spirited effort for the recovery of their rights, in which it is to be hoped they will meet with assistance from all the reformed nations in Europe.

VI. The Countess of Salisbury, a Tragedy, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. By Hall Hartson, Esq; 8vo. Griffin, 1s. 6d.

Having in our last number given an account of the fable upon which this tragedy is constructed—it is only necessary to observe in this place, that as a piece of writing the Countess of Salisbury is not entirely without merit, though the author has borrowed very freely from several of our most celebrated dramatic poets, in various parts of his performance. It does not however answer in the closet the idea which we conceive of it on the stage; but as it is Mr Hartson's first attempt it is entitled to every degree of indulgence.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MONDAY, Aug. 31.

THE parliament was further prorogued to Wednesday, October 7.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

This night's Gazette contained an order of council for the free importation into Great Britain of oats or oatmeal, rye or rye-meal, wheat or wheat flour, barley, barley meal, peas, beans, tares, or callivances, malt, bread, biscuit, and starch, from any parts or places in Europe, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, from the expiration of the respective times limited by the acts for the free importation thereof, until twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament, under the regulations and in the manner mentioned and contained in the said acts.

Also another, by which it is ordered, that no person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, export, transport, carry, or convey, or cause or procure to be exported, transported, carried, or conveyed, out of or from the said kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or load or lay on board, or cause or procure to be laden or laid on board, in any ship, or other vessel or boat, in order to be exported or carried out of the said kingdoms of Great Britain, or Ireland, any sort of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, or starch, from and after the said tenth day of September, one thousand, seven hundred, and sixty seven, until twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

TUESDAY, 8.

At night, about ten o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at one of the outhouses adjoining to the parsonage-house at Clanfield, near Hambledon, Hants, which in a short time communicated itself to the dwelling-house, which, together with all the outhouses, were in a short time entirely burnt to the ground. Seven loads of corn, a large quantity of seeds, all the husbandry utensils, one horse

horſe, ſeveral pigs, and a great part of the houſhold goods, were alſo conſumed.

THURSDAY, 10.

A fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Hyde, a ſtocking trimmer, in Tower Royal, which entirely conſumed the ſame: Mr. Hyde and his wife threw themſelves out of the two pair of ſtairs window; Mrs. Hyde was killed on the ſpot, and Mr. Hyde broke his thigh, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed; a child about two years old was thrown out of window, and catched in a blanket unhurt; an elderly woman, a relation to Mr. Hyde, (who was blind) ſuffered in the flames; the maid got out of the garret windows, and ſaved herſelf by getting into a neighbour's houſe.

FRIDAY, 11.

Five houſes were conſumed by fire at Thetford, in Cambridgeſhire.

MONDAY, 14.

Elizabeth Brownrigg was carried from Newgate to Tyburn, where ſhe was executed, purſuant to her ſentence on the 12th for the murder of Mary Cliſſord, her apprentice. She behaved with great compoſure of mind. She was a thin woman, of a brown complexion, ſharp viſage, and ſeemed to be above fifty years of age. After hanging the uſual time, the body was conveyed to Surgeon's-hall, in order for diſſection. The crowd aſſembled to ſee her go, and at Tyburn, was perhaps never exceeded at any execution. Mrs. Brownrigg was in the moſt violent agitation of ſpirits in the morning, about what would become of her in the next world; but after ſhe had received the ſacrament, accompanied by her huſband and ſon, ſhe was more compoſed, and took leave of them very affectionately; after which ſhe came down into the Preſs-yard, lamenting her wickedneſs, and hoped that her fate might be a warning to mankind, to behave with more compaſſion to her fellow-creatures. She was then led trembling by two men out of the preſs-yard into the cart; but her face could not be diſtinguiſhed, having a hat on, which was put on very forward.

A few minutes before the above unhappy perſon was turned off, being very weak, the clergyman at her deſire informed the ſpectators, that ſhe owned the juſtice of her ſentence, and deſired all perſons to take warning by her fate, and not give way to cruelty; ſhe moreover urged, that all overſeers, &c. would look now-and-then after the poor young perſons of both ſexes, to ſee that their maſters and miſtreſſes uſed them well; he added, which was preſumptuous to the laſt degree, that he as firmly believed, and was certain ſhe would be happy in a few minutes, as he believed his own exiſtence. What a wretch muſt this be! She ſtood under the gallows almoſt inſenſible as a ſtatue, ſeemingly unconcerned, and never ſhed a tear.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Davis, for burglary, Joſeph Payne, for forcing an infant, Samuel Tudor for burglary, John Tinſey, for the ſame, John Spires and William Bryan for a foot pad robbery, William Gueſt, for high treaſon, in traiterouſly diminiſhing the current coin of the realm, by filing the ſame, and with a moſt curious machine milling them afreſh, received ſentence of death, as Mary Brownrigg had before (See above). James her huſband, and John her ſon being acquitted of the murder, were detained to be tried upon the aſſault. Fifty-five were ſentenced to tranſportation for ſeven yeass, two for fourteen years; four were branded, and ſix ordered to be whipped.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

At a general court held yeſterday at the India-houſe, the chairman repreſented to the court, as the unanimous ſenſe of the court of directors, that Lord Clive had rendered very great and important ſervices to the company, and ſubmitted it to the court in what manner thoſe ſervices ſhould be rewarded: on which the following motion was made and carried unanimouſly:

"That this general court, in conſideration of the important ſervices rendered to this company by Lord Clive, do recommend it to, and empower, the court of directors to make a grant, under the company's ſeal, to Lord Clive, and his perſonal repreſentatives of an additional term of ten years in his lordſhip's jaghir, commencing from the determination of his lordſhip's preſent right therein; provided the company ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the lands, out of which the jaghire iſſues, during ſuch additional term of ten years."

THURSDAY, 24.

The fellows of the College of phyſicians had a meeting and a dinner, at their college in Warwick-lane; and in the afternoon a great number of gentlemen, licentiates of the college (between whom and the fellows there has been a ſtrong diſpute for ſome time paſt, the licentiates claiming the ſame privilege with the fellows, who have ſteadily refuſed the licentiates admittance at their meetings) went to the college, and not being admitted, forced the gates, and then with the aſſiſtance of a ſmith forced the door of the college and ruſhed in upon the fellows; ſome of the gentlemen broke ſeveral of the windows to pieces with their canes, which cauſed great confuſion; but after ſome time they broke up without further violence.

Heads of an Act, which paſt laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for explaining and amending ſeveral Acts relating to Hackney Coaches and Chairs.

ALL licenſed hackney coaches plying for hire after the firſt day of Auguſt, 1767, are liable to go, at ſeaſonable times, any where within ten miles from London or Weſtminſter

Weſtminſter. If hackney coachmen miſbehave, their licence may be revoked, or they may be fined not exceeding 3 l. to go to the poor of the pariſh, and if not paid to be committed to ſome houſe of correction for one month, alſo receive the correction of the houſe. The fare of a hackney coach by the day is 12s. 6d. reckoning twelve hours to the day. Hackney coaches are liable to do the like work on Sundays as any day of the week.

[*The reſt of the Chronologer in our next.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW Aug. 5. The firſt inſtant the prince de Radzivil deputed to the commiſſaries of war and the treaſury, the Waivode of Podlachia, to acquaint them, that they ſhould take the oath of fidelity to the king and the confederacy, in the following form: firſt, that they would be faithful to the king and the confederates: Secondly, that they would ſupport and protect the Roman Catholic religion, and the liberty and privileges of other religions: Thirdly, that they would not hold any ſecret or ſuſpected correſpondence by letters: And fourthly, That they would not reſign their employments. Some of them took the oath to the king and the general confederacy nearly in the form preſcribed, but others would not do it, and demanded their diſmiſſion. The ſame day the prince de Radzivil had an audience of the king.

Warſaw, Aug. 8. Prince Radzivil, the marſhal of the general confederacy, exerciſes in that capacity a very extenſive authority. He ſays, in his Univerſalia, "That all thoſe who do not adhere to the general confederacy ſhall be treated as enemies of the country." The members of the boards of war and treaſury of the crown, the magiſtrates of this city, the guard of the grand marſhal, and the corps of artillery, &c. have taken the oath of fidelity to the general confederacy: from which, and all the other diſpoſitions that are making, it ſeems as if the ſaid confederacy had a kind of ſovereign authority.

The dignity with which Prince Radzivil is inveſted draws the greateſt attention. It is remarked, that the audience which he had of the king the 2d of this month, and wherein he informed his majeſty, that he had begun to exerciſe the functions of marſhal of the confederates, laſted but a few minutes.

Dantzick, Aug. 21. According to a private letter from Warſaw, divine ſervice continues to be performed according to the Lutheran ceremony, in the chapel of the Daniſh miniſter; and as the Jeſuits church joins to that chapel, their ſervice is frequently interrupted by the ſinging of Lutheran hymns. The jeſuits thereupon applied to the prince primate to put his ſeal upon that chapel; in anſwer to which the prince aſked them if they were acquainted with the law of nations? What they would ſay, and what method they would take to relieve themſelves, if the ſeal of Ruſſia was to be put upon their church and their rich convents? And whether it would not be more conſiſtent with their inſtitution, if they were to employ themſelves in converting heathens, rather than in ſowing diviſions among chriſtians?

Moſcow, Aug. 11. The commiſſion, conſiſting of deputies, who are arrived here from different provinces of the empire, charged with the compoſition of a new code of laws, made yeſterday a ſolemn opening of their ſeſſions, in the preſence of the empreſs, in the great ſaloon of the caſtle named the Kremmel, after her majeſty, accompanied by the grand duke, and followed by the whole court, together with the ſaid deputies, had aſſiſted at divine ſervice and Te Deum in the cathedral church.

Vienna, Aug. 29. The laſt letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that a contagious diſtemper rages there in almoſt every quarter of the city, and had likewiſe appeared in the ſuburbs of Pera and Galata. They add that the interpreter of the Ruſſian reſident being ſent for by the prime vizir, had a conference of two hours with him, from whence ſome perſons preſume that a great difference has ariſen between the two empires.

The great cauſe between the French Eaſt India company and M. de Buſſy, having been determined in favour of the latter, he ſoon after ſent a letter to his advocate M. Gibier, in which, after thanking him for his good offices, he gives him his choice to accept of 20000 crowns in ready money, or a rent charge of 1000 crowns *per ann.*

Paris, Aug. 21. The king has made preſents to the officers who commanded the camp at Compiegne, on account of the great expence they were put to; but ſome of the colonels deſired, that what was intended for them might be diſtributted to their regiments, and in particular, the marquis de Poyanne deſired his majeſty to excuſe his accepting any preſents, declaring, that he was ſo happy in point of fortune, as to be able to bear the extraordinary expence he had been put to, and to ſerve his prince without being chargeable to the ſtate.

Paris, Aug. 28. Laſt Sunday the Dauphin entered into the 14th year of his age and was declared to be out of his minority, but has ſince been indiſpoſed with a cold and a fever.

They write from Bourdeaux, that the duke of York, who arrived there on the 17th, had ſupped with Marſhal Richelieu, and dined with the intendant of the province, and that on the 20th his royal highneſs ſet out for Languedoc and Provence.

Paris, Sept. 14. The Abbe Rochon, who ſailed from the road of Breſt on the 7th of April, on board the Union, commanded by

by count de Breughon, who went to Morocco, is returned from his voyage, having made his intended obſervations. He has viewed ſeveral eclipſes of Jupiter's Satellites with an inſtrument of his own invention, which obviates a difficulty with which theſe obſervations have been hitherto attended. The difficulty conſiſted in keeping the ſtar in view during the agitation of the ſhip, by a teleſcope magnifying not leſs than ſixty times; but with the Abbe's inſtrument, whatever be the motion of the ſhip, the ſtar can never be loſt above four ſeconds of time. It has been approved by a committee of the academy of ſciences, to whom a memoir has been ſent for examination, containing an account of the obſervations made with it.

Liſbon, Aug. 18. Mr. Lyttelton, who is to reſide here in quality of miniſter from his Britannick majeſty, arrived the day before yeſterday, on board an Engliſh frigate. He was introduced laſt night to Count d'Oeyras, and is forthwith to have an audience of the king and royal family.

Six veſſels are arrived in the Tagus, very richly laden; four from Fernambuco, and two from the bay of All ſaints.

Madrid, Aug. 25. The court has received advice, that the eagle frigate, which ſailed from Lima the 18th of March laſt, arrived at Cadiz the 13th inſt. with a cargo of 1,676,627 hard pieces in gold and ſilver, 5713 cheſts of cocoa, 886 quintals of copper, 187 of tin, beſides other articles.

Cadiz, Auguſt 29. Twelve jeſuits are arrived here from the Havanna, where thoſe of Porto Rico and St. Domingo had entered, and were to be confined on board till they ſailed for Europe jointly with more of that order expected from Carthagena and other ports. His majeſty's orders for the expulſion of the jeſuits in the Indies were executed with equal punctuality and diſpatch, and even preceded thoſe of Europe.

Leghorn, Aug. 12. The following edict has been publiſhed in Corſica:

"You are well apprized, dear people, that our nation has no enemy but the republic of Genoa, and that it is with her only we are at war. The departure of the troops of his moſt chriſtian majeſty offers us a very favourable opportunity of further eſtabliſhing that liberty we ſo much value. This is our precious moment wherein our zeal and courage ſhould be ſhewn. The people of Calvi continue in the firmeſt reſolution of acting for the common welfare; and if you will ſuſtain this reſolution by your courage, we may anſwer for the happy ſucceſs of our enterprizes.

Meanwhile, in endeavouring for the good of our country to animate your courage, it is our intention, that in the preſent circumſtance the ſincereſt marks of reſpect be ſhewn by the nation towards the arms of their moſt chriſtian and catholick majeſties, together with the high veneration we have for the company of St. Ignatius, and our compaſſion for their misfortunes.

It is therefore our order and will, that, under pain of death, no perſon uſe any hoſtility againſt the nations abovementioned; and it is our expreſs order, that the fathers of the company of Jeſus be well received and furniſhed with all poſſible aſſiſtance, as being worthy of attention. We flatter ourſelves, beloved people, that you will behave conformably to our juſt and mature reſolutions which we ſignify by the preſent edict, ſigned by our chancellor, and ſealed with our ſeal.

"Given at the Capuchin Convent, July 15, 1767.

Signed) JOHN ANTHONY ORTICONI, Chancellor."

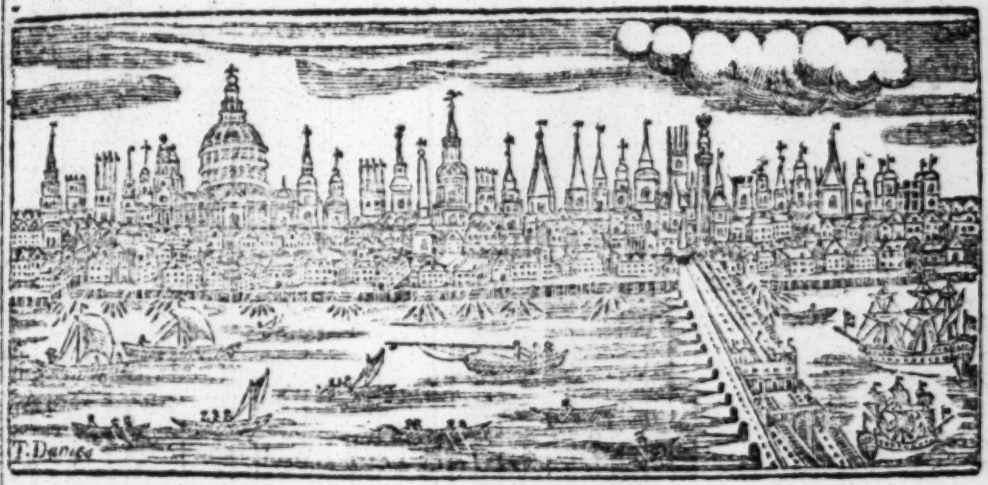
Genoa, Sept. 5. The French commiſſary, who was ſent from Baſtia to Hiace, has concluded a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the republic's troops and the Corſicans. Another commiſſary has been ſent to Calvi for the like purpoſe. This convention is to ſubſiſt until the epocha of time expires that the French were to keep garriſons in thoſe towns.

Venice, Aug. 22. Yeſterday arrived here an expreſs from Marſeilles, with the news to the ſenate, that the dey of Algiers, amazed at the ſudden intimation of war made to him by his excellency Admiral Emo, on his firſt refuſing to give ſatisfaction for breaking the capitulation of peace concluded with the republick, had immediately after the departure of the Venetain fleet from out of the harbour of Algiers, come to a reſolution to beg peace of the Venetians, through the mediation of his Britannick majeſty's conſul reſiding in that place. The orders of the ſenate to Admiral Emo, before he firſt left Venice were, that in caſe the dey ſhould not comply with his demands, he ſhould declare war, keep cruizing with the eight ſhips under his command in thoſe ſeas of Barbary, and ſink and burn all Algerine veſſels. This new proof of that ancient ſpirit and firmneſs of the republick of Venice, ſhews at the ſame time that nothing but force can bring thoſe powers of Barbary to obſerve the capitulations of peace concluded with them.

On Sept. 27th the melancholy news was received of the death of the Duke of York, in his tour of Italy. In our next, the particulars of this ſad event.

☞ *We deſire to hear from our Theatrical Correſpondent. The letter from Kent came to hand. Many favours of our obliging correſpondents will appear in our next, and we hope then we ſhall be able to perform all our promiſes, as it is to be hoped no ſecond Elizabeth Brownrigg will ſtart up to defeat our purpoſes. The public muſt be gratified with temporary articles, which is alſo the reaſon that the reſt of the Chronologer and other uſual matters do not appear this month.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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With a FINE VIEW of the WEST FRONT of

LORD BURLINGTON's HOUSE AT CHISWICK;

AND

A neat PLAN of the Road from LONDON to BERWICK, continued.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	South Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4. per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	156 ⅜	265 ½		87 ⅞			88 ¼		93 ¼				6 0		12 13 6	N.	fine
29	159 ½	265 ½		Shut			88 ⅜						5 0		12 14 0	W. N. W.	rain
30	159 ½	264 ½					88 ⅜	94 ⅞	93 ⅛				5 0	26 ⅞	12 15 0	N. W.	fine
1	159 ½	265 ¼	104 ¼		87		88 ⅜	95					6 0		12 16 0	N.	fine
2	159	265 ½	104 ⅜		87 ⅛		88 ⅜	95 ¼	93 ¼				5 0		12 16 0	N.	fine
3	153 ¼	265			87 ⅛		88 ⅜						5 0		12 17 0	W.	rain
4	Sunday															W.	rain
5	152	265 ½	104 ⅜				88 ⅜		93 ⅛				4 0	27	12 17 0	W, S. W.	fine
6	158 ½	265 ⅜	105		87 ⅛		88 ⅜	95 ⅜					5 0	27	12 18 0	W. N. W.	fine
7	Shut	265 ½					88 ⅜		93 ⅜				2 0	27	12 18 0	W.	rain
8		265 ½			87 ⅛		88 ⅜	95 ¼					2 0	27	12 17 0	W.	rain
9		266 ¾			87 ⅛		88 ⅜	95 ¼	93 ⅛				4 0	27	12 17 6	S. W.	rain
10		267 ¼			87 ⅛		88						3 0		12 18 0	S. W.	fair
11	Sunday															W.	rain
12		268 ⅛					88 ⅜		93 ¼				2 0	27	12 17 6	N. W.	cloudy
13		299 ½	105 ¼		87		88 ⅜	95 ⅜					5 0	27	12 16	N. E.	cloudy
14		271 ½					88 ⅜	94 ⅜	93 ⅜				2 0	27	12 16 6	N. E.	cloudy
15		273 ½			87		88 ⅜	94 ⅜					2 0	27	12 16 6	E	fair
16		273	104 ¼		87		88 ⅜	94 ⅛	93 ⅛				2 0	27	12 16 0	E.	fine
17		272			87		88 ⅜	94 ⅜					2 0	27	12 15 6	N. E.	fine
18	Sunday															N. E.	fine
19		273	105 ½		87		88 ⅛		93 ⅛				3 0		12 14 6	W. S. W.	rain
20		273 ¼	105 ⅛		87		86 ⅜						3 0		12 13 0	W. S. W.	fair
21	155 ½	272	105 ½				88 ⅛		93 ⅜				3 0	27	12 14 0	S. W.	fair
22	154 ¼	273 ½	105 ¼		86 ⅝		88						1 0	27	12 14 0	S. W.	cloudy
23	154 ¼	273 ¼					88 ⅛		93 ⅛		99 ⅛	99 ⅛	2 0	27	12 14 6	S. W.	fine
24							88 ¼		93 ⅛	100 ¾			1 0	27	12 14 6	S.	fair
25	Sunday															S.	rain
26		271					88 ⅛			100 ⅝	99 ⅜		2 0		12 14 6	S. W.	rain
27	134 ¼	271 ½			86 ⅞	87 ⅞	88 ¼			100 ⅝			2 0		12 13 6	S. W.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

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	Mark Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
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THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the approaching ſeſſion, is the laſt of the preſent parliament; and we muſt have a new one choſen in a few months; ſo I find, great intereſt is making in many parts of the kingdom againſt the next election. But I am not a little ſurprized that ſome old members, can have the aſſurance to appear as candidates again. Men who did all in their power to put a yoke upon the necks of their fellow ſubjects, and force their money out of their pockets without their own conſent. And alſo ſhew themſelves ready and willing to ſacrifice, and give up the liberties and privileges of the people of Great Britain; to ſubject our perſons and properties unto ſeizure and impriſonment at the capricious arbitrary will and pleaſure of a S—— of ſtate. Can there be a greater inſult upon the underſtanding of a free people, than for them to think we ſhall ever be willing to intruſt our liberties, privileges, perſons, and properties, in the ſame hands any more? Surely they muſt think us the moſt egregious fools, and that we are willing to be made ſlaves.

If the Britiſh electors ſhould be ſo weak and venal, as to chuſe thoſe men for their repreſentatives, will it not evince our degeneracy from the noble ſpirit of our anceſtors: And that we are become, not only ripe, and fit, but even willing to be ſlaves? And may not ſome future corrupt miniſter, make uſe of ſuch fit tools to eſtabliſh for himſelf an arbitrary deſpotic power; and thereby deprive us and our poſterity, of all thoſe invaluable bleſſings and privileges, which our brave forefathers maintained with the nobleſt fortitude an reſolution, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes: and for which they freely ſhed their blood to convey the ſame down intire to their dear poſterity. A miniſter may now ſee how members have been influenced, and if the people chuſe thoſe men again, he may thereby juſtly conclude, we will as tamely ſubmit to the loſs of all our envied liberties without the leaſt danger to himſelf. If there ſhould be found (which God forbid) an elector in Britain, ſo degenerate and baſe, as to vote for one of thoſe who were ſo willing to betray our liberties, and enſlave us; let him be for ever deſpiſed, abhorred and deteſted, as the bane of ſociety, and enemy of civil liberty.

One of theſe tools at a meeting of the gentlemen and clergy of the county he now repreſents, when he found them diſpoſed to ſet him and his collegue aſide, and put two other gentlemen in nomination, threatened to ſpend his paternal eſtate (which is known to be very large) but he would be choſen: And at another time, ſaid, he had ſix thouſand pounds by him, which he did not well know what to do with, and he would ſpend that. Speeches which clearly diſcover what his principles are, and that if he cannot get into parliament by the free choice and good will of the electors, he will endeavour to get in by bribery, and corruption. And we may aſſure ourſeves, that thoſe who buy us with their money, will as certainly ſell us for a place, a penſion, or a title. But thoſe venal gentlemen ſhould themſelves conſider, that when they give up or undermine the liberties of others, they are forging fetters and chains for their own children, and all their deſcendants to curſe their memory.

In order, to prevent thoſe evils, I ſhould be glad to ſee the names of all thoſe who voted for general warrants, and the American ſtamp act, printed

weekly in our public papers, that they may be univerſally known, and the honeſt electors ſecured from impoſition or miſtake. And if they are every where rejected with that contempt which they juſtly deſerve, it will diſplay a becoming Britiſh ſpirit in the electors, and may prevent other members in future, from voting for any thing which has the leaſt tendency to undermine, or retrench our invaluable liberties

An Independent Elector.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

IT hath often been obſerved, that we Engliſh people are remarkable for extremities; that is, we are remarkable for acting in oppoſition to thoſe wiſe maxims which tells us, *in medio tutiſſimus ibis*, or *in medio conſiſtet virtus*. Though an Engliſhman, I have candour enough to acknowledge the truth of the accuſation, and I think it was never more flagrantly exemplified than at preſent, by my fair countrywomen, in the enormous ſize of their heads. It is not very long ſince this part of their ſweet bodies uſed to be bound ſo tight, and trimmed ſo amazingly snug, that they appeared like a pin's head on the top of a knitting-needle. But they have now ſo far exceeded the golden mean, in the contrary extreme, that our fine ladies remind me of an apple ſtuck on the point of a ſmall ſkewer. If I am not miſtaken, the head of the Venus de Medicis meaſures about a tenth-part of her whole body. This, therefore, we may conclude to be the juſt proportion. In proportion therefore as a lady deviates in appearance from that ſtandard, the nearer ſhe approaches to our idea of a monſter. How then is it poſſible that a fine lady can imagine herſelf even tolerable in the eyes of a rational ſpectator, when her head makes a full fourth of her whole body. I often frequent the playhouſes, and between the acts am wont to regale myſelf with contemplating the charms of my fair countrywomen; but really their heads are of late become ſo enormous, that, in order to behold them without diſguſt, I find myſelf under the neceſſity of imagining them ſo many Patagonians, and conſequently that the feet of thoſe in the boxes reſt upon the ground on a level with the floor of the orcheſtra. This I find to be a much more tolerable idea than to ſuppoſe them dwarfs with giant's heads. Pray, Sir, inform theſe fair ladies, that without proportion there can be no beauty; and that an Oyſter-wench, *in puris naturalibus*, is a much more deſirable object than a brocaded monſter. But, cries her ladyſhip, it is the faſhion. Fie, fie, my good lady! I expected a more rational anſwer. Ought a woman of your underſtanding to be led into a manifeſt abſurdity by a parcel of fooliſh, ridiculous female coxcombs, and French friſeurs?

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHAT a *ſagacious* divine is your correſpondent T. I? What an inſtance of his *profound learning* has he given in aſſuring us that 'tis impoſſible for an infidel, or an immoral man, to enter into the kingdom of heaven! Not all the pope's picklock keys can open the gate ſhut againſt ſuch.—*Excellently* well expreſſed. But, Sir, as *great wits ſometimes jump*, this is really my creed. And, I hope, T. I. does not think me an infidel, or an immoral man, becauſe I preſumed to aſk your late correſpondent T. B. (for information ſake only) his opinion on this queſtion; Whether there is a poſſibility of ſinning in heaven? As to the texts of ſcripture recommended by T. I. for my conſideration, permit me to write, that I have long ſince examined them with great attention, which I believe he has not. For if he will reconſider the firſt verſe of the 66th. chapter of Iſaiah, and his quotation from St. Peter, he will find they are nothing to the purpoſe.—But I muſt acknowledge there are ſome other texts of ſcripture, which he might have quoted with greater propriety. Theſe he ſeems to be a ſtranger to.

That I may not give him too much trouble in turning over his bible, give me leave to recommend to his reading a letter ſigned D. B. publiſhed in your Magazine p. 99. If he will give me his opinion as a chriſtian, a ſcholar, and

and a gentleman, he will much oblige me. No more of *picklock-keys*, a term fit only for an inhabitant of Newgate.

I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble ſervant

Oct 10. G. H.

P. S. As to his quotation from Job and Revelations. See the letter, D. B.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

WHAT advantage is it to the poor that you ſo often tell us of the plentiful crop, ſeeing the farmer is under no neceſſity of threſhing out any part of his corn to bring to the market. "As plentiful a crop as has been known in the memory of man, and the price of bread two and eight pence the peck loaf," do not ſound well together. No muſick at all is diſcernable in the conſtruction of ſuch a ſentence. Now, I ſhould be glad to know whether legiſlature really has no power over the farmer? or whether the governors of our land find it to their intereſt to indulge the farmer in his avarice? or whether we may hope that true patriotiſm will at laſt lift up itſelf in defence of trade, and for the relief of the indigent? Certainly the farmer may be deprived of all his hopes from exportation without infringing upon the liberty of the ſubject, and then he would find time to threſh out his two or three year old ricks of corn.

In order to this, let the premium for exportation be for ever put an end to, as in equity it ought to be; for the people who ſuſtain the ſeverity of hard and dear times without any redreſs from the landed men, have certainly an undeniable right to the bleſſings of all the plenty which unerring providence may be pleaſed to ſend in more propitious ſeaſons. The premium is deſigned merely with a view to ſupport the landed intereſt, and therefore ought to be paid out of a fund ſupported only by men of eſtates, and not out of the treaſury of the nation, if it ſhould be continued: And if the poſſeſſors of landed eſtates are not able to ſupport the farmer and themſelves without calling in the meaneſt mechanick to bear a part of their burden, let the premium no more be heard of, as it is but a diſplay of their indigence. Would it not be a ſcandal to our nation if its inhabitants, who have groaned under the penury and hardſhips of theſe laſt years, ſhould, the very next year, or that following, be obliged to pay ſix or ſeven hundred thouſand pounds to the merchant for tranſporting the corn out of our land, and that before the poor are half recovered from the ſad effects which thoſe times muſt produce? I ſuppoſe if due attention were paid to the imports and exports, it would be found that our nation produceth no more, or but little more, than what is ſufficient for his majeſty's ſubjects; for if the produce of the fields has increaſed through the improvement of agriculture, the mouths have been increaſed in proportion.

But why ſhould the landed intereſt engroſs the attention of the miniſtry to the neglect of the mannufactories of our land? Whether is it the gentleman or the tradeſman that is found moſt uſeful in time of war; Do not our merchants find the greateſt part of the money which ſupport the war, and our manufacturing towns the greateſt part of our brave ſoldiers and ſailors who fight our battles for us? What can ſo much encourage trade as cheap proviſions, and low houſe-rents? But the premium upon exported proviſion has a direct tendency to keep up the price of every eatable, in a manner inconſiſtent with trade; therefore, for the benefit of trade, it ought never to be granted.

Plenty of Mackerel now viſit our ſhores, and ſome of them our ſtreets; but what of that, ſeeing a ſmall one no bigger than an herring, ſells for three pence? and I am told that the fiſhmongers, rather than let the market be filled, order whole boat-loads to be caſt over-board into the river. Numberleſs are the inſtances we have had of cornfactors keeping the grain by them till it was ſpoiled, rather than ſell it at a moderate price, and then throw it into the river. Now is it a leſſer crime to deſtroy the national proviſion than to diminiſh the national coin? For my own part, I conſider them as equal, and ſhould rejoice to ſee equal puniſhments connected with them: This would ſtop the mouth of the inſolent farmer, whom I have often heard declare, that his corn ſhould be given to the pigs rather than be ſold for

for leſs than he propoſed: For if the good of ſociety be really purſued, it will become as dangerous to deſtroy proviſions, as to file guineas, or take a purſe on the highway. But till ſuch a law be eſtabliſhed, it may be ſaid of us, that we hang little needy rogues, whilſt the richeſt villains live in repute.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

BENEVOLO.

Critique on the petit piece now performing at Drury-lane *Theatre, called* A Peep behind the Curtain, *or* The New Rehearſal.

PERSONS.

Glib,	Mr. *King*
Sir Toby,	Mr. *Love*
Maccaroni,	Mr. *Dodd*
Wilſon,	Mr. *Palmer*
His Friend,	Mr. *Aickin*
Patent,	Mr. *Packer*
Hopkins,	Mr. *Banniſter*
Saunders,	Mr. *Moody.*

WOMEN.

Lady Fuzz,	Mrs. *Clive*
Miſs Fuzz,	Miſs *Pope*
Two ſtage ſweepers,	Mrs. *Love* Mrs. *Bradſhaw.*

PERSONS *of the* BURLETTA.

Orpheus,	Mr. *Vernon*
His Concubine,	Mrs. *Arne*
Shepherds, &c.	Mr. *Dodd,* Mr. *Hartry,* Mr. *Fox,* &c.

MR. Glib, an author, greatly admired by Sir Toby and Lady Fuzz, who pretend to be wonderful judges of theatrical merit, having compoſed a piece for Drury-lane houſe, a morning is ſet apart for the rehearſal of the firſt act, at which Sir Toby, his lady, Miſs Fuzz, and Mr. Maccaroni, are to be preſent. Miſs Fuzz is beloved by, and ſecretly loves Mr. Wilſon, a young gentleman of very ſmall fortune, who contrives to get into the playhouſe juſt as Sir Toby and his family arrive there; he has an interview with Miſs Fuzz, and prevails upon her to approve of an elopement; he thanks her on his knees; but is ſurprized in this attitude by Lady Fuzz, nevertheleſs he pretends to be an actor, and breaking out into a ſpeech of Romeo, Miſs Fuzz anſwers in the character of Juliet, and the matter paſſes off without any ſuſpicion on the ſide of lady Fuzz. After this the Burletta part of the performance is introduced: and the anxiety of Mr. Glib, as the author, is inconceivably diverting. At the end of the rehearſal, Lady Fuzz, who, with Sir Toby and Miſs, were ſuppoſed to be ſitting in one of the front-boxes, comes round in a great paſſion, and accuſes Glib with being concerned in the flight of her daughter. Glib, however, attends to nothing but the beauty of his piece; and the whole entertainment concludes with an addreſs to the town, by way of epilogue from Mr. King, in the perſon of the poet.

General Character of the Performance.

There is in this little piece a very extenſive fund of humour, eſpecially for thoſe who are converſant with theatrical matters. Previous to the Burletta part, particularly in a ſcene between the two ſtage ſweepers, the entertainment it affords is exquiſite; and in the Burletta, the muſic of which is maſterly to an uncommon degree, the fine performance of Mr. Vernon and Mrs. Arne is entitled to the higheſt approbation. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Dodd deſerve much praiſe. Mrs. Clive is extremely capital: and notwithſtanding the great eſtimation in which every lover of the drama holds Mr. King, it will not, perhaps, be going too far if we aſſert he never played a character more entirely to the ſatisfaction of the public.

His Excellency George *Lord Viſcount* Townſhend, *Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of* Ireland, *his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament at* Dublin, *on* Tueſday *the* 20*th Day of* October, 1767.

My Lords, and gentlemen,

"IT is with great ſatisfaction, that, in obedience to his majeſty's commands, I now, meet you here in parliament, being confident that the end of all your conſultations will be to ſupport the honour of the crown and the juſt rights and liberties of the people.

As nothing can be more conducive to theſe great ends, than the independency and uprightneſs of the judges of the land, in the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; I have it in charge from his majeſty, to recommend this intereſting object to parliament, that ſuch proviſion may be made for ſecuring the judges

judges in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments, during their good behaviour, as ſhall be thought moſt expedient.

I ſhall be happy to co-operate with you in this great work ſo graciouſly recommended by the king, and in whatever may tend to the effectual and expeditious diſtribution of juſtice throughout every part of this flouriſhing country, whoſe conſtitution and beſt ſecurity is a government by law.

Deeply intereſted as we are in the domeſtic happineſs of our moſt amiable ſovereign, you cannot but reflect with pleaſure on the increaſe of his majeſty's family by the birth of a princeſs royal; and affectionately attached as we muſt be to every branch of that illuſtrious houſe, I am perſuaded you feel moſt ſenſibly the affecting event of the death of his royal highneſs the duke of York, whoſe many and eminent virtues had juſtly endeared him to his majeſty and all his ſubjects.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the neceſſary eſtimates, and have no other ſupplies to aſk but ſuch as have been uſually given; truſting, at the ſame time, to your wiſdom and zeal, to make further proviſions if the neceſſary ſupport of government, and the ſafety of this country, ſhall require it.

My lords and gentlemen,

THE proteſtant charter ſchools have, from their firſt inſtitution, met with the conſtant aſſiſtance and protection of parliament: the ſame diſpoſition, I am perſuaded, will ſtill continue, as they are the great ſources of induſtry, virtue, and true religion.

The linen manufacture calls likewiſe for your utmoſt atttention, and it would be a pleaſing circumſtance to me, if, during my adminiſtration, I could ſee foreigners entirely prevented from interfering in any article of this important conſumption.

You may depend upon his majeſty's gracious diſpoſition to conſent to all ſuch laws as ſhall be for the welfare and true intereſt of this kingdom.

On my own part you may be aſſured, that I will with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, concur with you in every thing that may promote the public good; and upon all occaſions contribute my beſt endeavours for advancing the happineſs and proſperityof Ireland."

Extract from the Will of the late General Pulteney.

THE Pulteney eſtate in Weſtminſter, Middleſex, Somerſetſhire, Salop, Montgomeryſhire, Yorſhire, &c. he bequeaths to Mrs. Pulteney and to her iſſue. [Mrs. Pulteney is the only daughter of the late Daniel Pulteney, Eſq; youngeſt brother of the late earl of Bath.]

To her he likewiſe leaves his houſe in town, with the furniture, plate, pictures, &c. and all the money and notes in his cuſtody at his deceaſe.

To his god-daughter Miſs Burrard he leaves a ſmall eſtate near Whitechapel. [This eſtate is ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat above 100l. per annum.]

The Pulteney eſtate is charged with an annuity of 400l. per annum to George Colman, Eſq;

The reverſion of the great Bradford eſtate he leaves to William Pulteney, Eſq; (late Johnſton) and till that event happens, he gives Mr. Pulteney the intereſt of a large ſum of money, which is afterwards to veſt in the poſſeſſor of the Bradford eſtate.

To Meſſieurs Pulteney and Burrard he gives 100l. per annum during their lives, for their trouble as executors.

To Miſs Wroughton, ſiſter to his majeſty's miniſter in Poland, he leaves the ſum of 8000l. and 200l. per annum long annuities, together with all his jewels, rings, miniature pictures, and his own library of books.

To Lord Chetwynd, Sir Francis Clarke, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Burrard, Mrs. Burrard, Mr. Heron, his agent Mr. Roberts, his ſteward Mr. Garden, and his valet de chambre Mr. Livermore, 1000l. each.

To the Rev. Dr. Douglas 1000l. to pay for Lord Bath's monument; together with Lord Bath's library.

To St. George's hoſpital 1000l.

To his houſekeeper and clerk of the kitchen 100l. each: and to all his ſervants two years wages and mourning.

To defray the charges of his funeral 500l. —He deſires to be buried in the ſame vault with his brother.

The remainder of his perſonal eſtate, which it is ſuppoſed will amount to at leaſt 150,000l. he gives to the earl of Darlington and his family; the money to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, which are to be burthened with 600l. per annum annuities to the following relations of his lordſhip:

To Mr. Frederick Vane 200l.
To Mrs. Frederick Vane 100l.
To Mr. Raby Vane 200l.
To Lady Mary Carr 100l.

Lord Darlington and his family are in the entail both of the Pulteney and Bradford eſtates. And to carry the above deviſes into execution, he creates a truſt for 500 years to Lord Chetwynd and Mr. Burrard.

His executors are Lord Darlington, Lord Chetwynd, Mr. Pulteney, and Mr. Burrard.

QUESTION

QUESTION I.

A ſhip ſailing with a contrary wind from the ſtart point to Plymouth ſound, which is ſeven leagues, gains three leagues every day and loſes two every night. How many days will it be before ſhe gets to Plymouth ſound?

II.

Suppoſe a ball to be fired out of a cannon, and to proceed with a velocity equal to ten miles in a minute, and loſing of its velocity one yard in every minute, how many miles will it proceed to eternity?

Deſcription of the Earl of Burlington's *Houſe and Gardens at* Chiſwick, *with a View of the Caſcade, and Weſt Front of that elegant Building.*

THIS noble villa, for its elegance ſurpaſſes every thing of the kind, perhaps in Europe. The court in front is gravelled and kept exceeding neat, being of a proportionable extent with the building. On each ſide are yew hedges, in panels, with *Termini*, placed at a proper diſtance: in front of which are two rows of cedars of Lebanon, which have a fine effect upon the eye, at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe; the dark ſhade of thoſe ſolemn ever-greens, forming a fine contraſt with the elegant white building, which appears between them. The aſcent to the houſe is by a noble flight of ſtone ſteps, on one ſide of which is the ſtatue of Inigo Jones, and on the other that of Palladio. The portico is ſupported by fine fluted pillars, of the Corinthian order, and the cornice, frize, and architrave, are as rich as poſſible, ſo that the front of this building ſtrikes every perſon, even if not a nice judge of architecture, with uncommon pleaſure. The front towards the garden is plainer; but bold and grand, having a pleaſing ſimplicity alſo, as has the ſide front, toward the ſerpentine river, which is different from the other two. The inſide of the houſe is finiſhed with remarkable taſte and elegance; the cielings richly gilt and painted, the apartments fraught with admirable pictures, and the particular beauties of them innumerable.

The gardene are elegantly laid out: when you deſcend from the houſe you enter on a lawn of graſs, planted with clumps of ever green trees, between which are two rows of large ſtone vaſes. At the ends next the houſe are two fine wolves, in ſtone, by Sciedmaker, at the farther end are two large lions, and, to terminate the view, are three antique ſtatues, which were dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with ſtone ſeats between each; and on the back of the ſtatues is a cloſe plantation of ever greens, which terminates the proſpect. On the right hand, as you leave the houſe, you view an open grove of foreſt-trees, terminated by an orangerie, which is ſeparated from the lawn by a fauſee, to ſecure the orange trees from being injured by perſons who are permitted to walk in the garden; ſo that they are ſeen as perfectly, as if they were placed on the lawn. On the left hand you have an eaſy ſlope of graſs down to the Serpentine river, on the ſide of which are clumps of ever greens, which make agreeable breaks to the eye, between which the water is ſeen; and, at the farther end, is a peep into an incloſure, where are obeliſks and a Roman temple, with graſs ſlopes, and a circular piece of water in the middle. From this lawn you are led to the wilderneſs, through which are three ſtrait avenues, terminated by three different buildings; and within the quarters are ſerpentine walks, thro' which you may walk near a mile, in conſtant ſhade. On each ſide the ſerpentine river, are graſs walks, which follow the turns of the river; and on the right hand of the river is a building, which is the exact model of the portico of Covent garden church, and on the left is a wilderneſs, which is laid out in regular walks. Over the river in the middle part is a palladian bridge of wood. Next the road is a terrace, raiſed with the earth that came out of the river, from whence you have a beautiful proſpect of the adjacent country; and when the tide is up, you ſee the Thames, with the boats and barges paſſing, which greatly enliven the proſpect. In fine, words are too faint to deſcribe all the beauties of this villa and garden.

WE have given, alſo, in the preſent month, a continuation of the plan of the road from London to Berwick, beginning at Stilton and extending to Tuxford.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, *being the ſixth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from page* 446.

ABOUT the end of July, and beginning of Auguſt, happened the thorough change I have before mentioned in our adminiſtration; and it may be preſumed, that our new miniſters, ſoon after their being appointed, found themſelves involved in a difficulty, by an unpardonable overſight in their immediate predeceſſors; for the act that had been paſſed in the beginning of the preceding ſeſſion for prohibiting the exportation of our corn, was to expire on the 26th of Auguſt, and their predeceſſors had allowed the ſeſſion to expire, without getting a new act paſſed for impowering his majeſty to prolong the prohibition, during the receſs, if he ſhould ſee cauſe. This being the caſe, they probably had accounts from ſome of our merchants, that commiſſions were daily arriving from Portugal, Spain, and Italy, for large quantities of our corn to be exported thither, as ſoon as the ſaid prohibition ſhould expire, and at the ſame time they were alarmed with accounts of great riots and dangerous diſorders committed in ſeveral parts of the country, by our poor labourers and manufacturers, many of whoſe families were expoſed to the danger of ſtarving by the exorbitant price all ſorts of proviſions had been lately raiſed to and which would certainly be enhanced, if the liberty of exporting our corn ſhould be allowed to take place, and to continue for any time.

In theſe circumſtances it was really difficult to determine what was moſt proper to be done: To have ſummoned the parliament to meet before November, would have been extremely inconvenient for the affairs of the nation, and for many of thoſe noblemen and gentlemen who think themſelves obliged in honour as well as duty to attend the very firſt day of the ſeſſion; and to adviſe his majeſty to prohibit the exportation of corn by proclamation, would be repreſented as the aſſuming of a diſpenſing power, by all thoſe, if there are any ſuch in this nation, who are reſolved to oppoſe, or find fault with the meaſures of every adminiſtration, in which they have not ſuch a ſhare as they are led by their ambition or avarice to deſire. In the mean time, as the outcry againſt foreſtallers and ingroſſers had long been propagated by thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to conceal the true cauſe of almoſt every ſcarcity that can happen in this fertile country, and as this was believed by thoſe who never give themſelves the trouble to conſider or inquire into the truth of any thing they hear, our miniſters, in order to ſhew that they were willing to do every thing that was conſiſtent with the laws, we have within this laſt century eſtabliſhed, adviſed his majeſty to iſſue a proclamation for enforcing the laws againſt ingroſſers, &c. which was publiſhed on the 11th of September, at the ſame time with that for proroguing the parliament to the 11th of November, and for giving notice that it was then to meet for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

This gave ſome ſatisfaction to the thoughtleſs vulgar, but the ſtarving multitude judged better about the real cauſe of their ſufferings, and about the only method that could be immediately applyed for preventing its increaſe; therefore they continued their uneaſineſs, and to cry out for a ſtop being put to the exportation, which had been frequent ever ſince the 26th of Auguſt, eſpecially at the port of London, where the exporters were ſtill intitled to the bounty, as well as at ſome of our eaſtern ports; and by the accounts of this exportation the populace were ſo exaſperated, that ſuch inſurrections would probably have happened as might have been fatal to many innocent people, if care had not been taken to march detachments of our regular troops, into thoſe parts of the country where the populace ſeemed to be moſt riotouſly diſpoſed; and as the quelling of mobs

is always to a brave and generous ſoldier, the moſt diſagreeable ſervice in which he can be employed, no man could tell how the military would have behaved upon this occaſion, had they been reduced to the neceſſity of ſlaughtering a great number of their countrymen. Upon this account, even the moſt thoughtleſs and the moſt hard-hearted among the rich were led by their fears to join in the outcry for an immediate prohibition of exportation, by which means it became ſo general, that our miniſters at laſt concurred in thinking, that they might ſafely adviſe his majeſty to make uſe of that power with which the ſupreme magiſtrate of every ſociety muſt be inveſted in a caſe of ſudden public danger; and accordingly on the 27th of September was publiſhed his majeſty's proclamation, dated the 26th, by which an embargo was laid upon all ſhips and veſſels laden, or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain, with wheat or wheat flour; to be exported to foreign parts; the ſaid embargo to continue and remain from the date thereof until the 14th of November then next *.

At the ſame time was publiſhed another proclamation, by which his majeſty (purſuant to the powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, by the act 33 Geo. II. chap. 9. § 5.) thereby prohibited the making, extracting, or diſtilling, of any kind of low wines, or ſpirits, from any wheat, wheat meal, wheat flour, or wheat bran, or any mixture therewith, during the time above mentioned †.

Although theſe proclamations did not lower the price of proviſions, yet they prevented its riſing much higher, and they quieted the minds of the populace, who had the good ſenſe to ſee, that our miniſters had adviſed his majeſty to do all, and indeed more than had been left by our late laws in his power to do, for their relief, without the previous conſent of parliament, and that for giving them further relief, he had ſummoned the parliament to meet this year, ſooner than had been uſual in time of peace. And from the firſt of theſe proclamations the reader may ſee the reaſon, why the reading of the three acts above mentioned was moved for, before the houſe entered into the conſideration of the addreſs then propoſed ‡; for many gentlemen were of opinion, that this proclamation was plainly an aſſuming and exerciſing a diſpenſing power, which by the ſaid act of the 1ſt of W. & M. is declared to be utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and ſtatutes, and freedom of this realm; and that though the unaccountable circumſtances of the nation made ſuch an exerciſe at that time neceſſary for the public ſafety, yet to prevent its becoming ever again a common practice, they ought to put ſome words into their addreſs upon that occaſion, for ſhewing their diſapprobation of ſuch a practice.

However, as it was upon all ſides agreed, that the putting of an immediate ſtop to the further exportation of our corn was then become abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prevent an actual famine's being brought upon the induſtrious poor of this kingdom; and as the addreſs at the beginning of the ſeſſion is generally conſidered as a meer compliment to their ſovereign upon his ſpeech from the throne, the motion was agreed to without any amendment, and an addreſs in the terms propoſed being drawn up by a committee, and agreed to by the houſe, it was preſented on the 13th of November, to which his majeſty made a moſt gracious anſwer, as he had done the preceding day to the addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, both which anſwers the reader may ſee in your laſt vol. p, 596.

On the very firſt day of the ſeſſion likewiſe, it was reſolved in both houſes to preſent an addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order, that the embargo laid, by an order of council, the 26th of September then laſt, upon all ſhips and veſſels, laden or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain, with wheat, or wheat flour, to be exported to foreign parts, be continued; and from the commencement of ſuch continuation, extended to all ſhips and veſſels, laden or to be laden, in the ſaid ports, with barley or malt, to be exported to foreign parts. This extenſion had by experience been found to be neceſſary; for both barley and malt had riſen greatly in their price ſince the publi-

cation

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 540. † *See ditto, p.* 541. ‡ *See before, p.* 445.

cation of the aforeſaid proclamations by order of council; and therefore in purſuance of theſe addreſſes a new proclamation was publiſhed on the 12th, for continuing and extending the ſaid embargo *.

And alſo on the ſame day it was reſolved by the Houſe of Commons *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; and alſo the extraction of ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour; and Mr. Fuller, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Bacon, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Preſcot, and Mr. Morton, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſaid bill. But before I give the hiſtory of this or any other bill, brought in during this ſeſſion, I ſhall give the hiſtory of the two grand committees of ſupply and of ways and means.

A ſupply having been in the uſual manner reſolved on by a committee upon the motion for granting the ſame, and agreed to *nem. con.* by the houſe upon the 17th, it was then reſolved, that the houſe would on the 19th reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe to conſider of the ſupply granted to his majeſty, from which day this committee continued to ſit from time to time, until the 12th of June 1767, in which period they came to the following reſolutions which, as agreed to by the houſe, were as follows:

NOVEMBER 27.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. That 16000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice, for 1767, including 4287 marines.			
2. That a ſum, not exceeding 4*l.* *per* man *per* month, be allowed for maintaining them, including ordnance for ſea ſervice. — —	832000	0	0

JANUARY 27, 1767.

1. That a number of land forces, including 2461 invalids, amounting to 16754 effective men, commiſſion and non commiſſion officers included, be employed for 1767			
2. For defraying the charge of the ſaid number of land forces for 1767 — —	593986	15	7
3. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff officers in Great Britain for 1767 —	12203	18	6½
4. For maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations and Africa, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded iſlands, and Africa for 1767 —	405607	2	11⅝
5. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment, of ſix regiments of foot ſerving in the Iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded iſlands, for 1767 —	7201	14	7
6. For paying the penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, for 1767	1536	0	0
7. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1767 —	135299	8	4
8. For defraying the charge for allowances, to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen, of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe guards for 1767	2103	11	8
9. For defraying the charge of full pay for 365 days, for 1767, to officers reduced with the 10th company of ſeveral battalions, reduced from ten to nine companies and who remained on half pay at the 24th of December 1765	5633	3	4
10. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice, for 1767 —	169600	0	2

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 586.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
11. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed, by the office of ordnance for land ſervice and not provided for by parliament in 1766	51190	6	6
	1384362	1	8½

JANUARY 29.

For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to ſea and marine officers, for 1767	409177	4	8

FEBRUARY 10.

1. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ſhips of war, in his majeſty's yards, and other extraworks, over and above what are propoſed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for 1767	298144	0	0
2. For purchaſing a quantity of hemp, to repleniſh his majeſty's magazines	30000	0	0
	328144	0	0

FEBRUARY 12.

1. For paying off and diſcharging the exchequer bills, made out by virtue of the act of laſt ſeſſion chap. 15. and charged upon the firſt aids, to be granted in this ſeſſion	1800000	0	0
2. To make good to his majeſty, the like ſum iſſued by his orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this houſe	12951	2	2
	1812951	2	2

FEBRUARY 19.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces and other ſervices, incurred to the 3d of February 1767, and not provided for by parliament	315917	16	5
2. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1767	106083	2	6
	422000	18	11

MARCH 5.

That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their ſubſiſtance during the time they ſhall be abſent from home, on accouut of the annual exerciſe, for 1767.

MARCH 19.

1. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of *Nova Scotia*, for 1767	4866	3	5
2. Upon account of ſundry expences for the ſervice of *Nova Scotia* for 1760, not provided for by parliament	691	8	9
3. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24 1766, to June 24 1767	3986	0	0
4. Upon account, for defraying the charge of the civil eſtabliſhment of *Eaſt Florida*, and other incidental expences attending the ſame from June 24 1766, to June 24 1767	4750	0	0
5, Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of *Weſt Florida*, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24 1766, to June 24 1767	4800	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general ſurveys of his majeſty's dominions in North America, for 1767.	1601	14	0
7. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Senegambia, for 1767	5550	0	0
	26245	5	5

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
MARCH 24.			
For the marriage portion of the queen of Denmark	40000	0	0
MARCH 31.			
1. Towards carrying on an additional building for a more commodious paſſage to the Houſe of Commons, from St. Margaret's lane, and Old Palace Yard —	2000	0	0
2. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa	13000	0	0
	15000	0	0
APRIL 9.			
1. To replace to the ſinking fund, the like ſum iſſued thereout, to diſcharge for the year ended the 29th of September, 1766, the annuities after the rate of 4l. *per cent.* attending ſuch part of the joint ſtock, eſtabliſhed by an act of the third of his preſent majeſty, in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, as remained unredeemed on the ſaid 29th of September	104306	11	10
2. To replace to ditto, the like ſum iſſued thereout for paying the charges of management of the annuities attending the ſaid joint ſtock, for one year, ended the 29th of September, 1766	1592	1	9 ½
3 To replace to ditto, the like ſum iſſued thereout, to diſcharge, from the 29th of September, 1766, to the 25th of December following, the annuities attending ſuch part of the ſaid joint ſtock, as was redeemed in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament - -	3708	17	7 ½
4. To replace to ditto, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1766, of the ſeveral rates and duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund, by an act of the 31ſt of his late majeſty, for paying annuities in reſpect of five millions borrowed towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of 1758	49660	9	2 ½
5. To replace to ditto, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 10th of October 1766, of ſeveral additional duties on wines imported, and certain duties on cyder and perry, which were made a fund for paying annuities in reſpect 3500000 l. borrowed towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of 1763	12758	13	7
6. To make compenſation to Dr. Peter Swinton, for the damage done to his eſtate in the City of Cheſter at the time of the late rebellion, by order of the officer commanding the garriſon of the ſaid city —	700	0	0
	177926	14	1
APRIL 13.			
1. That the remainder of the capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per cent.* granted in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in, and cancelled, purſuant to an act made in the third year of his majeſty's reign, be redeemed, and paid off, on the 25th of December next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame.			
2. To enable his majeſty to redeem and pay off the ſaid remainder - - -	1741776	10	11
3. That one fourth part of the capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per cent.* eſtabliſhed by the act 3. Geo. III. chap. 12 be redeemed, and paid off, on the 5th of Janu-			

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
ary next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame			
4. To enable his majeſty to redeem, and pay off, the ſaid one fourth part	875000	0	0
5. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy	300000	0	0
6. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of 1766	129144	2	8
	3045920	13	7.

MAY 5.

1. Upon account, for enabling the Foundling Hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the ſame, on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31ſt of December 1766 excluſive, to the 31ſt of December 1767 incluſive, and that the ſaid ſum be iſſued and paid as on former occaſions	28000	0	0
2. Upon account, for enabling the ſaid hoſpital to put out apprentice the ſaid children, ſo as the ſaid hoſpital do not give with any one child more than 7l.	1500	0	0.
	29500	0	0

MAY 19.

That the half pay of the lieutenants of his majeſty's navy, is unequal to the rank their commiſſions bear, and the time they have been in his majeſty's ſervice.

JUNE 15.

1. Upon account towards ſatisfying the expences incurred by the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, on account of the eſtabliſhment of Senegal, and its dependencies, after the 29th of October 1765	3500	0	0
2. For further enabling his majeſty to defray the contingent expences of the forces ſerving in North America	2000	0	0
	5500	0	0
Sum total of the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion	8527728	0	6½

Theſe were the grants made by this committee, but as to ſeveral of them I think it neceſſary to add ſome explanations, before I proceed to give the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means: Although the reſolutions of January the 27th were all at laſt agreed to, yet ſeveral of them were ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, particularly, the 4th and 10th, upon each of which, a motion was made for recommitting it, but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative, and then the reſolution was of courſe agreed to. But theſe were queſtions of ſuch a nature that they could not occaſion any diſputes without doors, becauſe they are always founded upon accounts or eſtimates previouſly laid before the houſe, which the people without doors have no acceſs to. However, if we can form any judgment of theſe two articles of public expence, by comparing them with the ſame articles in time of peace before the laſt war began, we muſt grant that, though they are increaſed, yet that increaſe is not equal to the increaſe of our dominions by our acquiſitions in Africa as well as America during the laſt war; for in the ſeſſion of parliament 1751-2, a year of profound peace, and at a time when we were as ſaving as poſſible upon every article of public expence, there was granted for maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, &c. 229,943l. and there was granted for the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice 1191561. *. And indeed the general opinion without doors, eſpecially among thoſe who think that our people is

* *See Lond. Mag. vol.* 21. *p.* 174.

in America ought to be compelled to pay every tax that may be impoſed upon them by the parliament of Great Britain, without ſo much as aſking their advice or conſent: I ſay amongſt ſuch people it was the general opinion, that both theſe articles were rather too low; and I do not at all wonder at this being the general opinion amongſt the unthinking vulgar in this country; for as the public expence is a burden which every man ought to bear a ſhare of in proportion to his ſtrength, every man, and every province of an extenſive dominion, will almoſt always be for eaſing themſelves by throwing too great a ſhare of the burden upon their neighbours; and for that purpoſe the people of every province will endeavour to conceal their own ſtrength, and to over rate that of every other; but it is the buſineſs and the duty of thoſe who have the adminiſtration of government in their hands, to acquire as exact an information of every man's ſtrength, and to load him with a due proporion of the burden; though this, I believe, is not to be accompliſhed in any country, unleſs the people be in general actuated by the true principles of virtue and public ſpirit, which is rarely the caſe in any ſort of government that has been long eſtabliſhed, or unleſs their ſovereign or chief magiſtrate has, by his prudence and ſucceſs, gained that ſort of abſolute power which is founded upon an almoſt univerſal eſteem.

Both the reſolutions of February 10th were likewiſe ſtrenuoſly oppoſed, and a motion made upon each for recommitting it, but the queſtion as to both was carried in the negative and conſequently both the reſolutions agreed to. As theſe reſolutions were likewiſe founded upon an eſtimate laid before the houſe, and referred to the committee, and as the objections made to it have not been communicated to the people without doors, they could form no judgment upon either of theſe queſtions; but from the eſtabliſhed character of the right honourable perſon then at the head of our admiralty board; there were very few, if any who could ſuppoſe, that he would either patroniſe or connive at putting his country to any extravagant or unneceſſary expence; and as to the ſecond of theſe reſolutions, the ſtate of our magazines of hemp could not but be well known to numbers of people without doors as well as within; if they were any thing near exhauſted, it was certainly better to think of repleniſhing them by degrees in time of peace, than to put it off until we ſhould perhaps be obliged to repleniſh them all at once upon the breaking out of war, when the price would of courſe be greatly enhanced by the ſuddenneſs of the demand.

The firſt reſolution of February the 13th being a new and extraordinary demand, it of courſe occaſioned two very long debates, for upon its being read a ſecond time, as uſual, a motion was made for it's being recommitted, but upon the queſtion's being at laſt put, it was carried in the negative; and after this as well as the the other reſolution of that day had been agreed to, a motion was made, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to expreſs the concern of this houſe, at the grievous and heavy charge, which they obſerve, has been lately brought upon this country, for ſervices not authorized by parliament; and which, before the commencement of the laſt war, were conſtantly defrayed by the colonies; and humbly to repreſent to his majeſty, that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary, ſtrictly and effectually to reſtrain the boundleſs expences for extraordinaries in America; and as an enormous and unprecedented expence has been incurred, by maintaining a large number of troops in the out poſts of North America, humbly to ſubmit to his majeſty's wiſdom, whether the greater part of the ſaid troops may not now be ſtationed in ſuch a manner as may reduce the charge thereof within much narrower limits, and at the ſame time be in every reſpect more advantageous to his ſervice.

This brought on a new and a long debate, but upon the queſtion's being put, it paſſed in the negative; and neither of theſe debates could occaſion any diſpute without doors, becauſe the reſolution was founded upon two accounts laid before the houſe, and referred to the committee, one of which was intitled an account of extraordinary ſervices incurred, and paid by the Right Honourable Charles Townſhend, Eſq; late paymaſter general

ral of his majeſty's forces, from the 25th of January 1766, to the 3d of February 1767, and not provided for by parliament; and the other was intitled an account of extraordinary ſervices incurred, and paid by the Right Honourable Lord North, and George Cooke, Eſqr; paymaſter general of his majeſty's forces, from the 21ſt of Auguſt 1766, to the 31ſt of February 1767, and not provided for by parliament. Therefore no gentleman who has not ſeen and examined theſe accounts, can give his opinion upon either of theſe queſtions, and it is probable that this extraordinary demand was occaſioned by the deficiency of the eſtimate upon which the fourth reſolution of February the 15th in the preceding ſeſſion was founded *; from whence it became neceſſary to have in this ſeſſion ſuch a reſolution as the firſt reſolution of March the 13th in the preceding ſeſſion †. But whatever may be in this, it cannot ſurely be ſaid, that the expences we are now at in keeping and defending our late conqueſts in America, were conſtantly defrayed by the colonies before we made thoſe conqueſts, conſequently we cannot be ſurpriſed at a negative's being put upon ſuch a motion.

The reſolution of March the 5th will be further explained when I come to give the hiſtory of the committee of ways and means, to which this reſolution, as ſoon as agreed to, was referred. And with regard to the reſolution of March the 24th I muſt now take notice, that before the end of the preceding ſeſſion his majeſty had by meſſage acquainted the houſe of the intended marriage between the king of Denmark and his majeſty's ſiſter, the Princeſs Carolina Matilda, and that the ſame would probably be ſolemnized before the next ſeſſion of parliament; whereupon the houſe by addreſs aſſured his majeſty, that they would enable him to give ſuch a portion with her royal highneſs, as ſhould demonſtrate the zeal, duty, and affection of that houſe to his majeſty, and a juſt regard to the honour and dignity of his royal family. Accordingly, on the 19th of March, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the houſe, that he had a meſſage from his majeſty, ſigned by his majeſty, which he preſented to the houſe, and being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth, viz.

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His majeſty, in his ſpeech, at the opening of this ſeſſion, acquainted his parliament with the ſolemnization of the marriage between the king of Denmark, and his majeſty's ſiſter the Princeſs Caroline Matilda; and his majeſty having agreed to give his ſiſter a portion of forty thouſand pounds, promiſes himſelf, from the dutiful and affectionate aſſurances of his faithful commons, in their addreſs, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, the concurrence and aſſiſtance of this houſe, in enabling his majeſty to perform ſuch agreement. G. R.

Upon this it was reſolved *nem. con.* that his majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage be referred to the committee of ſupply, where it occaſioned this reſolution, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

The ſecond reſolution of March the 31ſt was founded upon the uſual petition from the ſaid committee of merchants, which, on the 4th of March, was, with his majeſty's recommendation, preſented to the houſe, and read, but I muſt now obſerve, that at the ſame time there was another petition from the ſaid committee preſented, with the like recommendation, which being read, ſet forth, that in conſequence of the act 5 George III. chap. 44. there was no renewal of the annual ſupply uſually granted for the ſupport of the Senegal ſettlements, after the 29th of October 1765, when the year, for which the former ſupply of 7000l. was granted, expired, and when it was expected his majeſty's troops would have taken poſſeſſion of the ſame; but the ſaid troops not arriving at Senegal till the 15th of April 1766, the garriſon eſtabliſhed by the petitioners was continued in employment till the 29th of the ſame month, being ſix months after the ſaid 29th of October 1765, and for which ſpace of time they received no proviſion from government; and that Mr. John Barnes, late governor of Senegal had laid before the petitioners ſundry accounts, whereby it appeared, that the ſaid ſettlements ſtood indebted to him, and others late in their ſervice there, for ſallaries and other neceſſary charges incurred

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 659

† *See ditto, p.* 660.

incurred during the ſaid ſix months; and therefore praying the houſe, to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to grant ſuch relief, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

THE following curious diſſertation, upon the difference between the antient and preſent value of money in this country, we ſhall give from Lord Lyttelton's notes upon his hiſtory of Henry II, as we believe it will be entertaining as well as inſtructive to all our readers, who have not the good fortune to be poſſeſſed of that valuable performance.

Upon this ſubject his lordſhip writes as follows:

"To underſtand many paſſages which occur in this hiſtory, it will be neceſſary to ſettle as nearly as we can, what the nominal and real value of money then was, compared with the preſent.

Biſhop Fleetwood, who has written a book on this ſubject, quoting the words of an ancient hiſtorian upon the agreement made with King Henry the firſt by his eldeſt brother Robert, viz. that Robert, in lieu of his claim to the kingdom of England, ſhould have 3000l. *per annum in weight*, ſays, "that the words *in weight*, are put in to ſignify that the money ſhould not be clipped: *for a pound by tale was at this time, and long after, moſt certainly a pound in weight.*" He alſo cites *Du Freſne* to prove that the Libra Gallica was the ſame with the Libra Anglo-Normannica.

Another learned antiquary, Sir Robert Atkyns, ſays, "that in the Norman times, and ever ſince, a ſhilling was accounted twelve pence, and every penny weighing three pence, there muſt be the weight of three of our ſhillings in one ſhilling of the Norman computation, and conſequently twenty Norman ſhillings do likewiſe make a pound weight."

Mr. Madox, in his hiſtory of the Exchequer, cites a ſhort treatiſe touching ſheriffs accounts, ſuppoſed to be written by Sir M. Hale, in which are theſe words. "The ſolutio ad penſum was the payment of money into the Exchequer by full weight, viz. *that a pound, or* xx *ſhillings in ſilver* numero, *by tale, ſhould not be received for a pound, unleſs it did exactly weigh a pound weight troy, or twelve ounces*; and if it wanted any, that then the payer ſhould make good the weight, by adding other money, although it amounted to more or leſs than ſix pence in the pound (which was the *ſolutio ad ſcalam.*) And thus frequently occurs in the pipe rolls, *In theſauro CL. ad penſum*, or full weight." Upon this paſſage Mr Madox makes theſe obſervations: There is frequent mention made in the moſt ancient pipe rolls of payment *ad penſum*; but not (that I know) of payment *ad ſcalam*. On the other part, his obſervation touching the payment *ad ſcalam*, viz. in the ſix pence *per* pound advance, is, I believe juſt." Which he confirms by authorities in the Exchequer, and ſhews it was ſo accounted from the reign of Henry the Firſt, to the end of the reign of Edward the Firſt.

But Mr. Folkes, in his table of Engliſhs coins, ſays, "that King William the Firſt introduced no new weight into his mints, but that the ſame weight, uſed there for ſome ages after, and called the pound for the Tower of London, was the old pound of the Saxon moneyers before the conqueſt. *This pound was lighter than the troy pound by three quarters of an ounce troy*, and did not very ſenſibly differ from twelve ounces of the weight ſtill uſed in the money affairs of Germany, and there known by the name of the *Colonia* weight. And whereas the preſent ſtandard of England, of eleven ounces two penny weight fine, to eighteen penny weight of allay, is called, in the oldeſt accounts of the mint extant, the old ſtandard, or the ſtandard of the old ſterlings; it is moſt probable that theſe pennies were of that ſtandard, and that the pound of the Tower of ſuch ſtandard ſilver was then cut into 240 of theſe pennies. Whence the weight of the penny will be found 22 troy grains and a half, and the intrinſic value of twenty ſhillings, or of 240 ſuch pennies of full weight, was the ſame as the value of fifty-eight ſhillings and one penny half-penny of our preſent coined money."

Nevertheleſs, to avoid troubling the reader with fractions, I ſhall, with the above-cited authors, ſuppoſe, that from the beginning of the reign of William the Firſt, till after the death

of Henry the Second, the Engliſh pound muſt be underſtood to mean a pound weight of ſilver, containing three times the quantity of ſilver contained in our preſent pound ſterling, the ſhilling and pennies weighing alſo three times as much as ours.

It appears from a paſſage in Florence of Worceſter, that the common *mark* in thoſe days was *two thirds of a pound of ſilver*, that is twice the value of our preſent pound ſterling. His words are theſe, "Pacem inter fratres eâ ratione compoſuere, ut *ter mille marcas*, id eſt, 2000 *libras argenti*, ſingulis annis rex perſolveret comiti, &c." And agreeably to this Mr. Madox ſhews in his hiſtory of the Exchequer, "that nine marks of ſilver were equivalent to ſix pounds in the reign of King Stephen; that is, they were then, as they have continued ever ſince, 13s. 4d." He alſo obſerves from the pipe-rolls, that, in the ſame reign, nine marks of ſilver were aceepted in payment for one mark of gold. And that, in another inſtance under the reign of Henry the Second, ſix pounds in ſilver were paid for one mark of gold.

The Angevin pound, of which mention is ſometimes made in the hiſtory of thoſe times, was but a fourth part of an Engliſh pound: for Hoveden ſays, that by an ordinance of Richard the Firſt, while he was in Sicily, during the cruſade, *one penny Engliſh was to go in all markets for four Angevin pence.*

Having thus ſhewn how much ſilver was contained in the pounds and marks of thoſe days, I ſhall next endeavour to ſhew what proportion the value of ſilver then bore to the common value of it at preſent.

This has been eſtimated differently by authors who have treated the ſubject, ſome thinking that it ought to be reckoned at twenty, ſome at fifteen or ſixteen, and ſome at ten times the preſent rate.

To form ſome conjecture, which of theſe computations is neareſt the truth, or rather to ſhew that they are all much too high, I ſhall tranſcribe a few paſſages from the contemporary authors.

And firſt, with regard to the price of corn in thoſe times, (which is thought the beſt ſtandard to judge by in determining this queſtion) I find that, in the year 1126, the 25th of Henry the Firſt, ſix ſhillings a quarter was thought an exceſſive price to be given for wheat. Henry of Huntington ſays, "Iſte eſt annus *cariſſimus omnium noſtri temporis*, in quo vendebatur onus equi frumentarium *ſex ſolidis*." And Henry of Hoveden, whoſe hiſtory is carried down to the year 1201, deſcribes this with the ſame and even ſtronger expreſſions. "Hoc anno (id eſt, 1126.) *fames magna, et annonæ tanta fuit caritas, quantam nemo noſtro in tempore vidit, quando vendebatur onus equi frumentarium ſex ſolidos.*" By another paſſage in Henry of Huntingdon it appears, that *onus equi frumentarium* was the ſame as *ſextarius*, what we now call a quarter, containing eight buſhels. His words are theſe "Circa hoc tempus (Edwardi Confeſſoris anno quinto) *tanta fames Angliam invaſit* quod *ſextarius* frumenti, qui equo uni ſolet eſſe oneri, venundaretur *quinque ſolidis, et etiam plus.*" And ſix ſhillings a quarter is the higheſt price that I find to have been given for wheat, from the times of Edward the Confeſſor till after the death of Henry the Second. What was the common or middle price of wheat in thoſe days, I find no account in the contemporary authors. But, from a paſſage in Matthew Paris, it appears, that in the year 1244, when the value of money was certainly not lower than it had been in the times of Henry the Second, two ſhillings, a quarter was thought a low price. "Tranſiit igitur annus ille *frugifer abundanter* et fructifer, *ita quod ſumma frumenti ad precium duorum ſolidorum deſcendebat.*" *Summa frumenti* is a *ſeam*, or quarter of wheat. It muſt be obſerved, that according to the ſame author, the preceding year had alſo been *ſufficiently fruitful* in grains of all kinds, *frugifer ſatis et fructifer* (V. M. Par. ſub anno 1243.) So that before this fall in the price of corn by the produce of the year 1244, it could not have been very high. Admitting, then that the ſilver, which was contained in two ſhillings when Matthew Paris wrote, weighed as much as ſix ſhillings of our preſent money, if we ſuppoſe that the value of ſilver was ten times as great, (which is the loweſt computation of the three above-mentioned) the price of wheat here ſet down as an indication of great plenty,

plenty, was very little ſhort of what we give now in a year of great ſcarcity, viz. eight ſhillings a buſhel. But if we reduce the value of ſilver in reſpect to commodities, to only five times the preſent, the price mentioned by Matthew Paris will then be under four ſhillings a buſhel. And by the ſame way of computing, ſix ſhillings a quarter will be equivalent to what is now an exceeding high price, and may well be called a famine, viz. about eleven ſhillings a buſhel. Nevertheleſs it appears that, in the year 1351, workmen were to take their wages in wheat at the rate of xd. a buſhel, which is 6s. 8d. a quarter. But it muſt be obſerved, that before that time, viz. in the year 1346, the weight of the penny was brought down to 20 grains, troy. (See Folkes on Engliſh coins, p. 11.) The encreaſe of our trade, and of the ſpecie in the kingdom, under Edward the Firſt and Edward the Third, may have alſo occaſioned a diminution in the value of ſilver with reſpect to commodities. Whereas money or bullion muſt have been more ſcarce in England under Henry the Third, than it had been from the conqueſt till the death of Henry the Second, by the great drains made from thence in the reign of Richard the Firſt to ſupport his cruſade, and pay his ranſom; and by the vaſt ſums that were annually ſent to Rome. Nor was any alteration yet made in the weight of the coin. The common or mean rate for wheat at Windſor market, for fifty years from 1696 to 1746, was 5s. 4d. a buſhel.

About the year 1145, the tenant of a certain place was to pay yearly twenty ſhillings, or ſeven oxen, each worth three ſhillings. Theſe oxen muſt have been *lean*; for when they were to be *fat*, we find it ſo expreſſed in other agreements: and I ſuppoſe they were of a moderate ſize. Reckoning therefore three ſhillings of the money in thoſe days as equal in weight to nine of ours, and multiplying the latter by five, a lean ox, of a moderate ſize, was then rated at a price equivalent to forty-five ſhillings of our preſent money.

In the year 1185, the tenants of Shireborn were to pay either two pence, or four hens, which they would. If therefore we compute the two-pence at ſix-pence, and multiply that by five, the price of theſe hens was equivalent to ſeven-pence half-penny each at this time. And a hen not fatted is commonly valued at that rate in the country, or not much above it.

By a treaty made in the year 1173, the earl of Toulouſe agreed to pay to king Henry the Second, and to Richard his ſon, as earl of Poictou, 100 marks of ſilver per annum, or, in lieu thereof, ten war-horſes *of price*, each of which was to be worth at leaſt ten marks of ſilver. "Et præterea comes de ſancto Ægidio dabit eis inde per annum 100 marcas argenti, vel 10 deſtrarios de pretio, ita quod unuſquiſque eorum valeat ad minus 10 marcas." (V. Benedict. Abb. ſub ann. 1173.) The mark of ſilver being then two-thirds of a pound, and every pound equal in weight to three of our preſent pounds, according to all the authorities cited above, except Mr. Folkes, if we reckon the value of ſilver at five times the preſent, the price of each of theſe horſes will be equivalent to one hundred pounds ſterling of our money now; and good war-horſes may have been uſually ſold at that rate. William of Malmſbury ſays, that William Rufus bought one for fifteen marks of ſilver, and ſeems to mention it as a high price. "Deturbatus equo, *quem eo die quindecim marcis argenti emerat.*" (V. Malmſb. lib. iv. de W. II. f. 68. ſect. 20.) Yet in the year 1207, one Amph. Till, a foreign baron, impriſoned here by king John, was to pay, in part of his ranſom, ten horſes, worth thirty marks each, or, in lieu of each horſe, thirty marks; an incredible price, if we compute the value of money much higher than the rate at which I have put it. Indeed this Amph. Till muſt have been a man of great note; for his ranſom was fixed at no leſs than ten thouſand marks; but ſome of his knights, or men at arms, who were priſoners with him, were to be likewiſe ſet free on payment thereof. See the record in Rymer's Fœdera, tom. i. p. 446, 447. ſub ann. 1207.

Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, relates, that, in the year 1177, the abbeſs of Ameſbury, being convicted of having three children after ſhe had taken the habit, was degraded and turned out of the convent; but, that

the king, *to ſave her from periſhing by hunger and want*, promiſed to give her *ten marks a year*. "*Et ne prædicta Abbatiſſa degradata famæ & inopia periret*, rex ſpopondit ei ſe daturum illi ſingulis annis *decem marcas argenti*; & permiſit eam abire quo vellet." (Benedict. Abbas ſub ann. 1177.) Compuſing therefore the value of this ſum as before, her penſion was equivalent to one of a hundred pounds ſterling in the preſent times; an income very ſufficient to maintain her with decency in a retired way of living, ſuch as was proper for a woman in her ſituation.

Ralph Flambard, biſhop of Durham, having been impriſoned by the orders of Henry the Firſt, in the Tower of London, was allowed by that king for the expence of his table there two ſhillings a day: *Quotidie ad victum ſuum duos ſterilenſium ſolidos juſſu regis habebat.* V. Orderic. Vital. l. x. p. 786. ſub ann. 1101. But there being the weight of three of our preſent ſhillings in one Norman ſhilling, this allowance amounts to ſix of our ſhillings a day: and then, if we eſtimate the value of ſilver at five times more than the preſent, this ſum will be equivalent to thirty ſhillings a day, allowed in theſe times; a very ſufficient proviſion for the table of a ſtate priſoner, even of the higheſt rank.

The ſcutage raiſed in England by Henry the Second for the war of Touloufe, was 180000*l.* (as we are informed by Gervaſe of Canterbury, a contemporary hiſtorian: "Hoc anno (1159) rex Henricus ſcutagium de Anglia accepit, cujus ſumma fuit centum millia, & quater viginti millia librarum argenti." If therefore each of theſe pounds weighed three of ours, as Sir Robert Atkyns and others ſuppoſe, this ſum will amount to five hundred and forty thouſand pounds of our money at preſent; as much as one can imagine to have been raiſed by a compoſition, paid only by thoſe of the military tenants who did not perſonally attend the king to Touloufe: our preſent land-tax, at four ſhillings in the pound upon the whole kingdom, producing under two millions, and the beforementioned ſum being equivalent to two millions ſeven hundred thouſand pounds, if we compute the value of ſilver at five times more than the preſent.

I have obſerved before, that in the reign of Henry the Third, the value of ſilver was probably greater, from there being leſs of it in England than in the times of which I write. Saliſbury cathedral in that reign is ſaid to have coſt 42000 marks. Theſe Mr. Folkes, in his table of the ſtandard of our ſilver money, computes to have contained as much ſilver as 81368 *l.* of our preſent money; which compuation is ſomewhat lower than that I have followed. But admitting it to be right, this ſum multiplied, as the other ſums abovementioned, only by five, will make the expence of this building equivalent to 406840 laid out in theſe days.

The portion bequeathed to Earl John, by King Henry the Second, was ſome lands in England, which produced four thouſand pounds *per annum*, and the earldom of Mortagne, with all it's apurtenances. Four thouſand pounds containing then the ſame weight of ſilver as twelve thouſand now, the lands in England were worth to him, by the above computation, as much as an eſtate of ſixty thouſand pounds a year would be in theſe days. The earldom of Mortagne muſt likewiſe have produced a conſiderable revenue. For it appears, by one of Becket's letters, that Henry the Second agreed, by treaty, to pay the earl of Boulogne an annual penſion of 1000*l.* ſterling, in lieu of his claim to that earldom, and to ſome leſſer fiefs, which had been granted to the houſe of Boulogne in this iſland.

Upon the whole, it appears from the ſeveral paſſages above-cited, and from others which I have obſerved in hiſtory or records, that, from the death of Edward the Confeſſor to that of Henry the Second, the ordinary value of ſilver, compared with the preſent, could not be much above or below this computation.

As to the weight of ſilver in the old money pound, if any of my readers ſhall think it worth while to reduce the calculations according to the proportion Mr. Folkes has laid down, it may be eaſily done; and, by putting the value of ſilver ſomewhat higher, the

the amount will, upon the whole, be nearly the ſame.

It muſt be obſerved, that, before the 18th year of Edward the Third, it does not appear, that ever any gold was coined in England (except a few pieces perhaps in the kingdom of Northumberland, by the Saxons) or any ſilver, but pennies, half-pence, and farthings; all the other denominations being only imaginary, as a pound ſterling is now. We find indeed, that gold and ſilver *biſants* were ſometimes received in payments here; but theſe were a foreign coin, and brought from the Eaſt, where they ſeem to have been as common as ſequins are now. Frequent mention is made of them by all the hiſtorians of the Cruſades; but they are rarely ſpoken of by ours. Neither are they named in Domeſday book, nor in the public acts of Henry the Firſt or Stephen, nor in the laſt will of king Henry the Second. But ſome mention is made of them in private deeds and leaſes, and alſo in the Exchequer Rolls under Henry the Second. The ſilver biſant, in the twelfth century, was rated at two ſhillings Engliſh; but the value of the gold one, at that time, is doubtful."

Account of the Cauſe and Manner of the extraordinary Diſmiſſion of Lord E. *from the Poſt of Treaſurer of his M—'s Houſhold. From the* Political Regiſter.

TO form a clear idea of the true cauſes or motives for this extraordinary diſmiſſion, it is neceſſary to take a ſhort retroſpect of the principle upon which lord Ch—m formed his adminiſtration. He determined to make himſelf the firſt and only man of importance in it, and therefore he collected a number of the moſt weak and needy men he could find, to fill the offices of government, whoſe venality, or whoſe ignorance would make them perfectly obedient to his will. Men of ability, honour, and property, he took particular care to avoid; he therefore quarrelled with his neareſt relations, his beſt friends, and all thoſe who had talents to ſupport his adminiſtration. With a vanity and preſumption that was equally inſolent and ridiculous, he deemed himſelf, alone, all-ſufficient. Where he had predilections, he ſcandalouſly laviſhed enormous ſums. He named a miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Ruſſia, which coſt upwards of ten thouſand pounds, without knowing whether it would be agreeable to that court, to conclude a treaty which was already concluded: and when it was known, that a miniſter in that character would not be received at Peterſburgh, becauſe that court would not ſend ſuch a miniſter hither, the perſon appointed continued to enjoy, for a conſiderable time afterwards, the ſalary of miniſter plenipotentiary. To deſcribe all the infamous jobs, by which ſeveral parts of this paltry and contemptible adminiſtration have been formed, would be no way difficult; but would really preſent ſuch a picture of corruption and profligacy, as, for the credit of our country, and the honour of mankind, I wiſh could be buried in eternal oblivion. With reſpect to this particular diſmiſſion, which compleated his plan, there was no other reaſon, than an unneceſſary promiſe of the poſt of treaſurer of the houſhold to another, who already held places under the government to a very conſiderable amount, and who had deſerted his relations and natural friends, to pay homage and adoration to this new miniſter. This is the avowed, or publickly aſſigned motive. Fame reports another; with what truth, the knowledge and judgment of the reader muſt determine. Being in ſtrong and perfect union with the Scottiſh Thane, he had taken it into his head to imagine, that the treaſurer of the houſehold did not wiſh well to that union. There was an uniformity of conduct, and an integrity of principle, in that officer, which drew upon him the ſuſpicions of the miniſter, and he reſolved not to have any in his ſervice, who ſhould preſume to have an opinion, or a principle of his own, or who paid the leaſt regard to honour, conſiſtency, or friends: Lord E.'s ſtaff was therefore deſtined for Mr. Sh—ll—y; not ſo much becauſe the miniſter had promiſed it him, for he is as regardleſs of his promiſes, as he is changeable in his friendſhips; but becauſe he had a mind to make a vain and wanton diſplay of his power, and to exhibit a freſh

freſh mark of his proud, habitual inſolence, in order to terrify the whole court into an abſolute and ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion to his will.

So much for the motive.—The particulars of the diſmiſſion itſelf, which follow, in the manner that they have been related within the circle of a few friends, are curious, new, and intereſting.

About the 20th of November, 1766, the miniſter ſent a note to Lord E. acquainting his lordſhip, "That a great perſonage had determined upon making ſome alterations in his ſervants; and that he [the miniſter] ſhould be glad to ſee Lord E. in Bond-ſtreet, or would wait upon his lordſhip in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet." Lord E. directly waited upon the miniſter in Bond-ſtreet. The miniſter began with highly commending his lordſhip's abilities, his virtues, his integrity, and recited the contents of his letter. Then, after many pauſes, and inarticulate ſounds, he ſaid, "He was very ſorry for it, was extremely concerned it ſhould happen ſo——but a———it was neceſſary——a——." Here Lord E. ſtopped him ſhort, and bluntly demanded, "if his poſt was deſtined for another?" The miniſter, after a little pauſe, and uttering a few more broken ſentences, acknowledged that it was and that it had been ſo for ſome time. Lord E. then proceeded to remind him of the meaſures of the late oppoſition; "That he had, for four years, ſteadily and uniformly ſupported thoſe meaſures; meaſures which he [the miniſter] had approved and adopted; and which were now happily effected: That he had never deſerted any of the great queſtions upon the ſubjects of the liberties and intereſts of his country; and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that this treatment ſhould be the reward of a conduct that had manifeſtly the approbation of, and was agreeable to the ſpirit and principles of the miniſter, while in oppoſition." The force of theſe truths, and this concluſion, obviouſly made an impreſſion upon the miniſter; and he ſaid, "that however unwilling a great perſonage was to increaſe the number of his lords of the bed-chamber, yet he [the miniſter] would nevertheleſs venture to place his lordſhip upon that liſt." Lord E. directly made anſwer, "that however willing he really was to hold ſome place, in order that he might continue in office with his friends, and ſupport the meaſures of government, yet, after this uſage, he would not take any place, nor reſign that which he held, to any but the Great Perſonage himſelf. And added, "that it was impolitic to turn out perſons of rank; perſons of great parliamentary intereſt." The miniſter burſt out; "Oh! ſaid he, if that be the caſe, *let me feel myſelf!* I deſpiſe your parliamentary intereſt! I do not want your aſſiſtance!" And added, "that he truſted to the uprightneſs of his meaſures, for the ſupport and confidence of the king, and the favour and attachment of the people; and acting upon theſe principles, ſaid he, *I dare look in the face the proudeſt connections of this country* * !" They parted.

Two days after, lord E. received a note ſignifying a Great Perſon's deſire of his ſtaff. On Monday the 24th of November, 1766, he waited on the Great Perſon, who ſaid, "that he was very ſorry to part with his lordſhip, of whoſe ſervices he had a very high opinion, as well as of his lordſhip's abilities, and attachment to his perſon, and eſpecially becauſe his lordſhip had no mixture of factious principles in his diſpoſition. But, ſays he, my m——— tell me it muſt be ſo;" and added, that the idea of the bedchamber was purely his own." "Lord E. returned the Great Perſon his ſincere and moſt humble thanks for the good opinion he was pleaſed to entertain of him: and expreſſed the great obligation he was under for it, and the more ſo, added he, for not preſſing the bedchamber upon me; all which more than pay me for the ill uſage of your miniſters." The ſtaff was given up, and Mr. Sh—ll—y appointed treaſurer of the houſhold.

Next day the earl of Beſsborough, who was one of the joint poſt-maſters, offered to make room for Lord E. by reſigning that poſt in favour of his lordſhip, and taking the bed-chamber which had been offered to that lord. But this obliging offer was rejected. Upon which the duke of Portland, the earls of Beſsborough and Scarborough, and Lord Monſon, reſigned the next day, which was Wedneſday, November

* *Words which he afterwards repeated in another place.*

November the 26th, 1766. And theſe reſignations were immediately followed by thoſe of Sir Charles Saunders, Sir William Meredith, admiral Keppel, *&c.*

To the Editor *of the* Political Regiſter.

SIR,

IN the laſt number of your monthly publication *, you have prefixed to the account of the late Political Conferences, ſome detail of that negotiation, which was the prelude to the meeting at Newcaſtle-houſe. The occaſion of my giving you the preſent trouble is to ſet you right in that part of your narrative which relates to Lord Temple and Mr. Grenville. Speaking of them you ſay, "Their joint anſwer was an exact concurrence with the D. of B. into whoſe hands they committed the entire management of this negotiation. They ſaid they would take nothing themſelves, for the ſame laudable reaſons which had influenced his grace, *and they only deſired as he had done, that their friends might be conſidered, and upon that condition, they promiſed to ſupport the new adminiſtration with all their power and ability.*"

Through what channel ſuch a miſrepreſentation of the conduct of the noble earl and his brother has come to you, it is immaterial to enquire. The fact is, that upon an overture made by the marquis of R. to the D. of B. to make a part of an a——n deſigned to be formed—His grace, with a firmneſs and dignity highly becoming, replied, that he and lord T. and Mr. G. were one, and that he would not proceed without conſulting them. —The information given concerning the plan was, that as to meaſures, particularly American meaſures, Lord R. hoped they might be ſettled to the joint ſatisfaction of the D. of B. Lord T. and Mr. G. and as to men, Lord R. declared for a wide and comprehenſive ſyſtem. The anſwer returned to this communication by Lord T. and Mr. G. was, that they concurred in the idea of a comprehenſive adminiſtration, as the likelieſt to be permanent, and that they were ready to ſupport ſuch an a——, though out of office, (Mr. G. having before inſiſted that his name ſhould not be mentioned for any office, having determined long ago not to be obtruded on the k——) provided they adopted ſuch meaſures as could ſatisfy them, and particularly the capital meaſure of aſſerting and eſtabliſhing the ſovereignty of Great-Britain over America; laſtly, that if this were the caſe, though they did not mean to take places themſelves, they would uſe their beſt offices with their friends to accept of honourable and becoming ſituations in government.

I underſtand that this was the ſubſtance of the anſwer given, which ſpeaks ſufficiently for itſelf, and which is the more neceſſary to be known, becauſe many have concluded, from your narrative (which has been reprinted in almoſt every news paper in the kingdom) that it was only a ſquabble about places, whereas Lord T. and his brother expreſsly renounced office for themſelves, and contended only for *meaſures*, for ſuch meaſures as they thought eſſential to the credit and welfare of this country, promiſing a chearful ſupport to an adminiſtration acting upon theſe principles.—They were indifferent as to the arrangements of particular men, and anxious only for what is indeed only of moment, the ſafety and proſperity of their country.

PUBLICUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

VERICOLA, in your Magazine for Auguſt laſt, muſt preſume much upon the negligence of your readers, to repreſent the plan for preventing the growth of popery, as calculated for increaſing the burdens laid upon papiſts, when the very firſt article of that plan is couched in theſe words; "Let all penal laws now in force againſt papiſts be repealed, and no oath of allegiance be required of them:" And many of the ſubſequent articles in the plan, are plainly deſigned to provide for the ſecurity of their perſons, and of the public worſhip of God in their own way.

There are indeed other articles concerning the number of prieſts, and their manner of officiating; the intermarriages of papiſts and proteſtants, their education

* *See our laſt, p.* 451.

education reſpectively, and the like, which lay the papiſt under reſtrictions, and ſubject him to penalties, but then it will be his own fault if he incurr them, and they are no other than are abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of a free, proteſtant government.

If papiſts would own and teach the duty of tolerating all others in religion, grant the ſame liberty to all others which they aſk for themſelves; and if they profeſſed no ſubmiſſion to a foreign power, they ought to enjoy the fulleſt liberty of a ſubject and unreſtrained. They may call it a ſpiritual ſubjection, only in ſpiritual things, which they pay to the pope: But the ſpiritual will always carry it againſt the temporal, and overtop it, as dear experience taught our anceſtors, and we ſhall well deſerve to be fettered with double chains, if we do not guard as much as poſſible againſt coming under the ſame yoke again.

Vericola may poſſibly be right in deducing the origin of the popiſh hierarchy and temporal claims, and alſo many of their pagan ceremonies, from the ancient Druids.

But it is bringing the ſubject more clearly out, and rendering it of more uſe to common proteſtants, to note ſome of the decrees of popes and general councils, which never have been revoked, and ſtill hang over our heads to be brought into execution, when there ſhall be power ſufficient to accompliſh it.

Boniface VIII. has a decree extant in the canon law thus expreſſed: "We declare, ſay, pronounce it to be of neceſſity to ſalvation, for every human creature to be ſubject to the Roman Pontiff." This conſtitution of Boniface was afterwards confirmed in the general council of Lateran, under Leo X.

And in the ſame council, decreed, and deſired, all power in heaven and earth to be given to the pope; and conſequently the civil power ſubject to the ſacerdotal.

In agreement with this prieſtly doctrine, that proud prieſt, Pope Pius V. thus beginneth his Bull againſt our Queen Elizabeth, who thrived the better, as all our princes have thrived the better, the heavier the popes curſes have been laid upon them; hear his proud boaſting: "He that reigneth on high, to whom is given all power in heaven and in earth, hath committed the one holy catholic apoſtolic church, out of which there is no ſalvation, to one alone on earth, namely to Peter prince of the apoſtles, and to the Roman Pontiff, ſucceſſor of Peter, to be governed with a plenitude of power: This one he hath conſtituted prince over all nations and all kingdoms, that he might pluck up, deſtroy, diſſipate, ruin and build——We therefore, ſays he, deprive her, *i. e.* Elizabeth, of her pretended right to the kingdom and all dominion, dignity, and privilege whatſoever; and abſolve all the nobles, ſubjects, and people of the kingdom, and whoever elſe have ſworn to her, from their oath and all duty whatſoever, in regard of dominion, fidelity, and obedience."

So long as there ſhall be a large body of men in our country, attached to this ſwaggering ſucceſſor of St. Peter, theſe enormous claims of ſpiritual and temporal power, will hang like a ſword over our heads, ever ready to fall upon us; and the more to be dreaded, as a large body of miſſionaries, jeſuits eſpecially, now more numerous than ever, are kept up and maintained, to enlarge the number of the pope's ſubjects, and bring back our ſuppoſed deluded countrymen to their ancient obedience to the ſee of Rome. And this apprehenſion will juſtify the meaſures taken by our government, at this time, to counteract ſuch iniquitous pretenſions, to preſerve our own people, and if poſſible to open the eyes of the poor blinded papiſt.

Vericola well concludes, that ſuch are the errors of popery, that it is hard to ſay whether they deſerve moſt our pity or contempt; but pitiful and contemptible as they are, their prieſts have a way of dreſſing them up, which eaſily impoſes on ignorant minds that will liſten to them: Their ſaint-worſhip, image-worſhip, bread-worſhip, are kept out of ſight at firſt: But they begin with laying it down, that none can be ſaved but ſuch as belong to the church; that the church is but one, and cannot err; and that theirs is that one church. And when they have brought their convert to ſwallow this, nothing afterwards is too hard to go down.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant
FULGENTIUS.

To

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

SOME time ago (See page 585.) I ſent you the celebrated letter from Lady Jane Douglas to the late Mr. Pelham. I now ſend you Mr. Pelham's anſwer to her ladyſhip. It does honour to the humanity and generoſity of that ſtateſman, and ſhews him to have been deſerving of thoſe elegant verſes to his memory, which begin

Let others hail the riſing ſun,
I bow to that whoſe race is run.

See Dodſley's *collection of poems.*

You have alſo an extract of my Lady Jane's letter to the earl of Morton, expreſſing her gratitude, with a dignity of which none but ſuch characters as ſhe are capable.

Letter from Mr. Pelham *to Lady* Jane Douglas.

Madam, Aug. 3. 1750.

I Have the pleaſure now to acquaint you, that his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to approve of the humble requeſt which I laid before him; and to order me to pay you three hundred pounds a year, as long as your ladyſhip's ſituation ſhall make ſuch an aſſiſtance from his majeſty's bounty neceſſary for your ſupport. This method will, I flatter myſelf, be moſt agreeable to you, as the whole ſum will come to you without fees or deductions; and no further trouble now remains to your ladyſhip, than to authoriſe your agent to receive it from my hands; the firſt half year of which I ſhall be ready to pay to your order any time after next Michaelmas. Whatever ſhare I may have had in procuring to your ladyſhip this mark of the king's goodneſs, cannot but be very pleaſing to me, as it furniſhes me with an opportunity of teſtifying the great reſpect with which I have the honour to be, &c.

Letter from Lady Jane Douglas *to the Earl of* Morton.

My lord, Lond. Dec. 22, 1750.

SOME months ago I did myſelf the honour to write to your lordſhip, acquainting you, that I had good reaſon to believe the king was graciouſly diſpoſed to grant me ſome relief; having received the application made to him in the moſt favourable manner.

I have now the pleaſure to acquaint your lordſhip, that his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me three hundred pounds a year; and Mr. Pelham, without my taking the liberty to deſire it, was ſo extremely humane and good, as to pay up one hundred and fifty of it before it became due, knowing my diſtreſsful ſituation. I could not have been ſo far wanting in duty and gratitude to you, my lord, as not to have informed you of this long ere now, but that I ſtill expected from poſt to poſt an anſwer to my former letter, being deeply impreſſed, as I mentioned in my laſt, that whatever good fortune has befallen me is entirely owing to your lordſhip's great and uncommon goodneſs to me; elſe I ſhould have been out of the way of receiving any, ſtill at Rheims, and there long before this time, without credit, and in the moſt deplorable condition. Judge then, my lord, what my ſenſe of your goodneſs is, and what my gratitude ought to be. I am ſure my heart is full of it; but I have not words to expreſs the half of what I feel on this occaſion. My Lady Irwin, to whom I owe a thouſand obligations, and to whom I often ſpeak my ſentiments with regard to your lordſhip, can better than I am capable, acquaint you with what I cannot find expreſſions fit to repreſent to you myſelf. Her ladyſhip, according to her continued favour for me, did me the honour to introduce me laſt Friday to the king, who was graciouſly pleaſed to receive me with peculiar marks of good-will and kindneſs. Lady Irwin, who is acquainted with courts aſſured me, that the greateſt favourite could not have had a more favourable reception; for which I ſhall ever retain a laſting gratitude. Next Sunday I am to be introduced by her ladyſhip to the prince and princeſs of Wales; and the Friday following to the duke and Princeſs Amelia. Excuſe the length of this letter, and do me the juſtice to believe that I am, with the higheſt eſteem and the greateſt regard, my lord, your lordſhip's moſt grateful and moſt obedient ſervant, and moſt affectionate couſin,

JANE DOUGLAS STEWART.

The regard ſhewn to Lady Jane Douglas, by our late moſt gracious ſovereign, is an invincible evidence in

 behalf

behalf of that excellent lady. It proves how little credit was given by the higheſt in this kingdom to the injurious reports of her having been guilty of impoſing ſuppoſititious children upon her brother the duke of Douglas. Would our king have countenanced a woman even ſuſpected of bringing French beggar brats into the place of the nobleſt of his ſubjects?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

PROBUS.

Account of ſome of the Iſlands of the Archipelago, *&c. from Lord* Baltimore's *Tour, in* 1763 *and* 1764.

"IN the morning we found ourſelves becalmed off the iſland of Capra. I think I never beheld ſo entertaining a ſight; the ſun caſting its rays on the greateſt variety of objects I ever ſaw; the different light and ſhade, the priſmatic teints which this fountain of all colours at its firſt appearance in the horizon gave them, is impoſſible to be expreſſed. The proſpects in this neighbourhood are exceeding beautiful; which ever way a landſcape painter turns his eye, he is ſtruck with a charming picture. Rocks, ſeas, mountains, volcanos, ruins of cities, baths, bridges, porticos, temples, and palaces, are elegantly, by accident, here alone found mingled with ſhips, boats, caſtles, ſtately cities, men, women, children, cattle, villages, vines, country ſeats, trees, and paſture. A freſh wind ſpringing up drove us from the beautiful coaſt of Naples; and about midnight we were all on deck to ſee the Strombolo, a mountain which ſtands in the ſea like a ſugar-loaf, and from its lofty ſummit emits continual flames; its aſpect at ſea is more terrible than the Veſuvius, with which it is thought to have a connection, as well as with mount Ætna, the greateſt of all theſe fire mountains; the which nevertheleſs is at moſt times covered with ſnow.

Corfu is a moſt beautiful iſland, and the fortifications are kept in a condition to make a vigorous defence. I enquired after, but could get no tidings of, thoſe delightful gardens of King Alcinöus, which were ſaid formerly to have been here, and wherein he entertained Ulyſſes after his ſhipwreck. The garriſon conſiſted of ten thouſand ſoldiers; the governor is called proveditor, and has the command of all the Venetian iſlands; he received us with the greateſt politeneſs: and lives in, and treated us with, great magnificence.

Cephalonia is a near neighbour of Ithaca, the country of Ulyſſes; it abounds with variety of botanical plants and flowers, which are eſteemed the beſt in Europe; ſome of theſe flowers being cropt by the goats and ſheep, gild their teeth with an extraordinary luſtre: they prepare alſo from theſe excellent herbs liquors of the fineſt flavour.

From hence we ſteered to Zante, in which iſland there are two remarkable fountains of pitch. The ladies here never ſtir out of their houſes without being muffled up, wearing black maſks on their faces, ſo that there is no ſeeing the leaſt part of them. We went on ſhore to the Engliſh conſul's, at whoſe houſe we ſtaid ten days, waiting for a wind. On the 12th, looking into the harbour, I obſerved four or five different winds at the ſame time, and at ſea ſome merchant-men who had a fair wind on our courſe, which induced me to try to join them; but before we could do ſo, a contrary wind obliged us to return to Zante, which we left on the 14th along with another Venetian man of war; and this through caution, having received advice that there were a number of piratical barks in the Morea, which reſpected no flag.

The coaſt of Greece and of Barbary is very dangerous for a ſmall veſſel, ſuch as ours was, to caſt anchor near: theſe barbarians making it their livelihood to rob, under different pretences, whatever ſhip they can; and on theſe excurſions I have heard that their prieſts ſometimes go with them. They ſeize on their prey by ſtratagem, or by ſuddenly and ſwiftly coming along ſide, and jumping ſword in hand, on board.

On the 24th, we landed at Tinos, and lodged at the houſe of one who ſtiled himſelf an Engliſh conſul, ſignior Dominico Alebrandi. Here we ſtaid till the 27th, and then ſet ſail, but were immediately drove back on the oppoſite iſland of Miconi. In this place the dreſs of the fair ſex is particularly ſtrange, and as different from that of other iſlands, as that of thoſe iſlands is different from the dreſs of the

the European ladies; their heads are adorned with lively coloured turbans; their garments are a ſhort white ſhift, plaited before and behind, which reaches to their knees; they have white linen drawers, and red, green, yellow, or blue ſtockings, with various coloured ſlippers.

Purpureoque alte, ſuras vincire cothurno.

The Greek women have fine features, and beautiful complexions; they have very engaging countenances, much like what we ſee of them in their ſtatues. The Greeks certainly have excelled in ſculpture all other nations, as the Italians have in painting. The houſes in theſe iſlands have very little furniture in them; they are clean and neat, but a foreigner cannot judge of the manners or converſation either of men or women, without being well verſed in the preſent Greek language.

We ſtaid but a day or two at Miconi, for we were lodged at the houſe of another ſtrange Greek, who called himſelf alſo an Engliſh conſul; he imagined he treated us with great diſtinction and delight; but his perſon and behaviour being equally coarſe, we quitted this place on the ſecond of July, and found ourſelves next day under the beautiful iſland of Scio, which, amongſt other places, is ſaid to have given birth to Homer. We ſtopped near the harbour of St. Helena, about eight miles from the city; but a violent plague raging there at that time, prevented our having the pleaſure to go on ſhore. We left it the day following and returned again to the ſame place at night, the wind being againſt us: we ſailed again next day, and paſſed by the city which, from its beautiful environs, appeared to be ſituated in the midſt of a delightful garden. We obſerved a great number of large covered barges full of people, who lived on the water to avoid being infected on ſhore. Not being able to advance, we ſtopped again at the end of the iſland, where we were obliged to ſtand ſtill two days longer. The 28th, at break of day, we diſcovered a Turkiſh galliot, about half a mile from us; they called to us through a trumpet to ſend our boat on board them, which we complied with; the captain aſked in a polite manner, in the Italian language, from whence we came, and where we were bound; anſwer being given accordingly, and a breeze ſpringing up, we ſteered over to the iſland of Myteline, and were in ſome hopes of having at leaſt a day or two of good wind, but, as uſual, we were diſappointed; for juſt as we reached Cape Sigri, not wanting an hundred yards to double it, we were driven back again by a ſtrong north-weſter, and reduced to our uſual entertainment of beating about from one tack to the other for three days."

"Conſtantinople, with the ſuburbs, is one of the largeſt cities in the world, and is ſaid to contain ſeven or eight hundred thouſand people, and would be ſtill fuller of inhabitants if the government would admit it. It is built on very unequal ground; and the ſtreets are conſequently the ſame; they are paved, and though not ſo clean as thoſe at the Hague, are not ſo dirty as thoſe were in London. The houſes are built of wood and plaiſter; they make no great appearance without, but are convenient and ſometimes very rich within: moſt of them command fine proſpects to the ſea. There are no carriages for the tranſportation of goods in this city; porters are the general vehicles made uſe of, except for timber and ſuch like they uſe horſes, and tie the boards on their backs; moſt things come to the city from the black and white ſeas by water. The inhabitants are extremely clean and well dreſſed, eſpecially the Turks, in gay colours and the cleaneſt turbans: each perſon here is diſtinguiſhed by his cloaths; and the variety of different ſhaped turbans denote the ſituations of the different wearers.

The women in the ſtreet wear robes of green, red, yellow, blue, which cover entirely their under dreſs, which is very rich; they wear a piece of muſlin on their head, as far as the eye, and another on their chins, to the top of the noſe, ſo that their eyes only are uncovered; they walk much about the ſtreets, and the boats and the canal are full of them.

The ſtreets in this city are free from diſturbance. There ſits a Turk, with a twiſted ſtick in his hand, on a little carpet at the corner of moſt of the ſtreets, who, together with his

companions, immediately aſſemble on any occaſion that is neceſſary. The police of this city is, in many reſpects, beyond that of any other. Proviſions are always in great plenty, very cheap, and very good. This proceeds from its being the duty of the grand vizir himſelf the firſt perſon in the empire after the grand ſignior, and who certainly is the firſt ſubject on earth in eminence and power, to viſit, in the different parts of the city, the markets and ſhops, which he does generally every month or oftner; at which time he is followed, at a diſtance, by his officers, whom he precedes, dreſſed like a private man, enquires into the prices of things, and examines their value: if he finds them bad, over-rated, or deficient in weight or meaſure, then he aſſumes the magiſtrate, calls to his attendants, and puniſhes immediately the offenders very ſeverely, but ſeldom with death.

There are few phyſicians, fewer apothecaries, and no ſurgeons here; the inhabitants therefore, I ſuppoſe, know little of the horrid miſchiefs occaſioned by a certain diſeaſe we labour under in great cities.

The religion, laws, and cuſtoms of the Turks, are, as much as they can make them, in direct oppoſition to ours; they eat, write, ſleep, and ſit low, we high; their dead they carry out head, we feet, foremoſt; their cloaths are long, ours ſhort: they have many wives and miſtreſſes allowed by law, we only one; they have few wh—s, we a multitude; they believe in One God, we in the Trinity; they believe in predeſtination, we do not; our potentates ſend embaſſadors to each other, the grand ſignior ſends none; they ſay on this head, that embaſſadors rather create than remedy diſputes.

Our ſoldiers implements of war are fire-arms, theirs the ſabre, the bow, the arrow, and the lance. The Janiſſaries being drawn up before the ſeraglio to alter their exerciſe, and receive new inſtructions from Count Bonneval in the chriſtian manœuvres of fire-arms, threw their muſkets diſdainfully on the ground, and drawing their ſabres, cried out, "Theſe arms have ſufficed to conquer this empire, and will ſuffice to maintain it.'

Preſent Appearance of the Province of Normandy. *From* Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities. *(See p. 288.)*

"NORMANDY, may be conſidered as one grand orchard; the ploughed land being every where interſperſed with apple and pear trees, planted in rows at about fifteen yards diſtance; and on each ſide the public roads you meet with lines of them continued for ſeveral miles together. Theſe roads are every where wide, pleaſant, and agreeable to the traveller, being paved only in ſuch parts as are low and boggy. High hills preſent themſelves at due diſtances throughout the province; and the whole country, which is well wooded, and abounds with game, affords very fine proſpects, eſpecially near the river Seine, whoſe ſtream above Rouen, is about as wide as the Thames at Datchet, but ſo ſhallow as only to admit of flat-bottomed boats.

Lower Normandy is principally a grazing country, and contains a much greater quantity of paſture ground than the Upper, which is for the moſt part corn land. Great quantities of lean cattle are annually brought from moſt of the interior parts of the kingdom into Lower Normandy, where they are fatted, and then ſent to Paſſy, where is the great mart whence Paris is ſupplied with live bullocks. The horned cattle here are but ſmall; and the ſheep are about the ſize of thoſe we have in Norfolk, and when properly fed, are full as well taſted. In the neighbourhood of Condè ſur Noireux, they have a ſpecies of very ſmall ſheep, which are in great eſteem, and generally ſent up to Paris in winter as preſents. The Norman horſes are very fine, well-ſhaped, ſtrong, and greatly valued in France. They have long tails, of which their owners are extremely careful, not ſuffering them to be docked, as is ridiculouſly the faſhion in England. Their aſſes and mules are of a larger breed than ours.

The great towns are populous, but the country is very thinly furniſhed with inhabitants.

The uſual beverage of the Normans is cyder, the produce of the province; of which I ſeveral times taſted, and found it ſtrong and good bodied; but harſh,

harſh, and in all reſpects inferior to the cyder in Herefordſhire and Devon. All parts of Normandy are not equally noted for good cyder: the beſt ſort is ſaid to be made in the Pays Baſſin, or neighbourhood of Iſigny, and in *la vicomte d'Auge*; where it is the chief and moſt profitable appenage of the duke of Orleans. When the crops of apples fall ſhort, the cyder is ſold at about three-pence ſterling an Engliſh gallon; but in plentiful years it may be purchaſed at leſs than half that price. For this reaſon great quantities of this liquor are annually diſtilled into brandy, although it is not permitted to be ſold in any parts of France, except in Normandy and Britany; leſt it ſhould prejudice the conſumption of the wine brandies of Poitou, Pays d'Aubis, and other provinces; which alone are admitted into Paris, and tranſported to the French colonies.—The Normans have formerly endeavoured to obtain permiſſion to export their cyder and perry brandy to the French colonies, alledging as a reaſon for their being allowed ſuch indulgence, that they pay one full third of all the monies raiſed in the kingdom of France; this province paying to the king no leſs than eighty four millions of livres annually: but hitherto they have not received any favourable anſwer to their application; and it is generally thought they never will, as the granting their requeſt would be attended by the utter ruin of ſome other provinces, who would never find the vent for their wine brandies, becauſe the Normans could afford theirs at nine pence ſterling per gallon Engliſh, whereas the wine brandy cannot be made and ſold at a lower price than ſeventeen pence for the ſame quantity.

The crops of corn in Normandy are frequently thin and ſhort; which, I am inclined to think, is not owing ſo much to the nature of the ſoil, as to the oppreſſions under which the people labour; for as the tenant is obliged to diſcharge all taxes, which taxes are impoſed on him in an almoſt arbitrary manner, and without a due regard to his rent; if he happens to have a better crop than ordinary, he is ſure to pay for it, and therefore is not very anxious after improvements: but thoſe who are not under theſe hardſhips, viz. the farmers of lands belonging to religious houſes, have as good crops as any I ever ſaw in England.

Moſt of the villages are ſituated in bottoms. The poor people's houſes, if I may venture to call them houſes, are built with mud walls, and covered with thatch. The old houſes in ſome of the great towns, are moſtly built with timber and plaiſter. The firſt ſtory projecting over the ground floor, as the ſecond does beyond the firſt *; the roofs of the houſes ſpan up to one ridge-piece, and at each gable end is a large ſtack of brick chimnies. We ſee many ſuch houſes in Hertfordſhire, and other counties in England: and indeed Normandy doth ſo nearly reſemble old England, that I could ſcarcely believe myſelf to be in France.

At Bayeux is an hoſpital for the relief of the poor; a charity much wanted in other towns; where travellers are every day pettered with beggars and miſerable objects, for whom no legal proviſion whatſoever is made by any of their reſpective pariſhes: the poor of this country having in general no other dependence, when reduced by ſickneſs or accident, than the voluntary contributions of their neighbours. It is a miſtake to imagine that they are relieved by the religious houſes, whoſe doors you are ſure to find clear of them; themſelves complaining that they are rendered unable, through the deficiency of their revenues, to maintain the full number of religious for which they were founded †. However this is not uni-

* *What is here ſaid of old timber houſes, relates only to ſome ancient towns, as Rouen, Liſieux, Evreux, &c. But in moſt of the others, as Caen, Argentan, &c. the houſes are built with fine ſtone.*

† *I would not here be underſtood to ſay poſitively, that the poor have no relief from monaſteries: what I mean is, that there are not, at the religious houſes in this country, daily diſtributions of charity, ſuch as hiſtorians tell us were exerciſed in England before the reformation; and of which kind of charity we have yet ſome remains, particularly at Lambeth palace.*

verſally

verſally the caſe in France: ſome few of the religious houſes are tied down to a general and daily diſtribution among the neceſſitous; as is the caſe of the Benedictine Abbey of Feſcamp, where the monks are obliged to give daily a large quantity of bread and meat to every poor object who applies for it, except between the firſt day of Auguſt and the firſt day of September, when the poor are ſuppoſed to be employed in the harveſt. The monks pretend that the expence of this dole coſts them twenty thouſand livres, or near eight hundred pounds ſterling, *per annum*; but nobody believes them."

Account of the Death of the famous Leonardo Donato, *Doge of* Venice, *in a Letter from Sir* Dudley Carleton.

SIR Dudley Carleton being then reſident at Venice, and having juſt received the news of the death of his friend and patron, the lord-treaſurer Saliſbury, "In requital (ſays he in a letter to his friend, dated July 16, 1612) of your news of the loſs of our great man, whom I had reaſon to account my great friend, to return you the like of the death of one whom I am ſure you will lament with me; this good old duke Leonardo Donato, who died on Monday laſt was ſevennight, about noon, being the ſixth of this preſent. He was never his owne man ſince about the midſt of April, when he was taken with a pleuriſy, of which he was then lett bloud, and after he was ever troubled with a ſwelling and mortifying in his leggs: yet did he ſeeme to recover ſtrength by little and little, ſo that there was hope he would have laſted longer, and towards his end he aſſiſted dayly in theyr counſells, and even the day he died, he ſpent the whole morning in the colledge from whence retiring at the accuſtomed hower, and having withdrawne himſelf into his guarda robba, where he was alone, he was heard to crie out ſodainly, [*ayuta, in maneo*] and one of his ſervants running in, he fell into his armes, and never ſpake more, but breathed an hower after. I had an audience of him the Thurſday before, which was the laſt he gave to any ambaſſador; and though he complained long of weakneſs, and was indeede much broken in looke, yet he retained his wonted vigor of ſpirit and readineſſe of ſpeech; and I doe not remember that at any time I found him in better humour to talke even of frivolous matters. The day he died, as yf he had ſome ſence of his departure, he entertained the colledge with a whole hower's ſpeach, teſtifying ſo much goode-will to the ſtate, and inſiſting ſo long uppon cautions and counſels in the choiſe of his ſucceſſor, that he left them all weeping: and yet, it ſeems he did not thinke to have gone ſo ſoone, having ben at ſome ſmall coſt with himſelf, whereof there was ſpecial note taken, becauſe of his extreme parcimony, and you ſhall have it amongſt other *obſervationes minimarum rerum*. Ever ſince he was duke, he kept himſelf to his old gondola, after the old faſhion, and even now he had made a new one with long iron, and other ornaments, wherein he had made but one voyage to his new building, which was finiſhed, and all the ſkaffolds taken away the Friday before he died, and he was obſerved that day to row to and fro in the Laguna, towards Muran, to ſee what ſhew his houſe made; wherein he tooke ſo much pleaſure, that you well termed it his childe; and yet I muſt tell you by the way, that he hath buried much coſt in it, and for now it is finiſhed, it lookes very poorely; and he had the misfortune to overheare that day, that he was viewing it in his gondola, certain young nobili call it in ſkorne a *terrada*, which, it is ſayd, did more trouble him than could be expected of ſo wiſe a man in ſo ſmall a matter: and his brother Nicolo Donato, who is a man of principal merit, but ever croſs to the duke, and as they term him, *diabolo in caſa*, and particularly an enemy to his buildings, as willing to have him with that coſt make purchaſes for him and his children, did ſo harp uppon this ſtring, that he is much blamed for it, as if he had haſtned his brother's end, by putting him into fretts: and this is the rather believed, becauſe the duke in his will left him nothing but a ring, giving both the houſe, and ſuch land as he had, to his eldeſt ſon, who beare's the duke's name, of which he would more

more willingly have had the uſe himſelf for his time. He left nothing *ad pios uſus*, at which his enemies take advantage, as they doe likewiſe at his ſodaine death without confeſſion, or other ſuperſtitious ceremonies, till he was paſt ſence; ſo as, I am told, that uppon his hearſe, where were numbers of verſes and epitaphs in his commendation (whereof I ſend you ſome) there was likewiſe pinned a malicious libel [*Leonardo Damnato: ſicut vixit, ſic moritur: ſine lux, ſine crux, ſine Deo.*] So as you may ſee, greatneſs and virtue will never be *ſine invidia*. His body was buried the next day after his death, in St. George's at the Guidecca, accompanied only by one of his kin, one prieſt, and a ſervant; and he did inſinuat in the time of his ſickneſſe, when he miſtruſted himſelf, a kind of ambition to have his image placed in the facciata of that church. His funerals were performed with the accuſtomed ceremony of the whole cleargy and ſignore in proceſſion on Saturday laſt, in the church of San Giovanni e Paulo, wherein was noted a true countenance of mourners in the ſignorie, but amongſt the friers a much greater ſhewe of joy and gladneſſe; and the people, diſcontented with this laſt year's penury and ſkarcity of corne, vented theyr rage, with exclamations uppon this poore duke; inſomuch that yf ſome unuſual haſt had not ben made into the church, it was doubted ſome violence would have been offred that image which was carried for him, even at the dore: for which there were goode juſtice ſhewed the next day uppon two, who were both roundly ſent to the gallies, the one for crying [*cala, cala*] the other for a ridiculous ryme, [*Vive ſan Marco, e la Signoria, ch'e morto 'l Doge de la Careſtia.*]

The next day after his funerals they began their new election, which they diſpatcht with extraordinary diligence, and as unexpected ſucceſſe, the Procurator Maccenigo having the firſt day the greeteſt advantage; afterwards the broglio went ſo much in favour of Memo, that when they came to the election on Tueſday morning, he was choſen with 39 balls of the 41, and the other had but 2; wherein this novelty is obſerved, that it is two hundred and thirty years ſince any of the *caſe vecchie* were dukes until now, and ſix hundred and forty ſince they had a *Memo*. This is a man of high ſtature, and comely appearance, and hath always ben *innoxia popularitatis*, which helpt him much: but his greateſt advantage was his years and weakneſſe, whereby he will quickly make place for another, he beginning juſt where his predeceſſor left, ſome few days only difference; and he that had ſeene them both together, would have judged the other more likely to live. I had yeſterday a privat audience of him in his lodgings, and received ſo goode ſatisfaction from him, that I wiſh we may enjoy him long. The ſolemnity of his ſwearing in St. Marck's church, and carrying him on men's ſhoulders about the piazza, where he flang monie amongſt the people, was better worth the ſight than the relating, it being a true repreſentation of the old popular governments, and more madneſſe was never ſeene amongſt the people in breaking and burning all that was looſe, inſomuch that with tables and plancks that were flung out of the windowes into the pallace-court, all the ſurgeons in the town are ſett on worke about broken heads.

The world is now growne ſomewhat quiet, and they begin to think, that yf this duke may arrive to the merit of the other, abowt whom there was leſs noyſe, they have made a good choiſe. The other had run through the whole courſe of forren ambaſſayes, this of domeſtique employments, but was never abroad: and this popular applauſe proceedes much of the affection is borne the old houſes; and therein the choiſe is much approved, becauſe they have thereby ſtopped the rumour of faction betwixt thoſe families, which was prognoſticated by many to be the ruin of this long-laſting commonwealth.

Trial of William Gueſt *for High Treaſon, in filing, impairing, &c. the current Coin of this Kingdom.*

JOHN Leach, a teller at the Bank, depoſed that Mr. Gueſt had been there between two and three years; that he had ſeen him pick new guineas from the old ones; that this being Mr. Gueſt's frequent practice, it had created a ſuſpicion in his (Mr. Leach's) mind, which ſuſpicions he communicated

communicated to ſome others; that on the 4th of July Mr. Gueſt paid ſome money to Richard Still, ſervant to Mr. Corner, a dyer on the Bank-ſide; that ſeeing Mr. Gueſt take ſome money out of the drawer, and put it among the reſt on the table, when he had paid the man, Mr. Leach followed him out, and begged the favour of the man to walk into the pay-office, and let him tell the money over, which he did, and out of thirty guineas, three of them ſeemed to be newly filed; that the man ſaying this was all the gold he had about him, Mr. Leach carried the three guineas to Mr. Robert Bell, who looked at them: Mr. Leach deſired the ſaid Mr. Bell would carry them up to Mr. Race the caſhier, but did not go up with him then; that theſe guineas appeared to him, as if the right milling had been taken off, and then filed. Being aſked whether it was not common to take ſome money out of the drawer in their payments at the Bank, Mr. Leach replied, that it was ſometimes, but very ſeldom done there; that this was not the whole of the money, but part; that it was mixed with the money upon the table; that they put their guineas in one drawer, the ſilver in another, moidores in another, and ports in another; that Mr. Race weighed the three guineas in his preſence, which together weighed fifteen penny weights, nine grains; whereas the weight ſhould have been ſixteen penny weights, four grains and a quarter, which made a difference of nineteen grains and a quarter, that is, three ſhillings and a penny according to the ſtandard: One of the guineas (a George II.) weighed five penny weights three grains and nine ſixteenths; two of his preſent majeſty wanted about tenpence, the other thirteen or fourteenpence.

Richard Still depoſed to the guineas being paid, and taken from him, in the manner above related.

Mr. Bell, a teller at the Bank, confirmed their being brought to him, and carried by him to Mr. Race, who having looked at the edges, cloſed them in a paper, and wrote 4th of July on them, then bid him carry them to Mr. Leach and deſire him to keep them in his cuſtody, which was done.

Mr. Race, the chief caſhier, depoſed to the guineas being brought him by the laſt evidence, with his delivery of them to Mr. Bell again, who teſtifies to his own re-delivery of them to Mr. Leach, and the latter to their having been in his cuſtody ever ſince.

Mr. Thompſon, one of the caſhiers, depoſes to the manner of locking up the tellers bags every night, and that having received orders from Mr. Race to inſpect into Mr. Gueſt's bag of the 4th of July, and one or two of the tellers to be preſent with him, the bag was accordingly examined in the preſence of Mr. Lucas and Mr. Kemp, who told the money over, when the whole ſum was 1800l. 16s. 6d. in ſeveral bags, that is to ſay, thirteen bags in all; that there was one bag in which were forty guineas which ſeemed freſher than the others upon the edges; that theſe guineas were compared and examined with caution and deliberation; ſealed up by Mr Kemp and himſelf; not opened till that morning, and kept locked up by the two keys of the caſhier and teller.

Mr. Lucas and Mr. Kemp, both tellers in the Bank, confirmed the teſtimony of the preceding witneſs, with the appearance of the forty guineas on the edges, and their deficiency in weight, which Mr. Kemp ſays, was from 8d. to 14d. one with the other, and that there was a deficiency in every one of them.

Mr. Sewallis, belonging to the Bank, depoſes to having ſearched the houſe of Mr. Gueſt, in July laſt, that in a two pair of ſtairs room was a mahogany neſt of drawers, the top of which was forced open in the preſence of Mr. Hull, Mr. Humberton, and the lord mayor's officer, and there they found a vice, files, and other things.

Mr. Humberton ſwears that he is a ſervant in the Bank; that he was preſent at the ſearch of Mr. Gueſt's houſe; aſked him for the keys of his bookcaſe and a cupboard, telling him he was going to ſearch his houſe, there being warrants out againſt him; that Mr. Gueſt replied, he did not know what authority any body had to ſearch his houſe, and refuſed to deliver his keys, and that he found all the things there above depoſed, which had continued under ſeal till before the grand

jury, the day before the trial came on, and that they were under the ſeals of the grand jury. [*Among theſe things was a bag with a hundred guineas, and two bags of gold filings, weighing four pounds, eleven ounces, and nineteen penny weights. The cheſt of drawers in which they were found, is deſcribed at large in the Seſſions Paper, and is of very curious contrivance. On the teeth of one of the files was ſome yellow ſtuff.*]

"Joſeph Nichols depoſed, that he is one of the moniers at the Mint, where he has been employed twenty years, apprenticeſhip and all; that one of the tools produced was capable of milling money round the edges; and having looked at the three guineas paid Still, the hundred guineas, and the forty guineas found in Mr. Gueſt's bags, ſaid they had all artificial edges, and appeared to be freſh filed, which might be done with the inſtrument before produced, and was not done at the Mint at the Tower.

Mr. Chamberlaine produced three guineas, on which Mr. Nichols put edges in his preſence, with the inſtrument found in the priſoner's room, and ſaid they were quite plain before. Being compared, by Mr. Nichols, with the others found in the priſoner's drawer, the latter ſaid they were ſo near alike, that he believed them all to be done with the ſame tool.

Humberton depoſes to taking three ſmall parcels of filings out of thoſe found in Mr. Gueſt's room, and delivering them to Mr. Chamberlaine, who delivered the ſame to Mr. Lucas, which laſt again ſwears to having received, aſſayed them, and found them agreeable to the ſtandard, and thinks they might come from the filings of our guineas.

Samuel Lee, a teller at the Bank, thinks it was the latter end of March the priſoner had a bar of gold, between five and ſix inches long, under two inches wide, and better than half an inch deep; that he aſked the priſoner how he came by it, who ſaid, he had it from Holland. To this Lee ſaid, he thought it was not like a regular bar of gold, it had a deal of copper on the back. Gueſt replied, it muſt be filed off, and that all bars of gold were ſo.—Mr. Lee being aſked whether he had ſeen any bars of gold before, ſaid he had ſcores of times, but never any with ſuch a ſcum.

Thomas Troughton, a jeweller, depoſes to having ſold two ingots of gold for Mr. Gueſt, one about forty-eight ounces, the other about forty ſix ounces, which appeared like bars of gold that came from abroad, and that he underſtood them as ſuch. The firſt of theſe was ſold the 12th of June laſt; the other about ſix months ago. Says they were about a foot long, and had no appearance of copper or filing.

Eſther Collins ſervant to Mr. Gueſt, ſwears to having looked once into his book-caſe, in his abſence, when open, and to have ſeen there a glaſs cup with ſome yellow duſt in it, and by the cup was a file like that produced in court.

Priſoner, in his defence, ſaid he was innocent of the matter laid to his charge.

Robert Fratley, optical inſtrument maker: John Hunter, converſant in the mathematical and clock way; George Hodgſon, clock-maker, all for the priſoner, depoſe, that the inſtrument produced as above in court, is fit for milling many other things beſides guineas; and the ſecond ſaid it was the greateſt improvement he had ever ſeen.

Several perſons, and among them ſome of rank, appeared to Mr. Gueſt's character.

A curious, and intereſting Parliamentary Anecdote, which ought to be diſperſed throughout the Kingdom previous to every general Election, that the Electors may be reminded whoſe Anceſtors were the Friends and the Oppoſers of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment.

A perpetual TEST, *offered to the Conſideration of the* Electors *of* Great Britain.

ON Wedneſday, the 27th of Jan. 1702-3, in the firſt year of Queen Anne's reign, the houſe of commons paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act for enlarging the time for taking the oath of Abjuration, and alſo for recapacitating and indemnifying ſuch perſons as have not taken the ſame by the time formerly fixed, and ſhall take the ſame by the time now appointed;" and the ſame day ſent it up to the lords for their concurrence.

On Tueſday the 9th of February following

following, the lords returned the ſaid bill with an amendment, to which they deſired the commons concurrence.

On Saturday the 13th of February, the houſe of commons took into conſideration the amendment made by the lords; which was a clauſe for the further ſecurity of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, and was as follows:

"And for the further ſecurity of her majeſty's perſon, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the proteſtant line, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and ſecret abettors; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon or perſons, at any time after the firſt day of March 1702, ſhall endeavour to deprive or hinder any perſon, who ſhall be the next in ſucceſſion to the crown for the time being, according to the limitations in an act, entitled, 'An act declaring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown; and according to another act, entitled, 'An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſubject,' from ſucceeding after the deceaſe of her majeſty (whom God long preſerve) to the imperial crown of this realm, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, according to the limitation in the before mentioned acts; that is to ſay, ſuch iſſue of her majeſty's body, as ſhall from time to time be next in ſucceſſion to the crown, if it ſhall pleaſe God Almighty to bleſs her majeſty with iſſue, and during the time her majeſty ſhall have no iſſue, the Princeſs Sophia Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of Hanover, and after the iſſue of the ſaid Princeſs Sophia, the next in ſucceſſion to the crown for the time being, according to the limitation of the ſaid acts; and the ſame maliciouſly, adviſedly and directly ſhall attempt by any overt act or deed to prevent ſuch ſettlement; every ſuch offence ſhall be adjudged high treaſon, and the offender or offenders therein, their abettors, procurers, and comforters, knowing the ſaid offence to be done, being thereof convicted or attainted, according to the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, ſhall be deemed and adjudged traitors, and ſhall ſuffer pains of death, and all loſſes and forfeitures, as in caſes of high treaſon.

After a very long debate, the queſtion being put for agreeing with the lords in this amendment, the houſe divided.

Yeas *for agreeing with the Lords.*	No's *againſt agreeing with the Lords.*
Rt. Hon. Ld. Edw. Ruſſel	Ant. Thompſon, eſq;
Sir Wm Goſtwick, Bart.	H. Ruſſel Roberts, eſq;
Wm Spencer, eſq;	Sir J. Stonehouſe,
Rd Nevil, eſq;	bart.
Rd Topham, eſq;	Wm Jennens, eſq;
Sir Owen Buckingham, Knt.	Tho. Renda, eſq;
Sir Rd Temple, Bt.	Sir Sim. Harcourt,
Sir Edm. Denton,	kt. ſollicitor general
Bart.	Si. Harcourt, eſq;
Ch. Godfrey, eſq;	of Ayleſbury.
Fleetw. Dormer,	Sir Hen. Parker, bt.
eſq;	Sir Sam. Gerrard,
Rd Hampden, eſq;	bart.
James Chaſe, eſq;	Rd Crawley, eſq;
Sir Ruſhout Cullen,	Gra. Pigott, eſq;
bart.	H. A. Anneſley,
R. H. Hen. Boyle,	eſq;
eſq;	Thomas Bere, eſq;
Sir G. Warburton,	Rob. Burridge, eſq;
bart.	Sir W. Phippard,
Sir Roger Moſtyn,	knt.
bart.	Henry Henley, eſq;
Sir Rd Vivian, Bt.	Ant. Henley, eſq;
James Buller, eſq;	Sir J. Cropley, bt.
William Cary, eſq;	Sir Iſaac Rebow,
R. H. Hen. Ld.	knt.
Hide	Mayn. Colcheſter,
Hen. Vincent, Eſq;	eſq;
H. Francis Godolphin, Eſq;	R. Dowdeſwell, eſq;
James Craggs, Eſq;	R. H. Tho. L. Coningſby
H. Boſcawen, Eſq;	William Pole, eſq;
Tho. Stanwix, eſq;	Fran. Scobell, eſq;
Js Stanhope, eſq;	Sir Hen. Seymour,
Wm Cowper, eſq;	bart.
Peter King, eſq;	Alex. Pendarves,
Geo. Granville, eſq;	eſq;
Hen. Fleming, eſq;	John Manley, eſq;
John Anſtis, eſq;	Rd Woolaſton, eſq;
Sir Nich. Morice,	R. H. John Smith,
bart.	eſq;
J. Tredenham, eſq;	Sir Mich. Biddulph,
Sir Wm Coryton,	bart.
bart.	J. Crewe Offley, eſq;
Sir Chr. Muſgrave,	Thomas Guy, eſq;
bart.	John Harpur, eſq;
Rd Muſgrave, eſq;	Tho. Coulſon, eſq;
Chr. Muſgrave, eſq;	John Woolcombe,
John Curzon, eſq;	eſq;

Nich.

Thomas Coke, eſq;
George Sayer, Eſq;
H. Ch. Stanley, eſq;
Amb. Pudſay, eſq;
John Chaplain, eſq;
Sir Wm Ellys, bart.
Sir Rd Ellys, bart.
Sir Gilb. Heathcote, knt.
John Morgan, or Tredegar, eſq;
Sir Ch. Turner, knt.
Rob. Walpole, eſq;
Sir T. Littleton, bt.
Hon. Sidney Wortley, alias Montague
H. Cha. Egerton, eſq;
Hon. Tho. Wentworth, eſq;
Sir Fs Blake, knt.
Sir Hen. Liddell, bart.
Wm Carr, eſq;
Emanuel How, eſq;
Sir John Delaval, bart.
Samuel Ogle, eſq;
Jon. Hutchinſon, eſq;
John Thornaugh, eſq;
Sir F. Molineux, bart.
Geo. Gregory, eſq;
Sir Hump. Briggs,
Sir W. Forreſter, knt.
George Weld, eſq;
Robert Yate, eſq;
Sir W. Daines, knt.
Edw. Clark, eſq;
George Balch, eſq;
Rt. Hon. Lord William Pawlett,
G. Rodney Bridges, eſq;
Ant. Morgan, eſq;
R. Mitchell, eſq;
Tho. Dore, eſq;
Paul Burrard, eſq;
H. Lewis Dymoke, eſq;
H. Spencer Compton, eſq;
Sir Jo. Jekyll, knt.
Sir Tho. Felton, bart.
Nich. Hooper, ſerjeant at law.
Rich. Hele, eſq;
James Bulteel, eſq;
Sir Tho. Lear, bt.
Rd Reynell, eſq;
Fred. Herne, eſq;
T. Strangeways, eſq;
Tho. Chaffin, eſq;
Nath. Napier, eſq;
H. Hen. Thynne, eſq;
Geo. St. Loe, eſq;
Edw. Nicholas, eſq;
Rd Fownes, eſq;
Sir Rob. Eden, bart.
Sir H. Bellaſyſe, kt.
Tho. Conyers, eſq;
Sir C. Barrington, bart.
Wm Fytche, eſq;
John Comyns, eſq;
R. H. Jn How, eſq;
Wm Tyre, eſq;
Ch. Cox, eſq; of Cirenceſter
Henry Gorges, eſq;
H. Cornwall, eſq;
Ralph Freeman, eſq
John Gape, eſq:
Charles Cæſar, eſq;
Rich. Goulſton, eſq;
Henry Lee, eſq;
Edw. Knatchbull, eſq;
William Gage, eſq;
Hon Heneage Finch eſq;
Thomas Bliſs, eſq;
Thomas King, eſq;
R. Fleetwood, eſq;
Rob. Heyſham, eſq;
John Ward, eſq; of Newton
Thomas Leigh, eſq; of Lyme
H. John Verney, eſq;
Sir G. Beaumont, bart.
Ja. Winſtanley, eſq;
Sir Jn Thorold, kt.
Sir Tho. Meres, kt.
Arthur Moore, eſq;
Hon. W. Cecil, eſq;
Hon. Cha. Bertie, eſq;
Hugh Smithſon, eſq;
Sir Rd Onſlow, bt.
Charles Cox, eſq;
John Chomley, eſq;
John Ward, eſq;
Sir Rob. Clayton, knt.
Steph. Harvey, eſq;
Denzil Onſlow, eſq;
Tho. Onſlow, Eſq;
Tho. Pelham, eſq;
Sir N. Pelham, knt.
Nat. Gould, eſq;
Robert Eyre, eſq;
Sir Jn Hawles, knt.
Sir James Aſh, bart.
Tho. Jervoiſe, eſq;
Edward Aſh, eſq;
Wm Monſon, eſq;
Js Montague, eſq;
C. Mompeſſon, eſq;
Wm Welch, eſq;
Tho. Wylde, eſq;
Charles Cocks, eſq;
John Rudge, eſq;
R. H. Wm Lord Marq. of Hartington
Sir Wm Robinſon
Sir Wm St. Quintin
Wm Maiſter, eſq;
Chriſto. Stockdale, eſq;
Sir W. Hulſter, knt.
Sir W. Strickland, bart.
William Jeſſop, eſq;
Sir C. Hotham, bt.
Wm Lowther, eſq;
John Pulteney, eſq;
Mat. Aylmer, eſq;
Phi. Papillon, eſq;
Sir H. Furneſe, kt.
Sir Arth. Owen, bt.
Griffith Rice, eſq:

In all 118.

Tellers for the *Yea's*.
Sir John Holland
Sir Matthew Dudley

Thos. Croſs, eſq;
Sir Fr. Child, knt.
Tho. Blofield, eſq;
Sir Juſtinian Iſham, bart.
Fr. Arundel, eſq;
John James, eſq;
Wm Levinz, eſq;
Sir R. Jenkinſon, bart.
Wm Bromley, eſq;
Tho. Rowney, eſq;
Fr. Norreys, eſq;
Hon. C. North, eſq;
Rd Holford, eſq;
Roger Owen, eſq;
John Kynaſton, eſq;
Rd Mytton, eſq;
Sir Edw. Acton
Nat. Palmer, eſq;
Sir Fr. Warr, bart.
Sir Thomas Wroth, bart.
Sir Jacob Banks, knt.
George Pitt, eſq;
Henry Holmes, eſq;
Wm Stephen, eſq;
Fr. Gwyn, eſq;
Edward Bagot, eſq;
Joſeph Girdler, ſerjeant at law
Sir Robert Davers, knt.
Morgan Randyl, eſq;
Tho. Gery, eſq;
Hen. St. John, eſq;
Rob. Byerley, eſq;
Right Hon. Lord Viſc. Bulkeley
Right Hon. Thomas Manſel of Morgan, eſq;

In all 117.

Tellers for the *No's*.
Sir W. Hickman, knt.
Rich. Crawley, eſq;

To this happy majority, though but of *one vote*, we owe ſo excellent a law, ſo great a ſtrengthening to the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover; upon the ſupporting of which our religion and liberties, and all that is dear to every true Engliſh proteſtant, does entirely depend.

[*Polit. Regiſter.*]

Extract from an Act for employing the Manufactures, and encouraging the Conſumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button-Holes made of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuffs.

"WHEREAS by an act made in the eighth year of the reign of her late majeſty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for employing the conſumption of raw ſilk and mohair yarn, ſuggeſted therein, among other things, that the maintenance of many thouſands of men, women, and children, within this kingdom of Great Britain, depends on the making of ſilk, mohair yarn, and thread buttons and button-holes with the needle; and great number of throwſters, twiſters, ſpinners, winders, dyers, and others, are employed in preparing the materials of which ſuch buttons and button-holes are made, it was provided, that from and after the 25th day of March, 1710, no buttons or button-holes, made of cloth, ſerge, drugget, frize, camblet, or any other ſtuffs, ſhould be made, ſet, or bound, on any cloaths, or wearing garments whatſoever, by any taylor or other perſons whatſoever, on the forfeitures and penalties in the ſaid act contained. And whereas, for making the ſaid recited act more effectual, another act was made in the 4th year of his preſent majeſty, intitled, An Act for making more effectual an act made in the eighth year of the late Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for encouraging the conſumption of raw ſilk and mohair yarn. And whereas the ſaid ſeveral acts have not effectually anſwered the good ends thereby propoſed, and buttons and button-holes, made of cloth, ſerge, drugget, frizes, camblet, and other the ſaid ſtuffs, are ſtill uſually made, ſet, and bound on cloaths and wearing garments, to the great impoveriſhment of the ſaid manufactures of needle work buttons and button-holes, and other the ſaid perſons employed in preparing the mateals thereof, and to the exceſſive encreaſe of the poor; and if not prevented may be the utter ruin of the ſaid manufacturers, and many thouſands of your majeſty's ſubjects and their families, whoſe livelihoods do entirely depend thereupon: for remedy whereof, may it pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords, ſpiritual and temporal, and commons in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the 29th day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord 1722, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, within the kingdom of Great Britain, to uſe or wear on any cloaths, garments, or apparel whatſoever, any buttons or button holes, made or bound with cloth, ſerge, drugget, frize, camblet, or any other ſtuffs whereof cloaths are uſually made."

So far are the expreſs words of the act; the following is the ſubſtance of the remainder:

"Any one juſtice may, on the information of one witneſs on oath, ſummon the party offending before him, and upon due proof, either by confeſſion, or oath of one witneſs, to convict the party offending in the penalty of 40s. for each dozen, or in proportion for any leſſer quantity; and upon his refuſing to pay the ſame on demand, cauſe the penalty to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods, rendering back the overplus, firſt deducting the expences attending the ſame, and the one moiety to the proſecutor, the other to the poor of the pariſh where the offence is committed: perſons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter ſeſſions, which juſtices at the ſaid ſeſſions are authoriſed and required to hear and determine the ſame, and their judgment therein ſhall be final. All offences muſt be proſecuted within one month after committed, provided alſo that nothing in this act contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any cloaths, or wearing apparel made of velvet. It is provided alſo, that either party, in whoſe favour the ſeſſions may determine an appeal, ſhall recover his, her, or their treble coſt; and that this act ſhall in all of Great Britain's courts be taken to be a public act, without ſpecially pleading the ſame."

Experiment on the Heat that may be cauſed by the Rays of the Sun reflected from the Moon; by M. De la Hire, *the Son.*

[From the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.]

IT is well known, that a great number of perſons attribute to the moon ſeveral qualities, without producing reaſons founded on good experiments. I ſhall not enter into a detail of thoſe qualities, having remarked, that moſt of thoſe who attributed them to the moon were of different ſentiments. The quality, it ſeems, which might be attributed to her with moſt reaſon, is heat; becauſe her light is that of the ſun reflected, which ſhould cauſe heat, as all know. Yet as no experiment, that I know of, has been made to invalidate, or ſupport, the reaſons one might have to attribute this quality to her, I made the following, as exactly as I could, to know what ſhould be believed herein.

In the month of October laſt, the moon being in the day of her oppoſition, and the ſky very ſerene, I expoſed the burning mirrour of thirty-five inches diameter, which is kept in the obſervatory, and towards the focus I laid the bowl of an air thermometer of M. Amanton's, which is the moſt ſenſible we have; ſo that the bowl, which is of two inches diameter, received exacty, throughout its whole ſurface, all the rays that aſſembled in the focus; having examined the height of the mercury in the tube, after leaving it there for ſome time, I did not find it different from what it was before, though the rays were aſſembled in a ſpace 306 times leſs than their natural ſtate, and conſequently, ſhould have augmented the apparent heat of the moon 306 times.

It ſeems that if ſuch an experiment as this (wherein not only are aſſembled the rays of the moon in a ſpace 306 times leſs than their natural ſtate, but wherein alſo they are obliged to croſs each other as they aſſemble, which increaſes the effect of thoſe united rays, and is evident by expoſing the mirrour to the ſun;) ſhews no apparent heat, we ſhould believe, that it cannot make any impreſſion of ſenſible heat in our bodies.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

I Read, not without a mixture of ſurpriſe and concern, an article in the public papers, which informs us that the Licentiate Phyſicians of London, had, by a coup de main, to ſpeak in the military ſtile, ſeized the collegiate caſtle of Warwick-lane.

As a friend to peace and concord, I do heartily felicitate myſelf on being totally detached from the London college at this time, either as a Fellow or Licentiate; but do nevertheleſs acknowledge, that there are many individuals of each, whom I reſpect as gentlemen, as ſcholars, and as phyſicians: and as with this diſpoſition to both parties, it cannot be ſuppoſed I ſhould intentionally offend either, you will therefore, I hope, give the following obſervations a place in your Magazine.

The college of phyſicians in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, are by charter inveſted with a power of calling before them all phyſicians not educated at their reſpective univerſities, but who practiſe phyſic within their precincts; and to examine, and if found duly qualified, to licenſe them. It was always, until of late, underſtood, that ſuch Licentiates had no right to demand admiſſion to Fellowſhips; and that whenſoever this was done, it was not granted in compliance with a claim, but conferred *ſpeciali gratia:* for upon thoſe occaſions the college of London made uſe of the expedient of procuring for ſuch Licentiate a mandamus degree from Cambridge, which intitled him to a ſeat as Fellow.

Though ſuch favours were beſtowed very ſparingly, the Licentiates ſeemed to acquieſce under regulations which were ſuppoſed to be warranted by charter. The college have of late enacted a bye-law, excluding from all proſpect of being Fellows ſuch of the Licentiates as had at any time practiſed ſurgery; though it appears from former liſts of the London Fellows, that this was not always conſidered as a ſufficient objection to their admiſſion.

The Licentiates were alarmed by, and offended at, this ſtigma fixed on a number of their members, many of whom

whom bear a very diſtinguiſhed rank in medical reputation and practice; and being aſſured by their council learned in the law, that this previous admiſſion as Licentiates gave them a claim to Fellowſhips, they have taken an extraordinary method of vindicating and aſſerting this their ſuppoſed claim. How far this claim is founded in juſtice, or whether it can be ſupported by law, I ſhall not preſume to determine; but I beg leave to offer a few remarks on this bye-law.

This law appears to me totally inconſiſtent with equity: for although ſurgery has for near two centuries paſt become a ſeparate branch of phyſic in this kingdom, the diſtinction is, however modern, as all the ancient phyſicians practiſed ſurgery as an inſeparable branch of the medical art; and even at this time, phyſicians in the other parts of Europe do often join the practice of ſurgery and pharmacy to that of phyſic.

This being the caſe, will the Fellows of the London College aſſert, that Hippocrates and Celſus were not phyſicians, becauſe they were alſo ſurgeons? or are their works, the baſis of our art, leſs valuable, becauſe they abound with obſervations on this ſiſter art? If, indeed, the London Licentiates had continued the practice of ſurgery, to the injury of thoſe gentlemen who derive their ſole ſupport from this art, that circumſtance would, at this time, be a juſt reaſon for excluſion: and therefore the Edinburgh college has with the utmoſt propriety ſtipulated as an expreſs condition, that none of its fellows, under pain of expulſion, ſhall engage in the practice of ſurgery, or pharmacy, unleſs in ſuch of the colonies, where the diſtinction being unknown, the phyſicians even from Oxford and Cambridge are obliged to diſpenſe medicines, and perform chirurgical operations.

But there is an unanſwerable reaſon why this law is utterly incompatible with juſtice; becauſe theſe Licentiates, beſide the examinations to which they are ſubjected as neceſſary conditions of their graduation in univerſities where perſonal attendance is required, have again been obliged to ſubmit to examinations before the cenſors of the college, that they might be entitled to the undiſturbed practice, and the juſt emoluments of their profeſſion within the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Here therefore a queſtion naturally ariſes: After having thus repeatedly evinced their claim, by the only poſſible teſts of medical merit, are thoſe gentlemen to be conſidered as phyſicians? And can there be any diſtinction between them, as ſuch, and the fellows of the college in reſpect to ſuperiority, excepting ſuch as they derive from their privileges as members of a body corporate, and to which they only ſhare in common with the meaneſt mechanic? Did thoſe licentiates in their examinations before the cenſors manifeſt a leſs degree of learning or medical abilities; or were their examinations leſs rigid or explicit than thoſe of other candidates, on the preſumption that ſuch indulgence was due, becauſe they had formerly been in the practice of ſurgery? But this cannot with any ſhadow of reaſon be ſuppoſed, otherwiſe the fellows, by licenſing ignorant men, have not only forfeited their charter, but alſo their reputations as honeſt men, and as good citizens: Nor can ſo reſpectable a body of men be ſuſpected of ſo criminal a conduct merely with a view to increaſe their collegiate fund.

I know not what paſſes within the walls of the London college on ſuch occaſions, but during my attendance at a celebrated univerſity in North Britain, I had many opportunities of remarking the comparative merit of medical candidates, and can, without danger of being contradicted, boldly aſſert, that for very obvious reaſons, the inaugural diſſertations and public examinations of ſuch as had formerly been ſurgeons, evinced, at leaſt, an equal acquaintance with the dead languages, and the ſeveral branches of medicine, with thoſe who, in the faſhionable phraſe, had been regularly bred. But beſide this teſtimony due to the merit of theſe men, ſuch is the candour of many of the fellows, that they do not heſitate to acknowledge the merit of many of the licentiates, who have quitted the department of ſurgery for that of phyſic, in reſpect to their knowledge of the branches preliminary to that of phyſic, and of the art itſelf. Can there, therefore, be any urbanity, juſtice, or humanity, in this partial bye-

bye-law, which erects artificial obſtructions and diſcouragements to the nobleſt and moſt beneficial art which ever engaged the ſtudy of mankind? And are not the fellows of the London College in ſome danger of forfeiting their characters as gentlemen and ſcholars, in the eſteem of all men of a liberal turn of mind, ſhould they attempt to limit and circumſcribe thoſe privileges and diſtinctions which all wiſe ſtates have annexed to the exertion of genius, and the cultivation of learning and the liberal arts.

Give me leave while we are on this ſubject, to take notice of a grievance, of which phyſicians had formerly great reaſon to complain: a claim of ſuperiority aſſumed by the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge over thoſe who had not received their degrees at one or other of the univerſities. The good ſenſe of many of the phyſicians of both univerſities, and whoſe great merit required not ſuch flimſy ſupport, has indeed tended very much to diſcourage this ill-founded claim; yet there ſtill ſubſiſts ſo much of this ſpirit among others (who thereby create a ſuſpicion of their deficiency in true merit) as to make an enquiry into the propriety of this claim, not only intereſting to the public, but alſo an act of juſtice to individuals, who have thereby ſuſtained injury in their fortunes and reputations.

I do with pleaſure acknowledge, that many phyſicians, ſecond to none in medical ſkill, are to be found on the liſts of both univerſities; but as they derived their genius, the ſource of their ſuperiority, from nature, ſo their medical knowledge muſt have been acquired at other univerſities, becauſe, until within theſe few years, there was not a ſingle medical lecture read at Oxford or Cambridge; and even at this day, the few lectures that are read, are ſo inadequate to the purpoſes of forming a phyſician, that the ſtudents are obliged to go to Edinburgh or Leyden in queſt of a medical education. Would not any man not informed of this plain truth, be induced to believe that the very reverſe was the caſe, and that ſuch of the univerſity gentlemen, as have ſometimes ſupercilioufly refuſed to conſult with other phyſicians, were conſcious that the opportunities of acquiring medical knowledge were totally and excluſively confined to the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge. This, which in the eye of common ſenſe, is the only circumſtance on which a ſolid claim of ſuperiority could be founded, being denied them, thoſe gentlemen will not, I hope, reſt it on the merit of their having kept a certain number of terms, or having been a limited number of years on the medical line, as neither of theſe circumſtances could poſſibly redound to the acquiſition of medical knowledge; their being obliged to wait fourteen years for a doctor's degree, is founded on the moſt illiberal monkiſh regulations, and was intended to ſtrengthen the intereſts of the univerſities, by creating a long dependance upon them, but could not be productive of the only good end they could aim at, the improvement of the medical ſtudent.

Are the examinations of a candidate for a degree in phyſic more rigid and ſevere at either of the Engliſh univerſities than at others? Were this really the caſe, it would alone be a ſufficient reaſon for protracting the dependance of medical ſtudents on their colleges, that they might thereby be enabled to quit themſelves properly in their examinations on an art ſo comprehenſive, that even a moderate knowledge of it requires the ſtudy and experience of a whole life; but which every ſtripling juſt emancipated from an apothecary's ſhop, and every ignorant advertiſing quack ſhall preſume to think themſelves qualified to practice.

But I can on the contrary aſſert, that the examinations for a degree at either of the Engliſh univerſities in the trial of medical ſkill, are not by any means equal to any one of the four examinations to which a candidate at Edinburgh or Leyden are obliged to ſubmit; and it is now well known that ſuch examinations are thought to be of ſuch little conſequence, that even before they can take place, a ſtudent of Oxford or Cambridge may out of thoſe cities practiſe phyſic during his life under a biſhop's licence.

I do not from what I have ſaid intend to reflect on the medical merit of our univerſity phyſicians, whoſe abilities are truly eminent; but I could wiſh to reſcue from invidious and debaſing compariſon, ſuch gentlemen

tlemen as derive their degrees from other univerſities: And I hope the time is not very diſtant, when that ſenſe of decorum and urbanity, which is the baſis of medical acquirements, ſhall induce our univerſity phyſicians to throw down, with that honeſt indignation which becomes men of liberal knowledge, thoſe abſurd diſtinctions, which, though they have not their foundation in truth, have hitherto ſubſiſted to the diſgrace of learning and humanity. I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

MEDICUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is rather incredible that your correſpondent Hubert ſhould take ſo much pains, to oppoſe, and ſhew his diſpleaſure, at the Converſation-piece, did he *actually* believe that it "will do no farther harm to the Confeſſional and its argument than to excite the curioſity of *all* to read that admirable book," and ſo contribute to it's ſucceſs.

For fear however that people ſhould at laſt ſee no better deſign in "the *no leſs able* than *upright* author of that book," though they read it with their own eyes, than Phileleutheros did with his ſpectacles, Hubert takes care in the next paragraph to inform them how it appears through his glaſſes. And as he himſelf has but little to the purpoſe to ſay (unleſs you will be content with his bare aſſertion) he will refer you to Doctor Dawſon, whoſe triumph over the *Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments* is proclaimed aloud—With what reaſon the world will judge—The author is, I doubt not, able to do himſelf juſtice if he thinks it *needful*.

It ſeems that if there be now and then a glimpſe of well-meaning in me, "the thoughts of this ſame wicked Confeſſional demoliſhing all my fat rectories, prebends, deanries and commendams comes acroſs me—puts me in a paſſion—and mars all."

Certainly this man writes at all adventures, and without informing himſelf.—In his very laſt [ſee p. 368 Mag. for July] he knew not whether I were of the cloth or not—how then comes his head to ramble about deanries and commendams, and the Lord knows what? Why it is the old ſcurrilous trick of his leader who taught him to deal in *evil ſurmiſings*—and it helps to inflame the paſſions of his readers. But let him inform himſelf as an honeſt man ſhould, and look into the very beginning of the piece he has been all this while anſwering (evidently without looking much into it) and he will ſee that I am a private divine, and without *any elevating proſpect*. [See p. 65, Mag. for Feb.] I can aſſure him I am not poſſeſſed of any one of all the good things that he ſo *invidiouſly* collects to view.

What too, if among the defenders of our church, numbers of the laity be found, how will he make his calumny ſtick there? And thank God it has always had, and I truſt always will have amongſt them, *hearty* and *able* friends.

In a word, Sir, they who truly value our church, value it becauſe they are ſatisfied that it agrees better with ſcripture than any other. This they are *conſcious* is the *real* ground of their attachment, and therefore the very ſcandalous grounds that he inſinuates, and the falſe and abuſive picture that he gives of our church, as of a prieſtly hierarchy *uſurping over the rights and liberties* of the reſt of mankind, can produce in them no other effect than contempt for ſo baſe and ſlanderous a procedure: They will have no weight with any but the enemies of our church—with infidels and the moſt inveterate of diſſenters (either *profeſſed* or *diſguiſed*).——And with ſuch let them have as much credit as they will; it nothing advances his ſcheme. After having preſcribed what in his opinion is ſufficient to quiet all fears, he proceeds to "compreſs my reaſonings" (i. e. to give as little as poſſible of them; *ſuppreſs* he might have ſaid *) and to ſet me right.

"Every man (ſays he) ought to be at liberty to adjoin himſelf to that church or ſociety of chriſtians, which appears to him to be moſt agreeable to the word of God in its form and worſhip"—This is now preciſely what I claim, only I ſuppoſe he will add *and doctrine*; If he will not, I muſt take

* *Let any one read over the two converſations and judge if this be not true.*

that

that liberty——and if they have an opportunity to do this, ſo far is well;—but how is this to be done, if the ſentiments of each church be not diſtinguiſhable." Now this is utterly impoſſible upon his plan;—for he adds, "but no church or ſociety of chriſtians hath any authority to require of its members the belief of any thing, but the plain and expreſs doctrines of the ſcripture *in the words of the inſpired writers of them*"—thus they muſt be all, *alike to appearance*, mean as differently as they will, they muſt in their confeſſions all ſpeak the ſame words — the words only of the inſpired writers.

But how indeed comes he to talk of a *choice* of churches---when the church of England is to ſwallow them all up, by taking them all in—they are all (however formerly named) to loſe their names and to be *one* with us—— If he has not deſerted his ſcheme, all *ſorts* of doctrines good and bad are to be retailed in one and the ſame ſociety or church: The teachers of every imaginable opinion are to be admitted therein to exert their *perverſe diſputings*, and to diſſeminate their corruptions under the cover of ſubſcribing to the ſcriptures only, or in the preciſe words of the inſpired writers. Theſe will cover every difference. For * "every ſect which has ſprung up ſince the firſt planting of chriſtianity, has had an interpretation of ſcripture peculiar to itſelf; and much pains have all along been taken by the ſeveral leaders of theſe numberleſs contending parties, to give ſuch a ſenſe to the words of Chriſt and his apoſtles, as might appear moſt ſuitable to their own favourite opinions. Thus by the *perverſe diſputings of men of corrupt minds* † a variety of meanings has been found out for thoſe ſcripture-expreſſions which were originally intended to convey but one. And nothing is more common, than to extract very unſcriptural doctrines from ſcripture language."

It muſt in this caſe indiſputably be the duty of each man, and each church or ſociety of chriſtians, to do their *beſt*, honeſtly and truly to embrace and retain amongſt them that one true ſenſe, the ſcripture expreſſions were meant to convey, and to preſerve it in its *purity*—and unleſs a ſtandard be uſed to know one another's meanings, they cannot unite in that, which each man's conſcience after enquiry tells him, is what he ought not to embrace *and hold faſt*.

In the mean while be pleaſed to note that no man is required to ſubſcribe and unite with that church or ſociety which retains doctrines that he thinks are not agreeable to ſcripture, but is left to unite with that which he is convinced to be in beſt agreement with its *genuine* ſenſe.—And ſo all Hubert's harangue that, "there is no knowing where to ſtop if you will not be content with a man believing what he himſelf can find in ſcripture" is entirely miſapplied: for we are content, nay deſire, that they only ſhould ſubſcribe who believe; and leave each one to adjoin himſelf agreeably to his belief.

I will allow him, that the man "who does not ſee the difference betwixt creeds and articles of religion of a compoſition *merely* human, and thoſe of the inſpired writers, is as mad as he who makes no difference betwixt ſuch as have, and ſuch as have not, a foundation in ſcripture."

He concludes with ſhowing his good liking to the glorious work of *deſamation*. The aim in the ſpiteful abuſes ſo laviſhly and induſtriouſly propagated againſt the characters of Abp. Wake and Bp. Butler is evidently to reflect diſgrace upon the church of England; but theſe ill-judging party bigots would do well to conſider that, if believed, they reflect credit on the church of Rome.

However they are too ill-ſupported to operate any thing but diſgrace on the malevolent propagators.

Your's, PHILELEUTHEROS.

P. S. I am no enemy to real improvements——or to any propoſals for them that are conducted with judgment and decency.——If any unqueſtionable defects, or errors, can be fairly pointed out; I will allow it right, as ſoon as may be, to amend them. But it would be an odd way of *mending* our church to add, to any we may have, all the errors of others, and to let into it all the corruptions that any where exiſt, or ever can ariſe.

* *Dr. Rutherforth's firſt vindication, pag.* 11. † 1 *Tim.* vi. 4, 5.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Oct. 12, 1767.

IN anſwer to the Medical Queries propoſed to me, in a poſtcript, by a worthy gentleman, who ſigns himſelf VERITAS REVERSA, in the laſt Magazine, be pleaſed to publiſh what follows.

In order to be the more full, plain, ſatisfactory, and uſeful, I will quote the queries as far as to the purpoſe, that both they and their ſolutions may be ſeen at one view by the reader.

Q. 1. Suppoſing a child has the gripes, green ſtools, and a little fever, and at the ſame time has pimples on its ſkin, ſuch as the nurſes call the raſh, could one venture to remove the gripes by anti-acids, or purges, &c?

A. Yes, you may, only by purges; let us agree in idea. I mean not by common purges that paſs into the blood, and would raiſe tumults there, but gentle laxatives, juſt ſufficient to cleanſe the *primæ viæ*, or inteſtinal tube, the ſeat of the diſorder. And this may be ſafely done, with a fever or without one.

Q. 2. How ſhall one exactly diſtinguiſh a common raſh from the ſmall-pox, meaſles, ſcarlet fever, at firſt appearance?

A. No man can tell this till they have formed their peculiar type; when the raſh, it appears in little bumps, like as if ſtung by nettles: the ſmall pox feels at firſt to the touch as little round hard bodies, like kernels, or millet ſeed, lying deep in the ſkin: the meaſles lie ſmooth, more ſuperficial and much thicker, attended with ſore eyes, and running at the noſe: the ſcarlet fever is attended with ſuperficial large flat red ſpots in the ſkin. But all theſe are nothing relating to childrens convulſions, proceeding from acid juices lodged in the inteſtines, for which anti-acids, and lenitive purges, may be uſed, even during any of the other diſorders, and which people of the profeſſion can beſt diſtinguiſh, but there is no danger if they do not.

Q. 3. If an opening medicine is not allowed in caſe above, what muſt we have recourſe to?

A. To the above method only. Which, as the operation reaches no farther than the inteſtines, will not diſturb cuticular eruptions.

Q. 4. I beg Dr. Cook's pardon for aſking him, whether the warm carminative oil is perfectly ſafe in very ſmall children?

A. No need for pardon, where no offence is given, for I delight more to be inſtructed than to inſtruct. The ſtrongeſt medicine may be ſafely uſed, provided the doſe be reduced proportionably to the ſtrength and age of the tender patient. Oil of aniſeeds is a great comforter of the inteſtines, a little like camphire, acts as a ſafe opiate, by giving a different impreſs on the nerves to that of the ſtimulating acid, the cauſe of the diſorder; and obtunds the acrimony of the juices beſides: yet the obſervation is not amiſs, for I have known where ſome childrens nature had ſuch a reluctancy to this oil, and even gag, at offering to ſwallow it, when, in ſuch caſes, the ſeed itſelf reduced into a very fine powder, to be ſure, is preferable: with me it is always a maxim, that, whatever drug, or medicine, goes too much againſt the grain cannot do good.

Q. 5. Does the frequent repetition of magneſia, or any opening phyſick, tend to weaken the conſtitution of children?

A. *Ne quid nimis*. Do nothing too much. If uſed no oftener than needed, ſuch gentle laxatives can never hurt, and as to ſtrong purges, that can ſcour off the mucilaginous lining of the fibres, they are never proper for infants.

Q. 6. Are alcaline purges better than manna?

A. As manna gripes, and the other does not; I think ſo.

Q. 7. Is it likely, that teſtacea and rhubarb, given in Harris's method, ſhould bring on a dyſentery?

A. So may our victuals and drink if miſuſed. Rhubarb can cure one, and a medicine which does moſt good when rightly uſed, does moſt miſchief whenever abuſed.

To conclude, I had long before now ſent ſeveral uſeful obſervations all over the kingdom, had they not been refuſed, but I hope they will think better of it for the future.

I intend a piece for next month, ſhewing

ſhewing the reaſon of ſuch an aſtoniſhing mortality in children before two years of age, with a remedy againſt the ſame.

As health is the greateſt bleſſing of life, I ſhould think that every attempt to render that univerſal would be univerſally received; and if encouraged, I will always, to the uttermoſt of my power, endeavour to make it ſo. Dr. Shaw ſays, that he who advances the knowledge of the medical art, though but a ſtep, deſerves the thanks of the whole ſpecies. Be that as it will, if I am but ſo happy as to help others by ſome uſeful hints for the public good, whether I get any thing by it myſelf or not, I ſhall reckon my labour and pains abundantly rewarded. Your's, J. COOK.

P. S. I return that learned gentleman my hearty thanks for ſo generouſly vindicating the memory of ſo good a man, and ſhould be proud of a literary correſpondence, if ſo he thought fit.

N. B. As my many medical pieces, inſerted in ſeveral publick prints, have attracted the attention of the ſick, ſo as to have occaſioned many to apply to me by letter, far and near, even from beyond ſea, as well as in this kingdom, for advice for their various maladies:

This is to acquaint ſuch, both rich and poor, that I am always ready and willing not only to ſend them advice, but to put them into a cheap, eaſy, and ſafe method alſo, with a ſingle medicine or two, (by the divine bleſſing) to cure themſelves, and which may be well done at any diſtance without ſight or acquaintance.

The poor I preſcribe for gratis, but from patients of ability expect a ſingle fee of one guinea, and no more, though applied to ever ſo often after, for the ſame illneſs, leaving all elſe to their own generoſity: As doing good, more than getting money, is the principle I would always act upon.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

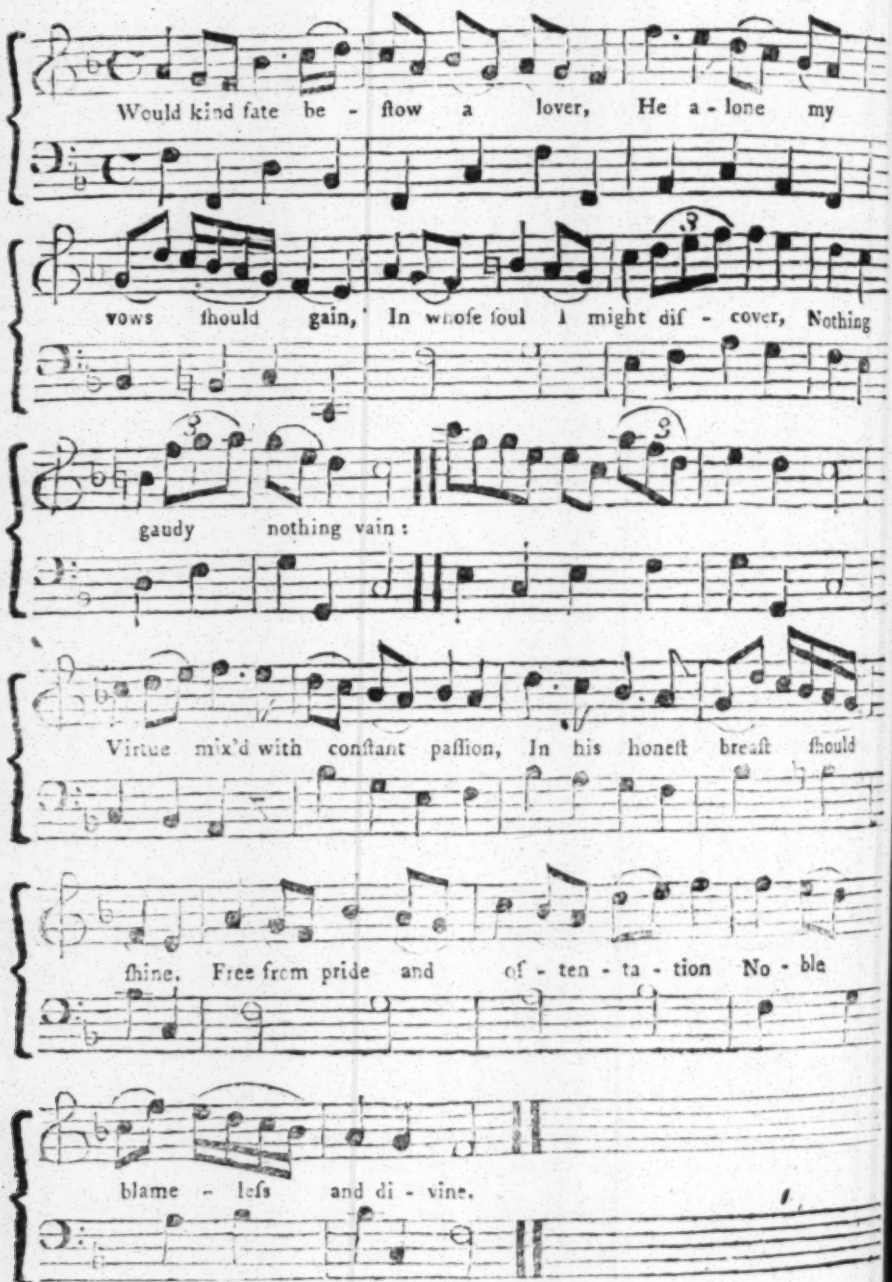
On the Right Honourable the Earl of Cheſterfield's *Recovery from a late Indiſpoſition.*

By MICHAEL CLANCY, M. D.

Durrow in Ireland, Sept. 29.

" Je diſois a la nuit ſombre;
" Tu vas maintenant dans ton ombre
" Le cacher pour toujours:
" Je rediſois a l'Aurore,
" La matinee que tu vas eclore
" Ce ſera le dernier de ſes jours."

IN noon-day heat, a pilgrim ſpread
His limbs to warmth, and chaf'd his head:
Enjoy'd the ſun, whoſe powerful ray
Enliven'd once Promethean clay:
Sudden he finds a ſhade of night
Invade its ſtrong, meridian light:
Soon feels a dreary damp, and ſees
The gloom advancing by degrees;
Till all it's lucid orb was ſeiz'd
With darkneſs, thickening as he gaz'd:
Convulſive pangs his ſoul affright
With terrors of eternal night:
No hope that time may light reſtore;
And noon-day was to be no more.
Thus when, of late, pale ſickneſs ſpread
A diſmal miſt round Stanhope's head;
That head, whoſe prudence ſtates rever'd,
And ev'ry foe to virtue fear'd:
A threat'ning cloud hung o'er thoſe eyes,
Whoſe vigour pierc'd thro' falſe diſguiſe;
That tender heart began to grieve,
Whoſe chiefeſt joy was to relieve;
And faintly thrill'd that vital flood
Which flow'd for univerſal good.
Swift Fame the diſmal tidings bore,
And Albion moan'd from ſhore to ſhore;
Her genius droop'd. In mournful lays
Ierne's ſons attempt his praiſe:
O beſt of men! whoſe conduct ſage
Appeas'd Rebellion's horrid rage;
Full right he held the guiding helm;
Our lives he ſav'd, who ſav'd the realm.
Propitious heaven your aid beſtow
On him, whoſe heart would pity ſhow!
Eclipſes are the ſun's diſeaſe,
When the dark moon obſtructs his rays:
As ſhe goes off, he ſhines again,
And re-aſſumes his ſplendid reign.
That dreadful cloud is blown away,
Which darken'd Stanhope's lovely day:
On ev'ry face a chearful ſmile
Shews joy renew'd thro' Britain's iſle:
To mirth Ierne's harp reſounds;
To mirth each vocal hill rebounds.
Her rural pipes his ſafety greet
In ſprightly airs, and numbers ſweet.
Swift fly loud notes from ſilver ſtrings,
And ev'ry muſe in concert ſings.

Set to Muſic by Miſs HARDIN.

II.

Flowing ſenſe and manly graces
Should enrich his ſoaring mind,
Still deſpiſing whate'er baſe is,
Ever faithful ever kind:
Wiſdom by diſcretion guided,
Join'd to judgment ſound and true,
From his noble heart divided,
What's unworthy to purſue.

III.

Always chearful, pleaſant, airy,
Even temper'd, ſoft, and gay,
Never falſly prone to vary,
Or from Reaſon's dictates ſtray:
Nothing haughty, baſe, or cruel,
Should his ſpotleſs glory ſtain,
Nought but honour's ſacred fuel,
In my hero's breaſt ſhould reign.

Reflection

Reflections on the Death of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

AND York no more! let truth awhile deduce,
From general ſorrow, ſtrains of general uſe:
Ye gay and careleſs on this date attend,
Nor buoy'd by youth on length of days depend. [ſave
Not blooming youth, nor royal birth could
Illuſtrious Edward from the inſatiate grave.
The griſly king advanc'd his fatal dart,
High o'er the ſhield of interpoſing art;
Spurn'd the high palace and the glittering train;
While art, youth, birth, and virtue, wept in vain.
Too ſoon, alas! the hero was no more!
Too ſoon the tidings reach'd his native ſhore!
Hence the ſhort ſpan of ſublunary joy
Should ſage reflection's every thought employ.
Struck at his fate, ye careleſs and ye gay,
In life's firſt morn let wiſdom guide your way.
Thus ſhall your preſent loſs prove future gain,
Nor much-lamented Edward die in vain.

FLAVIA.

An EPISTLE *to Dr.* FRANCIS ANDREWS, *on a late Advertiſement, directing ſuch Books as ſhould be read for Admittance into the Univerſity. By* Michael Clancy, *M. D.*

ANDREWS! thoſe antique books you name,
Are now no road to wealth or fame;
Their date is paſt, and men no more
O'er muſty, fruitleſs authors pore:
True Turks in grain, as if their creed
Perſuaded 'twere a crime to read.
Knowledge, firſt mark and pledge of love,
Tranſmitted by the myſtic dove,
To ſtrengthen truth divinely given,
In *cloven tongues* came down from heaven:
But at this day a ſcurvy pack
Of *evil beaſts* have ſent it back;
It is with bright Aſtrea gone,
And to *primæval manſions* flown.
Learning, by *modern art*, is ſpread
Without the labour of the *head*;
Conceit gives learning all at once,
And makes a ſcholar of a *dunce*.
An aſs extols his friend the *drone*,
And ſays his *peer* was never known;
The Drone proclaims the braying Aſs
Does ſweet Corelli's notes ſurpaſs;
The Blockhead ſays his brother Block
Has Newton's ſenſe, and thinks like Locke;
The Block beſtows *him* nobler parts
Than Monteſquieu's or fam'd Deſcartes;
And thus, in nature's full defiance,
Each *fool* has *wit*, each *dolt* has *ſcience*.
Then what avails that claſſic tribe,
Whoſe ſtrict peruſal you preſcribe?
They bar the *main* deſign of *thriving*,
At which all mortal men are driving.
You ſhew a falſe, *miſguiding* clue;
But—'tis your office ſpeaks, not you;
Who know 'tis madneſs to encumber
The *brain* with ſuch *pedantic lumber*;
And that the *method* you are carving,
Directly leads to *downright* ſtarving;
As ſome advantage may ariſe
From ev'ry other enterprize.
The traveller relentleſs goes
Through the cold length of Alpine ſnows;
Sure to arrive, and feaſt his eyes
With ſcenes of beauty, and ſurprize;
Where virtue rais'd the Roman name
To glory and immortal fame;
To trace where Clelia ſtemm'd the flood,
Where Cocles reſolutely ſtood:
Where Fabius conquer'd by delay,
And Cæſar made the world obey,
Or tread where Brutus trod before,
Or calmly reſt on Baïa's ſhore:
Each charming view, each awful ſight,
Rewards his labours with delight.
The mariner undaunted ſteers,
Nor rocks, nor gulfs, nor quickſand fears;
Let Boreas rage, and Neptune too,
He holds his deſtin'd port in view;
His *ſtaple cargo* will repay
The toils and dangers of the ſea:
But—where's that port, that mart to vend,
The *paltry ware* you recommend?
Our children aſk us *bread*, and none,
(Or ſcripture errs) will give a *ſtone*.
Perhaps, like holy John, you look
To fill their ſtomachs with a *book*,
Which, like th' apoſtle's, can produce
None other but a *bitter juice*.
Suppoſe ſome hapleſs youth, full fraught
With all that Greece and Rome have taught,
Sure that ſucceſs ſhould iſſue forth
From learning's ſtrong intrinſic worth;
Then launch him into life—he'll find
He tugs an oar 'gainſt wave and wind.
Learning, from vulgar gain debar'd,
Like Virtue, is its *own* reward:
At Salter's *, wears a thread-bare coat;
Worth thouſands, and not worth a groat:
There's Greek, in *tatter'd ſpirt* diſguis'd,
Deſpiſing fools, by fools deſpis'd;
And Latin, ſuch as Terence knew,
In ſtockings *patch'd*, and *heelleſs* ſhoe:
There merit ſtalks in poor diſguiſe,
Unheeded, impotently wiſe;
Yet knows, what Bodley's volumes hold;
What prophets, prieſts, or ſages told;
Knows Pindus and the ſacred Nine;
Knows ev'ry thing, but—where to dine.
Learning, like beauty in diſtreſs,
Will ever fail of due ſucceſs;—
If rags debaſe the *brighteſt* maid,
She ſinks to Drury's *common trade*;
And *learned want*, in *mean* attire,
May ſell its ſcraps for ſordid hire.

* *A Coffee houſe in Chelſea.*

Learning!

Learning! henceforth abſcond your head,
And Science! tremble in the ſhade.
Where's Harley now, with gen'rous ſtrife,
To uſher merit into life?
Somers no more, the prop of ſtate,
Supports thoſe arts which made him great:
Stanhope *—withdrawn, to crown his days,
With height of fame, and learned eaſe:—
With thoſe each gentle art retir'd,
And *wit*, and *ſenſe*, and *taſte* expir'd.
Our later worthies diſavow
The uſe of things they cannot know:
In innate dulneſs meanly glide,
And catch the flow of Fortune's tide;
They learn Preferment's road to find
Without one grace of heart or mind;
Thoſe rules of virtue Learning mentions,
Are quite averſe to their intentions;
And therefore *warily* diſclaim
Their chief *reproach*, and laſting ſhame.
Go, ——! with *mimic* ſound,
Torture cramp words, and ſenſe *confound*;
In *learning* aim at revolution;
Muſter your *bands* in *convocation*,
To ſpread new bleſſings o'er the nation;
So *ſecret* and ſo deep *conceal'd*,
That they will *never* be reveal'd:
—Or Pruſſia's monarch! turn your rage
Againſt the Vandals of this age.

The following Copy of Verſes are to be ſeen on a ſmall Cottage or Building, in the ruſtic Taſte, intended as a Place of Retirement, built by —— Powis, *Eſq; in a Grove by the River* Severn, *about a Mile from* Little Walcot, *in the County of* Salop.

STAY, paſſenger, and though within
Nor gold, nor glitt'ring gems are ſeen,
To ſtrike thy dazzled eye,
Yet enter, and thy raviſh'd mind
Beneath this humble roof ſhall find
What gold will never buy.
Within this ſolitary cell,
Calm thought and ſweet contentment dwell,
Parents of bliſs ſincere;
Peace ſpreads around her balmy wings,
And, baniſh'd from the courts of kings,
Has fix'd her manſion here.

ODE *to* HEALTH.

HAIL roſy Health, celeſtial, blooming Fair,
Off-ſpring of Temperance, Virtue's ſweeteſt child,
And ſoft Content, that ſooths the brow of care,
Parent of Joy and Pleaſure ever mild!
I feel thy influence, life-beſtowing pow'r,
While the warm tide glides ſwiftly thro' my veins;
And while reclin'd in blooming Hebe's bow'r,
I conſecrate to thee the living ſtrains.
The ſoul ſerene, the pleaſure-darting eye,
The breaſt where calm tranquillity reſides,
From thee their joys derive; when thou art nigh,
In pleaſing courſe each happy minute glides.
Th'embow'ring grove, the flow'r-beſprinkled lawn,
The ſtream that wanders o'er the verdant plain,
The early beauties of the bluſhing dawn,
Without thy preſence ſeek to charm in vain.
Thou bid'ſt the roſe on Mira's cheek to glow,
And deck'ſt the lovely maid in brighteſt bloom:
While from her breath ſuch native odours flow,
As emulate the vi'let's rich perfume.
When thou art abſent, Fancy's faireſt forms,
Fly from the view, or faded all appear:
As fades the proſpect when loud wintry ſtorms
Cloud the whole face of Nature's various year.
Ev'n Mira's lovely cheek the roſeate hue
Deſerts; no ſparkling fire her eyes retain:
Each heav'nly charm now leſſens on the view,
When Health gives place to ſickneſs and to pain.
Thee, Goddeſs! in each ſilent grove and ſhade,
Where beauteous verdure crowns the waving trees,
I ſeek, in all thy glowing charms array'd,
And court thee in the gently-paſſing breeze.
For this, O may thy ever ſacred pow'r
Still warm my youthful breaſt with genial fire;
Still chear me, drooping, in my lonely hour,
And with kind Nature's love my feeling ſoul inſpire. J— H—.

THE ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE.

A Fragment of MENANDER:

Tranſlated by FRANCIS FAWKES, M. A.

WHoe'er approaches to the Lord of all,
And with his offerings deſolates the ſtall;
Who brings a hundred bulls with garlands dreſt,
The purple mantle, or the golden veſt;
Or ivory figures richly wrought around,
Or curious images with emeralds crown'd;
And hopes with theſe God's favour to obtain,
His thoughts are fooliſh and his hopes are vain.
He, only he, may truſt his pray'r will riſe,
And heav'n accept his grateful ſacrifice,
Who leads beneficent, a virtuous life;
Who wrongs no virgin, who corrupts no wife;
No robber he, no murd'rer of mankind;
No miſer, ſervant to the ſordid mind:
Dare to be juſt, my Pamphilus, diſdain
The ſmalleſt trifle for the greateſt gain;
For God is nigh thee, and his purer ſight
In acts of goodneſs only takes delight;
He feeds the labourer for his honeſt toil,
And heaps his ſubſtance as he turns the ſoil.
To him then humbly pay the rites divine,
And not in garments, but in goodneſs ſhine.
Guiltleſs of conſcience, thou may'ſt ſafely ſleep
Tho' thunders bellow through the boundleſs deep.

PROLOGUE

* *The Earl of Cheſterfield.*

PROLOGUE

To a new Tragedy, called LOVE *and* FAME, *by the Author of* A Trip to the Moon, The General, &c.

The Prologue written by Mr. J. Cunningham, *And delivered by Mrs.* Brymyard, *at* Scarborough.

Entering.

WHERE is the author?—bid the wretch appear! [here:
Let him come in, and wait for judgment—
This aweful jury, all impatient wait;
Let him come in, I ſay, and meet his fate.
Strange! very ſtrange! if ſuch a piece ſucceeds!
(Puniſh the Culprit for theſe vile miſdeeds).
Know ye—to night—that his preſumptuous works [Turks?
Have turn'd good Chriſtians into heathen
And if the *genius* a'n't corrected ſoon,
In his next trip, he'll mount us to the moon.
Methinks I hear him ſay—"For Mercy's ſake, [at ſtake.
Hold your raſh tongue—my Love and *Fame*'s
When you behold me, diffident'—diſtreſt!
'Tis cruelty to make my woes a jeſt!
Well!—if you will!—but why ſhould I diſtruſt?
My judges are as merciful as juſt:
I know them well, have oft their friendſhip try'd, [pride!"
And their protection is my boaſt—my
Hoping to pleaſe, he form'd this buſtling plan;
Hoping to pleaſe!—'tis all the moderns can:
Faith—let him 'ſcape—let Love and Fame ſurvive,
With your kind ſanction keep his ſcenes alive;
Try to approve (applaud we will exempt)
Nor cruſh the bardling in this hard attempt.
Could he write up to an illuſtrious theme,
There's mark'd amongſt the regiſters of fame
A ſubject;—but, beyond the warmeſt lays,
Wonder muſt paint!—for 'tis—a GRANBY's praiſe!

To the Mayor, Gentlemen, Clergy, and other Electors of Members to ſerve in Parliament for the City of Chicheſter.

Gentlemen,

AS the preſent parliament is near expiring, and as my age and conſtitution do not allow me to live in the air of London, and diſcharge my duty as one of your repreſentatives; it becomes me to reſolve upon a retreat from that important ſervice; and, without further delay, to give you public notice of this my reſolution, with my motives thereunto, that you may have full time to conſider of a proper perſon to ſucceed me in that honourable ſtation, made ſtill more ſo by your repeated, free, and uncorrupt choice of me into ſo many parliaments; particularly the two laſt, even after my wiſhes to retire were not unknown.

Such clear, repeated, and, I wiſh I could not add, *uncommon* proofs of a ſteady adherence to the ſound principles of our invaluable conſtitution, and of your diſintereſted attachment to me, entitle you to my public thanks, as an open pledge of gratitude; and, at the ſame time, to a declaration of a conduct, on your part, which, if generally followed, would ſecure to us, and to our poſterity, a conſtitution the moſt excellent, and, in its conſtruction, the moſt durable; tho' perhaps, haſtening to its final period faſter than is ſeen by the common eye.

It is now a pretty many years ſince ſome of the moſt antient of the preſent inhabitants of my native city (with many others deceaſed) firſt reſolved, at all events, to make choice of me for what they then called (being born amongſt them) their own member.

In them a genuine ſpirit of liberty and independency prevailed.

They well knew that the important part which the commons ſhare in the Britiſh legiſlature ſprung from that ſublime ſpirit; that it can no longer ſubſiſt without diminution, than while that ſpirit, which gave it birth, ſurvives in its utmoſt purity: That the power and conſequence of the commons of England muſt riſe and fall, and the tenure of their rights and liberties be of longer or ſhorter duration, juſt in proportion as that ſpirit is cheriſhed and maintained; and, to the honour of the electors, they were governed by thoſe principles.

How I have behaved on my part, and how well I have deſerved theſe diſtinguiſhed favours at the hands of my fellow citizens, I humbly ſubmit, gentlemen, to your own impartial determination; after having aſſured you, that I never ſought a title above that of your ſervant; nor preferred my own intereſt to yours, and that of the commonweal. I found you free, and maſters of your own choice; and ſo, for any act of mine, ye remain.

If neither you nor the public have reaped any benefit from my long ſervice, and faithful endeavours to promote the true intereſt of both, I have lived much of my time to little purpoſe; ſince my own family has not been gainers by them.

However, I think not with regret on that circumſtance; nor on ſome others which I paſs over: But feel myſelf amply rewarded in the ſtrong, repeated, and unqueſtionable marks of your good will, which I have experienced.

In this ſentiment, gentlemen, I take my leave of you, as a public man: But ſhall have the honour to remain, during the cloſing days of my life, in my private capacity, with all poſſible gratitude and reſpect,

Gentlemen, and Fellow-Citizens,

Your moſt faithful, obliged,

And ever obedient humble ſervant,

Sept. 26, 1707. J. PAGE.

Tranſlation

Tranſlation of a Letter from Mr. J. J. Rouſſeau *to* M. D.

Dear Sir,

"'TIS only to you, that I break that ſilence, which I had reſolved with myſelf inviolably to obſerve. Without giving an anſwer to all thoſe infamous libels, which have been publiſhed againſt me, I will impart to you the motives of my conduct, and the ſentiments of my heart. I have known men; I know them ſtill; and I do them juſtice. Deceived by their vain promiſes, and by the inſincere proofs of a friendſhip ſtill more inſincere, I am become the victim of my own magnanimity and my own candour—Go, falſe and deceitful man! go, learn from the animals, which thou calleſt ſtupid. Leſs ſenſible, perhaps, but certainly more humane than thou; they will teach thee to be mild and gentle towards the individuals of thy own ſpecies.—And thou, Scotch David! triumph in my pretended defeat.

You know it, my dear friend; I am not afraid to appeal thus to you; there is ſtill one who deſerves that honourable title; you know it. The voice of fame hath ſpread throughout your iſland, what my pretended protector hath done for me. True it is, his promiſes were fair; but his actions contradicted them. His name was ſufficiently famous: His philoſophic ſpirit was viſible in his writings; but his heart, his generous heart, was by no means ſo. He wanted a victim: He found one in a man, perſecuted for truth; and, under pretence of procuring me a ſafe aſylum, he made me ſerve the purpoſes of his ridiculous vanity. Pretended philoſopher, as he is, he hath erected the ſtandard of malice and deceit.

Philoſophy does not teach us to be inhuman, perfidious, barbarous, unjuſt. No, Sir; if in order to be a philoſopher, I muſt blacken the reputation of my fellow citizens; publiſh to all the world what ought to be buried in eternal oblivion; contrive and conduct ſecret plots, and be the principal leader of a band of conſpirators; in a word, if, in order to be a philoſopher, I muſt renounce humanity, juſtice, honeſty, I renounce philoſophy, and the name of philoſopher; and I leave that title and character to worthy David. For my own part, I am content with that of a virtuous man.

O! my friend! how deceitful are men! how falſe! how perfidious! Nouriſhed with malice from their infancy; their greateſt pleaſure conſiſts in ridiculing and perſecuting virtue, and in inſulting the virtuous. Virtue! amiable virtue! ſuch ſurely ought not to be thy lot. Happy times! when men, inhabiting the woods, fed on the acorns, which bountiful nature produced in abundance without culture. From the moment they began to build cities and to unite in ſociety, vices, the baſeſt and moſt infamous, have taken up their abode among them. Sincerity, integrity, honeſty, are baniſhed for ever from the earth. Perjury, deceit, hypocriſy, and all the other vices, have eſtabliſhed themſelves, as it were, upon a throne, and receive the incenſe of mortals. Monſtrous divinities! adored by monſters; I deſpiſe your altars, and the incenſe of your fooliſh adorers. Honeſty, integrity, ſincerity, ſhall always be my gods upon earth: To them I will ſacrifice; and if I be an idolater, I glory in my idolatry.

Thus, my dear friend, into your boſom do I pour out my heart. You are not my enemy; your heart is too tender. Pity, the firſt of all the ſocial virtues, tender pity, is natural to you: You can compaſſionate an unhappy man, who hath fallen a victim to the knavery of the wicked: They have leagued againſt me; they have attacked me with more than common fury. Every one hath ſhot his bolt at me. The firſt flaſh appeared in the heart of my ungrateful country; the thunder burſt in France; the lightning reached as far as England. What has been the conſequence of all this combuſtion? a ſmoke, which my patience hath diſſipated. The three-fold braſs of Horace hath defended me againſt all the ſtrokes, which muſt otherwiſe have overwhelmed me. The ſtruggle has coſt me ſome ſighs in ſecret; but my heart was never dejected. Let malice once more break looſe againſt me with unbridled fury; let her diſcharge upon me her keeneſt and moſt envenomed arrows; I ſhall only be the more impregnable. Weak efforts of a malice ſtill more weak; they will ſtrike againſt a rock, and rebound upon the heads of their authors.

I enjoy myſelf, and I deſpiſe the reſt of mankind. Lodged in a narrow corner of the vaſt heap of duſt and dirt, I quietly taſte the fruits of my philoſophy in the midſt of a hurricane of inconſtancy and deceit. Here I wait death with indifference; and I enjoy life with the ſame indifference: Nor is there any perſon upon earth but yourſelf, to whom my heart retains the leaſt degree of tenderneſs. Adieu, Sir; accept my moſt humble reſpects.

J. J. ROUSSEAU."

Authentic Account of the laſt Honours paid to the late Duke of York *at* Monaco.

AS ſoon as his late royal highneſs the duke of York was dead, the prince of Monaco ordered a cannon to be fired every half hour, till the body ſhould be depoſited on board the ſhip, and the chambre ardent to be prepared for lying in ſtate, according to the cuſtom of that country, with his body-guard to attend, and a guard from the regiment. Accordingly, the preparations were made in the largeſt apartment of the palace, hung with black: A high canopy in the middle, of black and ſilver, with a repreſentation of a coffin of the ſame, upon the top of ſix ſtages or ſteps of black, on each of which were a row

row of tapers, in large gold and silver candlesticks; on the coffin a silver pillow, with a coronet upon it, the sword next on the coffin, and then the garter, george, and star; on the ground, a row of torches round the whole: Under the canopy, behind the stage, was placed the coffin, which was made as near as possible in the English manner, covered with the pall; on each side were two mutes; and behind, colonel St. John, colonel Morrison, Commodore Spry, and Mr. Schutz, attended. The whole lighting consisted of near two hundred tapers. The procession from [thence to the water side was fixed for Sunday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, according to the order hereunto subjoined, and the chambre ardent was opened at nine o'clock that morning. At the setting out of the procession, a signal was made for the ships to fire minute guns, till the body should be on board. As it came out of the palace, the regiment was drawn up, their drums in black, and officers with crape; at the water-side was the long-boat, with a canopy for the body, covered with black, and the royal standard hoisted half height, this was towed by the captain's barge with mutes in it; behind was the commodore's barge, with his royal highness's servants, and two more barges for the remaining officers. The prince of Monaco continued at the water-side till the whole was on board, when the royal standard was hoisted half high on board the ship, and the minute guns ceased; the garrison then fired two rounds of cannon, and the regiment two rounds of running fire. The whole of this ceremony was conducted with the greatest regularity and solemnity.

Order of the procession referred to above:

The guard
Sailors with flambeaux
All the duke's servants
Two surgeons a-breast
Four mutes
Gentlemen who carry the ensigns of the garter
Two by two lieutenants

Capt. Crosby Pall-bearer		Capt. Dickings Pall-bearer
SOLDIERS Canopy-bearer	Sailors to support the Coffin	Canopy-bearer SAILORS
Canopy-bearer		Canopy-bearer
Canopy-bearer		Canopy-bearer
Mr. Schutz Pall-bearer		Com. Spry Pall-bearer

Colonel St. John
Colonel Morrison
The prince of Monaco
Gentlemen his attendants.
The rest of the English gentlemen two by two.

[*See the Chronicler.*]

NOTE.

THERE is such a similarity between the first coin sent us by D. G. and that already inserted that cutting another representation is unnecessary.

W. P's piece upon Modesty is trite, nor is it justly defined; there is a great difference between *modesty* and *fear*: If we must insert that species of false wit, the Rebus, it should receive some embellishment from poetry, which is far from being the case of that of our correspondent. He will do well to exercise himself in private, before he ventures into the world as a poet.

G. F.'s verses on the Lady bathing, do her no great honour.

Philomeides must produce somewhat more original before we can oblige him with a place in our poetical miscellany. He may do better in time.

B. Y's encomiastic criticism on a collection of poems, tho' ingenious, smells strongly of a puff for the book, and therefore is inadmissible.

The song for the coronation, will do well enough amongst a set of loyal, jovial souls over their bottle; but will not merit printing. The verses on Learning, from the same hand, abound with improprieties, and we are at a loss to know whether he means Learning or Sciences.

T. Sad—r, must love a little longer, before his amorous ditties will be harmonized enough for the public eye. However, let him not despair, in time he may see himself applauded, as he seems not to want genius. Does he mean a *double entendre* to the young lady going to school?

The case for Dr. Hill's advice should be sent to that benevolent gentleman. We can see no manner of use in printing it.

We can only recommend A. D. to Parker's or Moor's Almanacks.

If G. P. does not meet with satisfaction in his nautical question from Keil's Astronomy, Leadbetter, or Hodgson's Treatise on Navigation, we cannot assist him, though we could wish to do him the favour: but we think he will there meet with satisfaction.

We cannot find room to oblige T. B. by the republication he requests: On any other occasion we shall be glad of his correspondence.

A Friend may assure himself we shall attend always as much as possible to the entertainment of our readers; but he will be pleased also to let us mingle instruction with it. The London Magazine, like an elegant and well-ordered table, must be decked with viands to

ſuit the taſte of every gueſt; they are by no means compelled all to eat of the ſame diſh.

The Ode on Good Friday, is very devout, and not unpoetical; but after all it is a meer rhapſody: Some how or other, we are harrowed up by the idea of a *ſacrificed God*, and fear our correſpondent is too zealous and too bold. It would no doubt meet with approbation in the neighbourhood of Moorfields; but we don't mean in the hoſpitals for lunatics.

Our humanity, as rightly judged, would certainly have given a place to *Mercury and the Sailor*, which is ſo well intended—but the poetry is wretched, the conceit unnatural, and the whole looks like a puff for the cork-jackets.

We wonder any one ſhould be ignorant that a numerical liſt is publiſhed of the prizes drawn in every lottery, by authority, and latterly in the news-papers: But adventurers, who are doubtful, had better recur to the commiſſioners books, at Whitehall, after the drawing is over. Many miſtakes have been that way diſcovered, and we remember about ſix years ſince a reputed blank proved a prize of 100l. upon ſuch inſpection.

If we were to inſert extracts from every controverſial book, or pamphlet, on religious ſubjects, that our readers friendſhip for the author, or prejudice in favour of the performance, would dictate, the ill-effects would ſoon be ſeen by our readers, and ſeverely felt by ourſelves. In general moſt of thoſe writers ſeek after fame, rather than truth;—yet few there be that find it.

Having thus ſaid all we think neceſſary to ſuch of our kind correſpondents, who have lately complained of the non-publication of their pieces, we muſt addreſs ourſelves to another ſet of our worthy contributors, who apparently have ſome reaſon to be out of humour with us.

In anſwer to C. M. When we undertook to retail out the Diſcovery, a novel, we were made to imagine it a performance of no greater length than would be ſuitable to our purpoſes; but finding it would take up a very long time to give it, at the rate we could only afford room for, and many temporary matters flowing in upon us, we were obliged to deſiſt; but the author has promiſed us ſuch an abridgment of the ſtory as will come within a reaſonable compaſs, be perfectly entertaining and inſtructive, which, as ſoon as we receive it, we ſhall oblige our readers with.

A. B. diſlikes our Theatrical Intelligence; though many others are urgent to have it continued, and propoſes ſome other articles as preferable thereto; but they are of ſuch a nature as do not ſuit the plan of our Magazine, which, till we ſee very good reaſon, we cannot depart from. The book he mentions as out of print, is not ſo; or if it was there is another of the ſame import, and very well done. As to the other propoſal he makes, there are books lately publiſhed, of a ſmall price, that will yield him abundant ſatisfaction.

We are greatly obliged to Y. Z. for his kind monitory letter, to which we ſhall pay great attention; but did he know the difficulties we are ſometimes under, particularly at the cloſe of a month, when to admit ſome temporary affairs that muſt not be delayed, we are obliged to alter our whole plan, he would not be ſo ſevere upon us. What he complains of cannot be avoided in a publication of this nature, and we may frequently begin a piece that requires room, and for want of it be obliged to diſcontinue it for ſome time to admit matters of a more immediate concern. No purchaſer muſt think that one ſingle month can be complete; but we take care always, before the year is cloſed, to give every thing relating to that year, and therefore a volume only can be ſtiled a perfect Magazine. This has been the caſe of the Life of Pope Sixtus, particularly; but in the next Magazine it will be reſumed, and perhaps finiſhed, or if not, will be aſſuredly ſo in December or the Appendix.

The lines ſigned Amicus Pat. though much to the purpoſe, and very honeſt, are, thank God, now out of ſeaſon. We ſhould be glad of the favour of his future correſpondence.

The piece from I. I. Wiccamicus, came too late for inſertion, at the particular ſeaſon it alludes to; but he may depend upon its being preſerved with care till that time in the enſuing year, when it ſhall be publiſhed with the utmoſt fidelity.

R. T. M. F. Ult. Curſor. Timothy Wraggle, *Nem. Con.* and many more, are downright grumblers and ſnarlers; nor is it poſſible to oblige them, unleſs each of them have a magazine printed for his own particular uſe, which, no doubt, ſome of them are ſo ignorant as to think poſſible.

We are truly ſenſible, on the other hand, of the marks and letters of approbation we daily receive from men of ſenſe and judgment, and that we have ſome little merit may be gathered from our increaſing ſale. In fine our ſtudy ſhall be to court the ſmiles of the wiſe, the virtuous and the fair; to allure and inform the ignorant, to ſpread rational knowledge far and wide, and, as much as in our power,—*to juſtify the ways of God to man.*

*** Erratum. Page 390, col. 1. line 12, for *eer* read *err.*

THE

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.

BARON de Diede Furſtenſtein, envoy from the king of Denmark had his firſt audience of the king.

SATURDAY, 26.

An oil-warehouſe was conſumed by fire, and ſeveral houſes damaged, in Eagle-ſtreet, Red-lion Square.

SUNDAY, 27.

An houſe was conſumed by fire, in Turnmill ſtreet Clerkenwell.

MONDAY, 28.

Richard Peers, and William Naſh, Eſqrs; the ſheriffs elect, were ſworn into their office, at Guildhall.

TUESDAY, 29.

Thomas Harley, Eſq; alderman (Sir Francis Goſling not being yet well enough to ſerve the office) was choſen lord-mayor of this city for the year enſuing.

Whitehall. on Sunday laſt Captain Wrottesley arrived here from Monaco, with the melancholy, account, that his royal highneſs Edward Auguſtus, duke of York and Albany, died at that place on the 17th inſt. about eleven o'clock in the morning, of a malignant fever, after a ſevere illneſs of fourteen days, to the great grief of their majeſties, and all the royal family. The body was opened and embalmed; and was ordered by Commodore Spry to be put on board his majeſty's ſhip Montreal, Captain Cosby, to be brought to England.

[Monaco is the capital of a principality of the ſame name, in the territories of Genoa in Upper Italy; it is a ſmall but fortified city, and has a good harbour. It belongs to its own prince, who is a deſcendant from Marſhal Matignon, by the heireſs of Grimaldi, and a ſubject of France. (See p. 535.)

Lord Chamberlain's office. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 4th day of October, for his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, duke of York, next brother to his majeſty, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, plain muſlin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black glazed gloves, black paper fans, and black ſilk ſhoes.

Undreſs, black or dark grey unwatered tabbies.

The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the ſleeves, or pockets, plain muſlin or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape hat-bands, and black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, dark grey frocks.

The Earl Marſhal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, *Duke of* York *and* Albany.

IN purſuance of his majeſty's commands, theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected, that upon the preſent occaſion of the death of his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, duke of York and Albany, all perſons do put themſelves into decent mourning; the ſaid mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 4th day of October.

Sept. 29, 1767. SCARBOROUGH, M.

War-Office, Sept. 29. His majeſty does not require that the officers of the army ſhould wear any other mourning, on the preſent melancholy occaſion, than a black crape round their left arms, with their uniforms. By his majeſty's command.

BARRINGTON.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 29. His Majeſty does not require that the officers of his fleet or marines ſhould wear any other mourning, on the preſent melancholy occaſion, than a black crape round their left arms, with their uniforms.

PH. STEPHENS.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

The ſheriffs were ſworn into their office, at the court of Exchequer.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

By proclamation, the parliament was further prorogued to Nov. 24, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

SUNDAY, 11.

Seven houſes were conſumed by fire in High-Holborn, and two perſons periſhed in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Brackley Kennet, Eſq; was elected alderman of Cornhill Ward, in the room of the late alderman. (See the deaths.)

William Gueſt, John Spires, Thomas Davis, and William Bryan, were executed at Tyburn (ſee p. 484.) Mr Gueſt was drawn in a ſledge to the gallows, and after the three others were tied up, he got into the cart; he was not tied up immediately, but was indulged to pray on his knees, attended by the ordinary and another clergyman of the church of England: He joined in prayers with the clergymen with the greateſt devotion, and his whole deportment was ſo pious, grave, manly, and ſolemn, becoming the gentleman and the chriſtian, as to draw tears from the greateſt part of the numerous ſpectators. He was dreſſed in decent mourning, with a club wig on; a good looking man, five feet nine or ten inches high, and ſeemed to be about forty years of age. After hanging the uſual time, his body was put into an herſe, and carried to his friends for interment. (See p. 517.) Tinſey and Tudor were reprieved.

SUNDAY, 18.

Five houſes were conſumed by fire, at Wallingford, Berks.

MONDAY, 19.

James and John Brownrigg, were tried at Guildhall, for aſſaulting and ill-uſing Mary

Mitchell (ſee p. 477.) They were tried on ſeperate indictments. It was depoſed that James Brownrigg had twice dipt her head in a water tub, once broke the griſtle of her ear with a walking-ſtick, and once horſe-whipped her, but not naked. In his defence he own'd the dipping her head in water, but denied ſtriking her over the ear; urged ſeveral inſtances of her misbehaviour; pleaded the good character given him by five apprentices, and added, that ſome of his boarders muſt have known ſomething of the alledged ill-treatment; but, on account of their circumſtances, he did not chooſe to call them. The ſon was indicted for whipping Mary Mitchell three days ſucceſſively naked; the two firſt times were by his mother's order, the laſt of his own accord, for taking ſome cheſnuts. He ſaid, in his defence, that the girl never lay ill of his beating, and that he had taught her to read. The jury found both the priſoners guilty, but the father was recommended to mercy.

FRIDAY, 23.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Thomas James a Laſcar, Philip Clark, Thomas Windſor, a black, Joſeph Hervey, Richard Bitter, John Braſs, otherwiſe Cade, and William Edwards, received ſentence of death: One to be tranſported for 14 years, 30 for 7 years, and four to be whipped. The Browariggs were ſentenced to pay a fine of 1s. each, to be impriſoned for 6 months, and then to enter into a recognizance for their good behaviour for 7 years.

A Letter from the Right Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, *Knight of the Bath, to the Mayor of* Yarmouth.

"SIR,

"I ſhall not offer myſelf a candidate for the borough of Yarmouth, at the next general election; which you will be pleaſed to communicate to the corporation and town of Yarmouth, in what manner you judge to be moſt proper.

For three or four years paſt I have not attended my duty in parliament as I ought to do; and with that diſpoſition, I am by no means a fit repreſentative of ſo conſiderable a trading town as Yarmouth. The indulgence of my friends there has at all times been very great; which I muſt not abuſe any longer.

At the time that I quit the town of Yarmouth, and diſable myſelf from rendering them ſuch ſlender ſervices in parliament as are within the compaſs of my moderate abilities, to talk of my regard and affection for them would be very idle, and is as well let alone.

I muſt leave it to my friends to give me credit for as much gratitude, as they well know their ſupport of me is entitled to.

The proſperity of the town and its better days in trade, ſuch as it has ſeen, I moſt ardently pray for. The peace of the town, upon which its happineſs, and even its welfare in ſome meaſure depends, is as earneſtly to be wiſhed by thoſe that wiſh it well.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient

Pall Mall, and humble ſervant,

Aug. 8. E. WALPOLE."

The public Thanks of the Corporation of Yarmouth, *to Sir* Edward Walpole, *upon his quitting his Seat in Parliament.*

Great Yarmouth.

The fifth Aſſembly held for the ſaid Burgh, at the Toll-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of Auguſt, 1767.

"AT this aſſembly it is unanimouſly ordered, That the town-clerk do, in the name of the corporation, tranſmit to the honourable Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath, and one of the repreſentatives in parliament for this burgh, the thanks of this corporation for his upright conduct in parliament, and for his conſtant endeavour to promote the trade and welfare of his conſtituents, during the many parliaments in which he has repreſented this burgh, and at the ſame time to expreſs the ſenſe this corporation has of his conſtant integrity, as one of their members, and of that goodneſs of heart which he ſo eminently poſſeſſes.

And expreſſive of that concern the corporation is under to find, from his letter to Mr. Mayor, that his health will not permit him to offer himſelf a candidate to be one of their repreſentatives at the next general election.

SPURGEON."

There has been conſtructed in London, and ſent down to Lincoln, a model of the famous bell vulgarly called Great Tom of Lincoln, exact in dimenſion and ſymmetry: The body of it is compoſed of cork caſed within and without with braſs, above an inch in thickneſs, well poliſhed, on which are the bold cornice, the grooves, mouldings, and all the other ornaments, together with the ſuperſcription in large characters as on the original. It is intended to be hung in an antique building, in the form of a ſugar loaf, the north-eaſt corner of the Caſtle Hill, for the gratification of the curious ſtranger, who will be permitted to ſee it on paying the uſual demand: ſo that the abſurd cuſtom which has prevailed for centuries paſt of ſetting open the door of the cathedral church on all public occaſions, will, for the future, be entirely laid aſide; it being found by experience that ſuch great crowding is not only productive of many diſorders and irregularities, but a ſcandal and diſgrace to that noble Gothic ſtructure.

Several incendiary letters have been received lately, and pardons and rewards offered for the diſcovery of the writers.

At the aſſizes at Wincheſter, two malefac-

tors

tors received ſentence of death: at Cheſter two; at Hereford four; at Carliſle, one, for murder, who was executed as uſual; at Wells, two, but reprieved; at Lancaſter one; at Appleby none; at Bodmin, ſix, four of whom were reprieved; at Carmarthen, the famous Higgins, for houſebreaking, and two others. (See p. 428.)

An oak tree has been felled, near Ludlow, in Shropſhire, the produce of which were thirty-ſeven tons of timber, forty-three cords of wood, two hundred park pales, and five cord of brackets. A bough broke off before the tree was cut down, which weighed ſeven tons and a half, and three men were employed a month in ſtocking it. The whole tree was valued at one hundred and forty pounds.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 29.

"One day laſt week, in one of the harveſt fields near this garriſon, as a team loaden with wheat was coming out of the ground drawn by two or three horſes, the thill horſe dropped down dead; being opened the next day, there was taken out of his maw one ſurpriſing large ſtone weighing eleven pounds and an half, and another weighing five pounds and an half; another ſtone was taken from a different part which weighed half a pound: the largeſt ſtone was very ſmooth on the external part, and a little part of the bigneſs of a crown piece being broken by a fall, the internal part ſeemed to be made up and covered with many coats of different colours; it was in ſhape round, like a bellied two quart mug, flat on both ends; the ſmall ſtone from the maw flat and ſmooth; and the other ſtone round and oblong. The creature was an old ſtone horſe, remarkably free and bold, and had been uſed to work in the thills of our town carts for many years. The ſtones, though very hard, have a ſtrong ſmell of grains and other foul food."

Great damage has been ſuſtained by floods, at Sheffield, Leeds, Warrington, Stockport, and other places in the north, and in Denbighſhire, North-Wales.

A cottage has been conſumed by fire, at Newport in Shropſhire, and a woman and child periſhed in the flames.

Newcaſtle, Sept. 12. On Saturday laſt was thrown upon the Sands at Blyth, a very rare and beautiful fiſh, weighing between ſeventy and eighty pounds, ſhaped like the ſea bream: The length was three feet and a half; the breadth from back to belly almoſt two feet, but the thickneſs from ſide to ſide not above ſix inches. The mouth ſmall for the ſize of the fiſh, forming a ſquare opening, and without any teeth. The eyes remarkably large, covered with a membrane, and ſhining with a glare of gold. The cover of the gills like the ſalmon. The body diminiſhes very ſmall to the tail, which is forked, and expands twelve inches; the gill fins are broad, about eight inches long, and play horizontally; a little behind their inſertion the back fin takes its original, where it is about ſeven inches high, but ſlopes away very ſuddenly, running down very near the tail, and at its termination becomes a little broader: the belly fins are very ſtrong, and placed near the middle of the body; a narrow fin alſo runs from the anus to the tail. All the fins, and alſo the tail, are of a fine ſcarlet; but the colours and beauty of the reſt of the body, which is ſmooth and covered with almoſt imperceptible ſcales, beggars all deſcription; the upper part being a kind of bright green, variegated with whitiſh ſpots, and enriched with a ſhining golden hue, much reſembling the ſplendor of the peacock's feathers; this by degrees vaniſhes in a bright ſilver; and near the belly the gold begins again to predominate in a lighter ground than on the back: In a word, this curious and beautiful fiſh has very much ſurprized the inhabitants of that part of the coaſt, where it has never been obſerved before.

On Oct. 1, the duke of Gordon, and the earl of Strathmore, were elected two of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, at Holy-rood Houſe, in the rooms of the earls of Hyndford and Murray, deceaſed.

Viſc. Townſhend, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin on Oct. 14, and was received with the uſual ſolemnities.

Floods have done immenſe damage in Ireland, particularly at Cork and Kilkenny.

The Britiſh flag has been groſly inſulted at the Havanna, the Cygnet ſhip of war and Hillſborough packet being fired upon, and refuſed entrance into that harbour.

A moſt deſperate and cruel gang of robbers and horſe-ſtealers have lately infeſted the ſettlements at the back of South-Carolina, Georgia, &c. They have committed many murders, and ſtripped the poor planters of their property. Several have been taken and put to death, and two of them have been burnt at a ſtake by the Indians.

A brig, at the latter end of Auguſt, at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, was burnt, with three women paſſengers and two children. The fire was occaſioned by a candle catching ſome rum, which a negro was drawing off between decks.

St Lucy's church in Barbadoes is nearly deſtroyed by lightning.

The following Rates of Fares are allowed to be taken by Hackney Chairs within the Weekly Bills.

FOR any diſtance not exceeding one mile, twelve-pence: for any diſtance being above one mile, and not exceeding four furlongs 1s. 6d. and for every further diſtance, not exceeding four furlongs 6d. By the hour

1s. 6d. for the first hour, and 6d. for every half hour after.

Any coachman or chairman refusing to go as specified in the above act, on just complaint made against them at the licensing-office in Surry-street in the Strand, they will be punished as the law directs. (See p. 484).

Letters from Montpelier say, "An experiment has been made in this diocese, with success, of a method proper for the destruction of little ants and insects which devour the first shoots of fruit trees. This method consists in carrying into the gardens a great number of large ants, which are commonly found in the woods; there reigns between these two species of insects so strong an antipathy, that when they inhabit the same places, the larger sort of ants assemble in a body, attack their enemies, and never cease the combat till they have entirely destroyed, or driven them from their neighbourhood. There are in this conflict some particulars which have not escaped the naturalists: several small ants are often seen fastened on one of the larger kind, which they confine so as to hinder its defending itself, and the mean time a number of others put out its eyes. These insects have each the instinct to know whether their forces are equal to those of their adversaries, and when they are not they do not engage, but reciprocally fortify themselves. It has been remarked that in gardens where none but large ants inhabit, the trees flourish very well."

In the Gazette of Saturday the 24th of October is an order of council for prohibiting the making, extracting, or distilling, of any kind of low wines or spirits from any meal, wheat flour, and wheat bran, or any mixture therewith, from the date hereof, until fourteen days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

A Dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. John Cott, B. A. to hold the vicarage of Cogshal, and rectory of Great Braxted, Essex—Samuel Whitlock, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Burlscombe, Devonshire, —Mr. Morgan, to hold the vicarages of Swanborne, and Steeple-Claydon, Bucks—Mr. Eyres to hold the rectory of Byton, with the vicarage of Wotton St. Lawrence, Hants—Mr. Coates to hold the vicarage of Bromyard, and rectory of Doore, Herefordshire—Mr. Morris, to hold the rectory of Lilly, Hertfordshire, with the vicarage of Milton-Bryant, Bedfordshire—Mr. Risley, to hold the rectory of Tinquick, Bucks, with the rectory of Ashen, Northamptonshire—Mr. Ford, to hold the rectories of West-Heserton, and Foxholes, in Yorkshire.

BILLS of Mortality from March 24 to Sept. 22.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 3942 / Females 3785	7727	Males 5437 / Females 5304	10741

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	3674	Within the Walls	633
Betw. 2 and 5	931	Witho. the walls	2533
5 and 10 —	355	Mid. and Surry	5158
10 and 20 —	373	City & Sub. West.	2417
20 and 30 —	893		
30 and 40 —	967		10741
40 and 50 —	1141		
50 and 60 —	802	Weekly, Mar. 31.	432
60 and 70 —	774	Apr. 7	472
70 and 80 —	506	14.	399
80 and 90 —	284	21.	419
90 and 100 —	30	28.	519
100 and upwards	1	May 5.	462
	10741	12.	441
		19.	448
		26.	422
		June 2.	385
		9.	408
		16.	423
		23.	431
		30.	457
		July 7.	476
		14.	358
		21.	398
		28.	399
		Aug. 4.	319
		11.	407
		18.	350
		25.	371
		Sept. 1.	352
		8.	388
		15.	338
		22.	358
			10741

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6 oz. 2s. 6d.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 24, 1767.

Amsterdam,	34 11 Us.	Madrid,	39 7/8
Ditto at sight,	34 7	Bilboa,	39 3/8
Rotterd.	34 11	Leghorn	49 7/8
Antwerp,	No price	Genoa,	48 1/2
Hamburgh,	35 8 2 1/2	Venice,	50 1/8
Paris,	1day's date, 31 1/2	Lisbon,	5s. 6d 1/2
Ditto 2 Us.	31 1/8	Porto,	5s. 6d 1/2
Bourdeaux ditto,	31 1/4	Dublin,	8 1/4
Cadiz,	39 1/2		

Prices of Gold and Silver.

Gold, in Coin per oz.	3l. 19s. 5d
Ditto in bars	3l. 17s. 5d.
Pil. pcs. of eight,	5s. 4d. 3/4
Ditto small,	5s. 4d. 3/4
Mexico, large	5s. 4d. 3/4
Ditto small,	5s. 4d. 3/4
Silver in bars stand.	5s. 6d 1/2.

B—NKR—PTS.

JOHN CARTER, of Otterton, Devon, merchant.
John Holt, of Halifax in Yorkſhire, merchant.
John Goddard, of London, merchant.
Abraham Lara, of London, broker.
Robert Pyne, of Whitecroſs-ſtreet, worſted-maker and hoſier.
John Heywood, of Clement-lane, hardwareman.
Thomas Littlefair, Bermondſey, mariner and dealer.
William Chambers of St. Pancras, bricklayer, and William Buckland, of St. Mary le Bonne, carpenter, and copartners.
Thomas Kearman, of London, inſurance broker.
John Stephens, of Briſtol, upholder.
William Davis, of Old-Ford, Shopkeeper.
James Miller, of St. Mary le Bone, carver,
Lawrence Wingfield, of St. Bride's, branch-maker.
Richard Fancourt, of Bury-ſtreet, packer.
John Bean, of London, mariner and merchant.
William Stone, of Walton in Eſſex, innholder.
George Dickeſon, of Kent-ſtreet, Innkeeper.
Cornelius Lowdin, of Bedminſter, in Somerſetſhire, cutler.
William Walker, of Bromſgrove in Worceſterſhire, ſurgeon.
John Lockwood, of St. Clement Danes, haberdaſher.
Henry-Anthony Joachimi, of Whitehall, furrier.
Henry Jacobs, of Clark's-court, Eiſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant.
Avery Jebb, of London, merchant.
John Baptiſte Darwin, of Wood-ſtreet, merchant.
George Griffin, of Thames-ſtreet, hatter and hoſier.
John Baptiſte Reboul, of Old Broad-ſtreet, merchant.
Thomas Biſhop, of St. Philip and Jacob, Glouceſterſhire, ſoap-boiler and chandler
James Bolland, of St. George the Martyr in Surry, butcher.
Henry Smeathman, of London, merchant.
Joſeph Taylor, of Birmingham, grocer.
Richard Whitherſtone, of Whitechapel, brewer.
John Boyn, of Pickle-Herring-wharf, wharfinger.
George Parker, of Canterbury, Dealer.
Thomas Latcham, of Briſtol, butcher.
Henry Baker, of Whitby, mariner.
Samuel Norman, of St. Ann's Weſtminſter, upholder.
Henry Lyon, of Bevis-Marks, dealer.
Edward Kendrick, of Princes-ſtreet, Drury-lane, braſs-founder.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HAGUE, Sept. 22. The prince of Orange took leave of the States-General on Friday laſt: He left this place early on Saturday with a numerous retinue, and arrived at Loo the ſame day, where he continued Sunday and yeſterday; and this morning ſet out for Brunſwick, where he will ſtay two or three days, and then proceed to Potſdam by way of Magdeburg; and it is ſaid, the marriage will be celebrated at Berlin on the 4th of October.

Berlin, Oct. 10. Laſt Sunday morning his Pruſſian majeſty ſent the order of the Black Eagle of Pruſſia, together with a very fine diamond ſtar, &c. to his ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange, which he has worn ever ſince; and in the evening the marriage of her royal highneſs the princeſs Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina of Pruſſia with that prince, was ſolemnized in the palace here, when the nuptial benediction was given by the Rev. Mr. Sack, firſt chaplain to the king of Pruſſia. The nobility and foreign miniſters were invited on this occaſion; and there was a very ſplendid ſupper at ſeven different tables. Every day ſince has been diſtinguiſhed by ſome public entertainment, ſuch as balls, operas, plays, &c. all which have been conducted with great order and magnificence.

Hague, Oct. 13. The prince ſtadtholder having notified in form the completion of his marriage with the Princeſs Wilhelmina of Pruſſia, to the different colleges of the government reſiding here, that agreeable event was yeſterday made known to the town by the firing of canon, diſplaying of flags, and by other demonſtrations of joy; and Prince Lewis of Brunſwick gave an entertainment upon the occaſion to a great number of the principal perſons of the country. Their ſerene and royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Orange were to leave Berlin yeſterday; and as they will reſt at Potzdam, Brunſwick, Loo, and Soeſdyck, in their way home, they are not expected at the Houſe in the Wood before the 3d of November, when the rejoicings here will begin again. The States of Frieſeland have ſet the example to the other provinces, by voting an annuity to the princeſs of Orange; and it is probable that other preſents will be made by other provinces to ſhew their ſatisfaction.

Copenhagen, Oct. 3. The pregnancy of her Daniſh majeſty (who continues perfectly well) has been declared, and orders iſſued for praying for her in all the churches throughout the kingdom.

Dantzick, Sept. 7. The laſt harveſt has not only been extremely plentiful in all kinds of corn, but likewiſe the quality of it is uncommonly fine, ſo that the price of corn falls every day; notwithſtanding which we have very few commiſſions from abroad, which is the more extraordinary, as in England, Holland, and many other countries, the price of corn is ſtill very high.

Lemberg, Sept. 23. The dietine of Kaminieck hath been very tumultuous. It has been ſtipulated by treaties, ſubſiſting between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte, that no troops ſhould approach the frontier nearer than the diſtance of ſix leagues; ſo that as the Ruſſians durſt not ſend any forces to Kaminieck, only two Ruſſian officers arrived there; one of them was a major; to whom it was ſignified, that his preſence might give umbrage to the Turks; but he anſwered, that his orders imported that he ſhould be preſent at the dietine, and that he was charged with a letter from prince de Repnin. Immediately M. Stanicki, chamberlain of Podolia, ſent to the Pacha at Choczim, deſiring him to ſend ſix men diſguiſed, who ſhould be witneſſes to what ſhould paſs at the dietine; which being opened, ſome letters were beginning to be read, when on a ſudden a great clamour aroſe, which there was no poſſibility of appeaſing; and ſome carried their inſolence ſo far, as to ſpit upon the order the major was charged with. In fine, after the diſſolution of the

dietine

dietine, blows enſued, and ſome perſons were killed, and others wounded *.

Warſaw, Sept. 30. The tribunal of the general confederacy was opened the 25th inſt. with great ſolemnity, in the palace of prince de Radzivil the marſhal; and the re-union of the confederacy of the Diſſidents with the General Confederacy of the malcontents was made the next day. The Baron de Goltz, marſhal of the Diſſidents, has been honoured by the empreſs of Ruſſia, with the enſigns of the order of St. Alexander, which were worn by his late brother.

Warſaw, Oct. 7. The day before yeſterday the extraordinary diet was opened here with the uſual formalities. The king began with addreſſing the aſſembly in a pathetic ſpeech, wherein he exhorted them to concord. This was followed by another, ſpoken by the biſhop of Cracovia. They have not proceeded to the nomination of a marſhal, but it is agreed, that Prince Charles de Radzivil ſhall perform the functions of that dignity. They did not break up till four in the afternoon; they met again next day, and ſat till three: but as the affair of the Diſſidents, which was firſt brought on the carpet, met with great oppoſition, they then adjourned to the 12th of this month.

Moſcow, Aug. 21. The 10th of this month moſt of the deputies, charged to form the new code of laws, being arrived in this city, from all the provinces of the empire, the commiſſion was opened with much ſolemnity, by order of the empreſs. The deputies aſſembled at ſeven in the morning in the convent of Tſchudow, At ten her majeſty, wearing the imperial robe, and a coronet on her head, proceeded to church in a coach, which was followed by twenty other coaches and ſix. As ſoon as the empreſs arrived at the church, the deputies walked thither two by two, conducted by the attorney general, holding the marſhal's ſtaff in his hand. They were preceded by the ſuperior departments of the empire, the colleges, and chanceries, which were followed by the twenty governments and particular diſtricts. After ſinging Te Deum, the archbiſhop of Twer made a pious exhortation, and all the deputies took the oath, and afterwards ſigned it with their own hands. In the mean time her majeſty withdrew to the audience chamber, where the attorney general conducted the deputies to the foot of the throne, in the ſame order as before.

Vienna, September 9. Yeſterday, at ſix in the evening, the Duke de St. Elizabeth, the Neapolitan ambaſſador extraordinary, went in ſtate to the caſtle of Schonbrun, where he was received by the great officers of the court, the foot guards being under arms, and the Noble German and Hungarian guards forming a lane through the apartments. He was firſt admitted to an audience of the emperor, and then to that of the empreſs queen, of whom he made a ſolemn demand of the archduchefs Maria Joſepha in marriage for the king his maſter. After this her Royal Highneſs was introduced into the audience chamber, on which ſhe made a deep curteſey to her auguſt mother, who informed her ſhe had given her conſent to the demand that had been made. Then the archduchefs received from the ambaſſador a letter from his Sicilian majeſty, and a picture of that monarch, which was immediately faſtened to her royal highneſs's breaſt by the miſtreſs of her houſhold, the connteſs of Lerchenfeld. There was a ball at night, opened by the emperor and the future queen, and afterwards a ſupper of ſeveral tables.

Florence, Aug. 29. The great ducheſs is advanced in her pregnancy without any indiſpoſition. Public prayers are offered for her ſafe delivery.

Florence, Oct. 6. The great duke and ducheſs have now fixed their reſidence for the winter in the palace in town, where all the diſpoſitions have been made for the reception of the emperor and queen of Naples, whoſe ſuite is ſo great, that apartments in four large convents, as well as many others in private houſes, have been appropriated for them.

Liſbon, Sept. 15. Though the court keeps ſecret the diſpatches it receives from Rio Janeiro, many people nevertheleſs are of opinion, that the jeſuits have poſſeſſed themſelves of the gold mines belonging to the crown in Paraguay. A reinforcement of ſix thouſand men has been already ſent there, at two different times, and another of three thouſand five hundred has orders to follow in a fortnight.

Paris, Oct. 9. They write from Madrid, that the king of Spain has received information, that the jeſuits at Peru had 16,000 negroes in their ſervice, which is immenſe riches; and likewiſe that twenty-four jeſuits are lately arrived at Cadiz from the Havanna, where they had a revenue of 360,000 livres.

Bourdeaux, Oct. 15. So great a drought prevails in this province, that in ſome places guards are poſted at the ſprings, to prevent their being entirely drained; water is given out only by a bottle at a time, and even this is not to be obtained without ſome difficulty. Seven ſhips are lately arrived here from Martinico, St. Domingo, &c. laden with ſugar, coffee, and indigo.

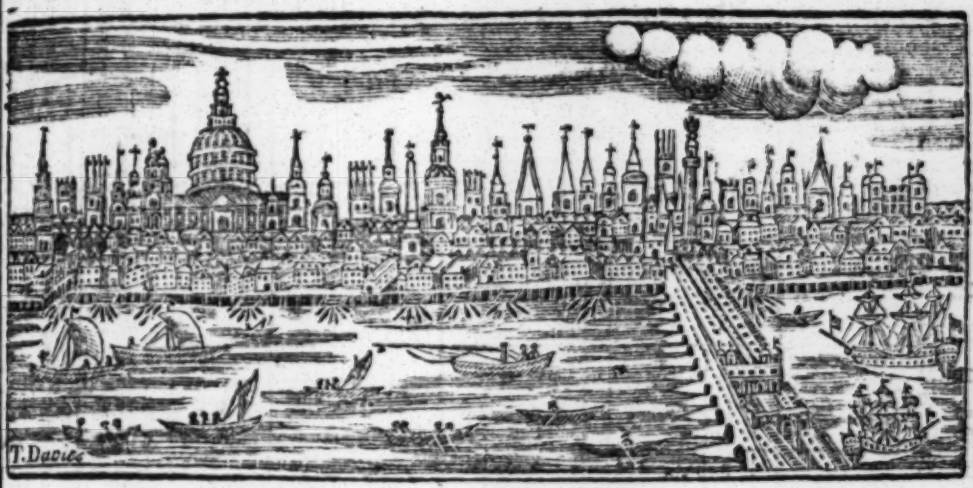
Hanover, Sept. 15. An effectual method to keep horſes from being moleſted with flies and other inſects, has been inſerted in the Leipſick newſpaper, and conſiſts in nothing more than rubbing them every morning with walnut leaves.

*** *The Review of Books, with the Liſts of Births, Marriages, &c. &c. muſt be deferred to our next.*

A. B.'s correction came too late; His other piece is received.

* *See map of Poland, Lond. Mag. Vol. XXXIII. p. 280.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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With an accurate PLAN of the

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And VIEWS of the Churches of

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PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* NOVEMBER, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4. per C 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	155	273		Shut		87 ⅛	88 ⅛	94 ⅛		100 ⅛	99 ⅛	99 ⅞	3 0		12 11 6	S. W.	fine
29	156 ¼	270 ½			87 ⅛	87 ⅛	88 ⅛	94 ⅛		100 ⅛	99 ⅛	99 ⅞	3 0	26 ⅞	12 16 6	W.	fine
30	156 ¼	269		86 ⅛		87 ⅛	88 ⅛		93 ⅛	100 ⅛	99 ⅛	100	4 0	27	12 17 0	S.	rain
31		269		86 ⅛	87 ½	87 ⅛	88 ⅞			100 ⅞	99 ⅞	100	4 0	27	12 17 6	S. W.	fine
1	Sunday															S. W.	cold
2	156 ¼	168		86 ⅝	87 ⅝	87 ⅛	88 ⅞		93 ⅛	100 ⅛		100 ⅞	5 0	27	12 17 6	S. W.	rain
3	156 ⅛	168		86 ⅝	87 ⅝	88	89 ⅞		93 ⅛	100			4 0		12 16 6	W.	cloudy
4	156	267	107			87 ⅞	89			100 ⅛			3 0	27 ⅛	12 16 6	S. W.	cloudy
5	155 ½	265 ½	107 ½			87 ⅞	89			100 ⅛		100 ⅞	3 0		12 15 6	S. W.	rain
6	155 ¼	266 ½	108	86 ¾	87 ⅝	88	89 ⅛		93 ⅞	100 ⅛	99 ⅞	100 ⅞	2 0		12 17 6	N.	fair
7		265 ¼			87 ⅝	87 ⅞	89			100 ⅛	99 ⅞	100 ⅛	3 0	27 ⅞	12 18 0	S. E.	rain
8	Sunday															E	cloudy
9					87 ¼											S. E.	cloudy
10	155	269	108		87 ⅛	87 ⅛	89 ⅛	95 ⅛		100 ⅛		100 ⅞	2 0		12 18 0	S. W.	wind rain
11	156				87 ⅛	87 ⅛	89		93 ⅞	100 ⅛	99 ⅞	100 ⅛	2 0	27 ⅞	12 17 6	S.W.	rain
12	155 ¾	270	108		87 ⅛	87 ⅛	89	95 ¼		100		100 ⅞	3 0	27	12 1 0	S.W.	rain
13	155 ¼			86 ⅝		87 ⅛	89		93 ½	100 ⅛		100 ¼	3 0		12 5 0	S.W.	fair
14		269 ¼			87 ⅛		89			100 ⅛	100	100 ¼	3 0	27 ⅞		S. W.	fair
15	Sunday															S. W.	fair
16	156	270 ½	108	87		88 ⅛	89 ⅜		93 ⅛	101	100	100 ¼	3 0	27 ⅞		S. W.	fair
17	155 ⅞	270 ½	107 ¾		88	88 ⅛	89 ⅜	95 ½		101 ⅛	100 ⅛		3 0	27 ⅞		S. W.	frost
18	156	270		87		88 ¼	89 ⅜		94	101	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	4 0	27 ¼		S.	foggy
19	156 ¼	268 ½			88 ¼	88 ¼	89 ⅛	95 ½		101 ¼	100	100 ¼	4 0	27 ¼		N. W.	frost
20	156	267 ¼		87 ⅛		88 ¼	89 ⅛		93 ⅞	101 ¼	100 ⅛		2 0	27 ½		N.	foggy
21		267			88 ¼	88 ¼	89 ⅛			101 ¼	100 ⅛	100 ⅛	2 0	27 ⅞		S. W.	fine
22	Sunday															S. W.	cloudy
23	155 ¾	268	108	87 ⅜		88 ⅛	89 ⅛		94 ¼	101 ⅜	100 ¼	100 ⅜	2 0			E.	frost
24	155 ⅞	267 ½	108		88 ⅝	88 ⅛	90	95 ⅛		101 ⅜	100 ¼	100 ⅜	1 0	27 ¼		E.	foggy
25	156	262		87 ¾		89	90 ⅛		94 ⅛	101 ⅜	100 ¼	100 ⅜	2 0	27 ¼		E.	clear
26	156 ⅛	261 ¾			88 ⅝	88 ⅞	89 ⅞	96		101 ⅛		100 ⅜	3 0	27 ¼		S, b. E.	clear
27	157 ⅛	262 ½		87 ⅞		89	90		94 ⅛	101 ⅛		100 ½	4 0	27 ¼		S.	clear

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
	Wheat 45s. od. to 53s.	15l. to 16l. 0	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	14l. os. to 15l	14l os load	42s to 47 qr	56s to 64 qu	7s 06d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52s
	Barley 22s. od. to 27s.	26s. to 27s.	2s. 5d to 3s. 6d	27s to 28s. od	28s to 30 qr	22s to 24	34s to 35 0	3s 10d to 3s 3d	0s od to 4s 6d	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
	Oats 14s. od. to 19s.	19s. to 22s.	2s 2d to 3s. od	18s to 22s	25s od to 28	15s to 17	22s to 24 0	3s 4d to 3s 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 1d to 2s 05d	Coals 44s. per chald.
								0s od to 0s od	0s od to 0s od	0s od to 0s od	Hops 2l. to 21. 6s

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE very high bounty given away to export our corn, has thrown every advantage, with reſpect to the price of proviſions, into the hands of the farmers; the moſt unfit perſons in the kingdom to poſſeſs ſo much power; as they have little or no tenderneſs, nor compaſſionate regard for the miſeries and diſtreſſes of others, nor ever think they get enough for what they produce; but always catch hold of every pretence to *raiſe their prices ſtill higher and higher*, as was obſerved in a former letter. For *they ſay, people cannot do without our proviſions, they muſt have them, and they ſhall pay for them*; *we will have our price*. And Benevolo ſays, *he has often heard them declare, that their corn ſhould be given to the pigs, rather than be ſold for leſs than they propoſed*. All this is ſtill manifeſt in the preſent advance of all kinds of grain; I believe contrary to what was ever known before at this time of the year, after ſo plentiful an harveſt. For it has always been obſerved, that from the end of harveſt till about Candlemas, the prices of grain kept falling. But the farmers are now too rich, and can pay their rents without being obliged to threſh out their crops as uſual. And as the ſeaſon is now open, very mild, and great plenty of graſs, their cattle live abroad, and do not yet want ſtraw.

We have this juſt obſervation of your correſpondent Benevolo, in your laſt Magazine, "What advantage is it to the poor that you ſo often tell us of the plentiful crop, ſeeing the farmer is under no neceſſity of threſhing out any part of his corn to bring to the market. As plentiful a crop as has been known in the memory of man, and the price of bread two ſhillings and eight pence the peck loaf, do not ſound well together, no muſic at all is diſcernable in the conſtruction of ſuch a ſentence?" *No, Sir, it muſt be owned to be a glaring contradiction.* He then adds, "now I ſhould be glad to know whether the legiſlature really has no power over the farmer? or whether the governors of our land find it their intereſt to indulge the farmer in his avarice, &c." I anſwer, legiſlature has power over the farmer; and may, whenever they pleaſe, put a check to his exorbitant gains. Nor are we without precedents to guide them, for, "In the twenty-ſeventh year of Edward the Firſt (one of the beſt of our kings) an order was made concerning the price of victuals; a fat cock to be ſold for three half-pence, a fat capon for two pence half-penny, two pullets for three half-pence, a gooſe for four-pence, a mallard for three-halfpence, a partridge for the ſame, a pheaſant for four-pence, a heron for ſixpence, a plover for a penny, a ſwan for three ſhillings, a crane for twelve pence, two woodcocks for three-halfpence, a fat lamb, from Chriſtmas to Shrovetide, for ſixteen-pence, and all the year after for four-pence."

And after the year 1315, in the reign of his ſucceſſor, in "the parliament which met on January the 20th, at Weſtminſter, and continued ſitting till Lent, it was thought proper to abate and ſettle the price of proviſions, and it was ordained, that an ox fatted with graſs, ſhould be ſold for ſixteen ſhillings; with corn for twenty ſhillings, the beſt cow for twelve ſhillings, a fat hog, of two years old, for three ſhillings and four-pence, a fat ſheep ſhorn fourteen pence, with

the fleece twenty-pence, a fat gooſe two-pence-halfpenny, a fat capon two-pence, a fat hen a penny, four pigeons a penny, and that whoever ſold for more ſhould forfeit their goods to the king. It may be remarked, as no mention is made of them upon this occaſion, that ſuch delicacies as calves, lambs, goſlins, chickens or young pigs, were not then in uſe. After this ſettlement of the prices, all ſorts of proviſions grew ſtill ſcarcer by the murrain among the cattle, and the deſtruction of the vegetables by the great rains, ſo that victuals could not eaſily be procured even for the king's houſhold, or the great men's tables, and they were obliged to diſcharge great numbers of their domeſtic attendants and followers, who being brought up in lazineſs and plenty, and not able to work, robbed and pillaged their fellow ſubjects. The reaſon that the rates of corn were not likewiſe ſettled, ſeems to be becauſe little was to be procured: for ſoon after an order was iſſued, that no corn ſhould be malted, or uſed in brewing, that it might be preſerved for bread *." On the above extracts I ſhall only remark, that as our parliaments were then ſo careful to relieve, to deliver, and ſecure the ſubjects from the unreaſonable exactions of the farmer, even in times of the greateſt ſcarcity, what may not be juſtly expected now from the legiſlature, as we have at this time the greateſt plenty of every kind of grain, yet the prices artfully kept up, and even advanced, and all other kinds of proviſion through their extortioning, griping management raiſed to ten times the price? So that it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary to puniſh their avarice by reducing and fixing the rate of eatables as formerly, ſo low, that every body, even the pooreſt mechanick and labourer, may live and partake of the bounties of Providence, of which they have too long been deprived: the pride of the farmer ought to be lowered, he ſhould not be ſuffered to occupy more than one farm: For they now engroſs all that ever they can get into their hands; and few people live ſo high as they do. It would certainly be the greateſt good to the nation, if all our large farms were parted into many. Becauſe one hundred, or one hundred and twenty pounds a year, if divided into three, would then maintain three induſtrious families, and ſend at leaſt half as much more proviſions to our markets than it does now, if not twice as much, for large farmers depend upon their crops, and very little upon what they breed and feed. And, with the favour of Providence, plenty would then always abound in our land, and the piteous complainings which have been ſo long heard would ceaſe from amongſt us.

As Benevolo wiſely obſerves, "the premium for exportation was deſigned merely with a view to ſerve the landed intereſt, and therefore ought to be paid out of a fund ſupported only by men of eſtates, and not out of the treaſury of the nation, if it ſhould be continued." As no people are in the leaſt benefited by the bounty upon corn, but the landlord, the farmer, and exporter; for, on the contrary, all the other ſubjects in the kingdom are very great ſufferers by it, and hitherto the pooreſt labourer pays ſomething towards it, though the diſtreſſes of our poor can ſcarcely be conceived by thoſe whoſe large fortunes enable them to live in plenty, and even luxuriouſly, though they do pay dear for it; whilſt multitudes are ſtarving for want of neceſſaries: and what adds to the hardſhip, pay ſomething out of their penury, to ſend away the corn which ſhould feed them.

The premium for exportation ought (as Benevolo ſays) *to be for ever put an end to.* Becauſe the vaſt increaſe of tillage of late years throughout the kingdom, makes it quite unneceſſary. For if our corn is wanted abroad, whatever we can ſpare will be exported without paying a bounty for it. And if it is not wanted, the allowing a bounty for ſending it away, can only be to reduce the price in other countries, and raiſe it in our own. And if proviſions are made dear, labour muſt alſo be dear, or the poor muſt ſtarve, (or go out of the kingdom for a living). And trade muſt ſuffer, if other nations can ſerve the markets cheaper; and when trade decays, the landed intereſt will alſo be reduced.

I have ſeen nothing upon this ſubject that has given me ſo much pleaſure as the late reſolution of the Common-Council of London, upon the motion

* *See* Kimber's *Hiſtory of England.*

motion of Mr. Deputy Patterſon; a reſolution every way worthy, and greatly to the honour of that reſpectable body of men: And I ſincerely wiſh that their example may be followed by every other corporation, and alſo the juſtices of the peace and grand juries, from their ſittings throughout every county in the kingdom.

PUBLICO.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.

SIR,

THAT cancers ariſe from a corroſive ſtate of the animal juices, is evident, becauſe their appearance commence not till after the body has in a courſe of years, contracted an ill-habit. Nor can an external accident produce a cancer without a vitiated diſpoſition of the juices, therefore an implicit dependence for cure on any application, betrays the ſuperficial capacity often met with among external practitioners.

An ulcer, that by ill treatment is ſuffered to corrode the adjacent parts, is curable by a cauſtic, correcting the ſpongineſs of the part, by cloſing the apertures of the veſſels, but proportional to the degree of vitiated blood, is the danger of curing the ulcer, if highly corroſive, the cauſtic proves miſchievous, as you thereby enlarge the ſore.

Women of tender habits are, on ſmall accidental preſſures, liable to tumors in the breaſt, which will continue ſchirrous, till the blood becomes vitiated by male regimen, then painful, and tendency to be cancerous. However the extirpation of tumors on that part is, of all others moſt promiſing, as a part ſo much detached from the body.

Wiſeman ſays, extirpation is unwarrantable, unleſs the tumor has aroſe from a bruiſe, and for that purpoſe prefers the actual, and condemns the potential, cautery, the former giving the part continued pain.

The cure of a cancer is extremely difficult, yet not impoſſible.

Cheyne ſays, the only foundation for a cure is, a total milk diet; but in habits uſed to ſtrong liquors that method would infallibly bring on a dropſy. In ſuch a caſe, malt liquors, of ſtrength barely ſufficient to be light on the ſtomach, muſt be allowed.

Mild cathartics and alteratives may aſſiſt to prevent its progreſs, but without a conſiderable change in the regimen, no ſucceſs can be expected.

All animal food ſhould be avoided, and every thing hard of digeſtion, and all ſpices, ſalt meats, ſtrong liquor and cheeſe.

A coſtive habit muſt be aſſiſted by occaſional laxatives, or the cancer will ſpread with rapidity.

The following ancient recipe, tho' ſomewhat ſuperſtitious, I have known uſeful in ſeveral inſtances, by checking the progreſs of the cancer, without giving much uneaſineſs to the part: To be ſhook up and uſed warm.

℞ Lap. Calam. calcin. in lump ʒii make it red hot, and extinguiſh it in half a pint of white wine, repeat the proceſs of heating and extinction three times. And,

℞ Lap. Tutice in lump ʒſs, heat and extinguiſh three times in half a pint of roſe water. Then powder and levigate both with the roſe water, laſtly mix all together.

If the part feels ſtiff towards night anoint with Ung. Sambuc. W. W.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

IN former times a country and a town-houſe were ſcarce ever held by the ſame perſon, except he was eminent for his quality or ſituation in life. The ſeats in the country were diſtinguiſhed by the names of halls; and the abodes in town, that belonged to the nobility, were emphatically called houſes, ſuch as Bedford-houſe, Montagu-houſe, &c. Thoſe that were poſſeſſed of country-ſeats had a great property round them, and lived in a ſtate of hoſpitality with their neighbours. But the owners of modern country-houſes have many of them ſcarce an inch of ground more than they can meaſure with a ſtone's throw, and which ſerves them for a cabbage-garden. Their hoſpitality conſiſts perhaps in keeping open-houſe upon a Sunday for their own friends, and an occaſional treat of veniſon from the Fiſhmonger's. They are known and reſpected only by the butcher, who gallops to and fro to ſerve them; or the higgler, who ſupplies them with the poultry they affect to have reared themſelves.

Inſtead of a barn or a cow-houſe, you are preſented with an elegant coach-houſe and ſtable, perhaps in the Gothic taſte *entire new*, and as clean as red bricks and white paint can make them; or, if Madam ſhould happen to fancy it, with zig-zaged railing and pailing round about the dunghill. A tawdry gilt poſt-chaiſe ſupplies the place of a farmer's cart; and the only thing rural about the houſe is perhaps ſome leaden aloes painted green in white and gold pots of the ſame metal, placed in rows along the free-ſtone approach to the lacquered knocker.

As to the affair of viſiting, that important buſineſs of life is conducted and regulated with the ſame ſcrupulous exactneſs and ceremony out of town as in, and even your friends, though next-door neighbours, cannot pop in upon you, if they happen to be a punctilio viſit in your debt. The ſame preciſeneſs is likewiſe obſerved with regard to dreſs; and it is expected you ſhould make the ſame appearance on a country viſit as if you went to court or an aſſembly. It is pleaſant enough to ſee on theſe occaſions the diſembarkment of the family from the coach, after the footman has anounced their arrival by a tattoo upon the knocker, that ſhakes the welkin, ſets all the dogs a barking, makes the hogs clumſily ſcamper off grumbling, (if any are ſtrolling in the common road) and diſturbs the poor children in their play, who gather round to ſtare with aſtoniſhment at the gentlefolks.

Be the weather ever ſo ſultry, or the ſun ever ſo ſcorching, the lady mother and her daughter ſwelter under the load of full-dreſs, bare-headed, with their hair tortured into curls, or a monſtrous peruke to ſupply its ſtead: A hat or bonnet would be downright hereſy. The gentleman that eſcorts them, be he youug or old, is equipt to the utmoſt nicety of faſhion from top to toe; and perhaps a ſword is added, which the wearer does not preſume to put on in town. But of all the unnatural and prepoſterous cuſtoms that are imported by Londoners into the country, that of card-playing is the ſtrangeſt. Inſtead of the cool refreſhing walk, or other rural exerciſe and amuſement, you will have a number crowded together in as diſagreeable a ſituation as the Black Hole at Calcutta, fainting with heat, and enjoying no other breeze than what is made by the ſhuffling of the cards. For my own part, I think card playing by day-light is as unnatural as going to ſleep, and I would as ſoon eat an oyſter as touch a card till there is at leaſt an R in the month.

One of the laſt Age.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 24.

THIS day his majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech.

My lords and gentlemen,

I Have choſen to call you together at this ſeaſon of the year, that my parliament might have full time for their deliberations upon all ſuch branches of the public ſervice as may require their immediate attention, without the neceſſity of continuing the ſeſſion beyond the time moſt ſuitable to my people for the election of a new parliament: And I doubt not, but you will be careful, from the ſame conſiderations, to avoid, in your proceedings, all unneceſſary delay.

Nothing in the preſent ſituation of affairs abroad gives me reaſon to apprehend, that you will be prevented, by any interruption of the public tranquillity, from fixing your whole attention upon ſuch points as concern the internal welfare and proſperity of my people.

Among theſe objects of a domeſtic nature, none can demand a more ſpeedy or more ſerious attention, than what regards the high price of corn; which, neither the ſalutary laws paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, nor the produce of the late harveſt, have yet been able ſo far to reduce, as to give ſufficient relief to the diſtreſſes of the poorer ſort of my people. Your late reſidence in your ſeveral countries muſt have enabled you to judge, whether any farther proviſions can be made, conducive, to the attainment of ſo deſirable an end.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I will order the proper officers to lay before you the eſtimates of the enſuing year.

The experience I have had of your conſtant readineſs to grant me all ſuch ſupplies as ſhould be found neceſſary, for the ſecurity, intereſt, and honour of the nation, (and I have no other to aſk of you) renders it unneceſſary for me to add any exhortations upon this head; and I doubt not, but the ſame public conſiderations will induce you to perſevere, with equal alacrity, in your endeavours to diminiſh the national debt; while, on my part, no care ſhall be wanting to contribute, as far as poſſible, to the attainment of that moſt eſſential object, by every frugal application of ſuch ſupplies as you ſhall grant.

My lords and gentlemen,

The neceſſity of improving the preſent general tranquility to the great purpoſe of maintaining the ſtrength, the reputation, and the proſperity of this country, ought to be ever before your eyes. To render your deliberations for that purpoſe ſucceſsful, endeavour to cultivate a ſpirit of harmony among yourſelves. My concurrence in whatever will promote the happineſs of my people, you may always depend upon: And in that light, I ſhall be deſirous of encouraging union among all thoſe, who wiſh well to their country.

To the Printer *of the* Public Advertiſer.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent A. in your paper of the 12th inſt. begins his letter thus: "It is a maxim laid down by certain authors, that a writer ought to be acquainted with the ſubject on which he toucheth." If the author of that letter had obſerved this maxim, it would have ſaved him the trouble of writing; for in the Hiſtory of Parliament lately publiſhed, we have the true reaſon why our corn roſe to a high price ſoon after the beginning of the reign of Charles the Firſt *, when 32s. per quarter was deemed ſo high a price for wheat, and other ſorts of grain in proportion that no exportation was to be allowed without a licence; even that price it had been raiſed to by the too ready granting of licences during the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the whole of the reign of King James the Firſt; and is certainly too high for ſuch a legal allowance of exportation as we now have; for by the laſt corn act of the wiſe reign of Queen Elizabeth no exportation without a licence was to be allowed, if wheat exceeded the price of 20s. per quarter, reſerving ſtill the prerogative of the crown to prohibit the exportation, which was never abſolutely aboliſhed until the 22d year of the reign of Charles II. in 1670, and by the ſame act the importation of corn from any part of the world was prohibited, by loading it with ſuch a heavy duty as no importer could afford to pay.

Thus ever ſince the year 1670 we have had an unlimited allowance for the exportation of our corn, and ever ſince the Revolution it has been rewarded by a bounty of above 10l. *per cent.* If wheat was ſold in this country at or under 48s. per quarter, with very few and ſhort interruptions, in theſe circumſtances common ſenſe muſt convince every man, whoſe common ſenſe is not confounded by ſelf-intereſt, that our wheat can never be ſold under 48s. if it can be ſold at that rate in any country of Europe; and as often as it has been ſold at home below that rate, it was becauſe it could not then be ſold at that rate in any foreign country; for when it ſold much below that rate, the Dutch, who buy our wheat only for ſtoring their magazines, always took care not to buy ſuch a quantity as might raiſe the price upon themſelves.

This is the true reaſon why our corn has for many years kept at a higher price than it ought to be, and often near to that to which it was raiſed by the exceſſive exportation, and the misfortunes of the nation in the reigns of James the Firſt, and Charles the Firſt, and the firſt fifteen years of the reign of Charles the Second; but if any neceſſary of life ſhould by a famine be raiſed to a high price, could we value ourſelves upon ſuch regulations as might continue it at the high price to which it had been raiſed by that famine? Should we contend, as if it were *pro aris et focis*, for the continuance of thoſe regulations, becauſe it is

* *Lond. Mag.* 1767, *p.* 329.

is for the intereſt of ſome of thoſe in whoſe lands that neceſſary is produced? Is not this directly the caſe of the undertakers at Athens, who adviſed the magiſtrates not to employ a phyſician who offered to cure the plague, becauſe they lived and grew rich by burying the dead?

The queſtion is not therefore, whether our corn has ſold cheaper or dearer ſince the granting of the bounty, but whether 48s. for a quarter of Britiſh wheat be not much above the common price of wheat in any country that can be called a corn country? And whether in this country, which is chiefly ſupported and enriched by its manufactures, we ought not to take care that the neceſſaries of life ſhall be always at as cheap a rate as they can be had in any country that can be called a manufacturing country?

If both theſe queſtions be anſwered in the affirmative, then the preſent regulations with regard to corn ought to be altered; for I grant that a much greater quantity of wheat and barley has been produced in this country, ſince thoſe regulations than was ever produced before, becauſe many of our graſing farms have been turned into arable farms for the producing of wheat and barley for exportation; but by that means we have raiſed the price of beef, mutton, and almoſt every other neceſſary of life to the high prices they are now ſold at, as the ſame author has alſo obſerved *.

B.

A ſuccinct Account of BISHOPSGATE *Ward; with an accurate* PLAN *thereof.*

BISHOPSGATE, lately removed, gave name to this ward, which is bounded on the eaſt by Aldgate and Portſoken wards and part of the Tower Liberty; on the weſt by Broadſtreet ward and Moorfields; on the north by Shoreditch; and on the ſouth by Langbourn ward. The ſtreets, lanes, courts, alleys, &c. are particularized on the plan and therefore need no particular mention here.

In this ward are three pariſh churches; St. Botolph's without Biſhopſgate; St. Ethelburga's, and Great St. Helen's, both within the gate, of all which preſently. The other remarkable buildings are; Leather-ſellers-hall; the Armoury in the Artillery Ground; Greſham College formerly the dwelling houſe of Sir Thomas Greſham, knt. a merchant of London, who by his will, dated July 1575, gave the Royal Exchange with its appurtenances to maintain the ſame, with ſeven profeſſors, viz. of divinity, aſtronomy, muſic, geometry, law, phyſick, and rhetorick; and the London Workhouſe.

St. Botolph's, Biſhopſgate, is a rectory, of which the biſhop of London is patron, and is worth to the rector about 230l. *per ann.* The veſtry is general; two churchwardens; four overſeers of the poor; 1709 houſes. Augmentations; from St. Stephen's Walbrook, 12l. St. Peter's Cornhill, 10l. St. Mary Woolchurch 7l. St. Chriſtopher's 6l. St. Michael's Quern, 5l. 10s. St. Vedaſt Foſter, St. Antholin's and St. Andrew Underſhaft, 5l. each. St. Pancras, 4l. 10s. in all 60l. *per ann.*

St. Ethelburga, is a rectory, in the ſame patronage, value to the rector about 74l. *per ann.* The veſtry is general; two church wardens; 111 houſes.

St. Helen's, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Value to the vicar unknown. The veſtry is general; two churchwardens; 129 houſes; augmentation to St. Sepulchre's pariſh, ten pounds *per ann.*

Neither of theſe churches ſuffered in the fire of London. This ward is governed by an alderman, two deputies, one within, the other without the gate, eleven common-council men, ſeven conſtables, ſeven ſcavengers, thirteen wardmote inqueſtmen, and a beadle.

There are to watch every night in this ward, a conſtable, and eight watchmen, at the ſtands within and without.

The jurymen returned by the inqueſt are to ſerve in the ſeveral courts in Guildhall, in the month of December. It is taxed to the fifteenth 13l.

The preſent alderman is Sir Matthew Blackiſton, knt. and bart. The deputies, Meſſrs. Richard Townſhend and William Rogers; the common-councilmen, Samuel Travis, John Townſend, Edward Wix, Edward George, William Reeves, James Stone, John Miles, William Cook, John White, Henry Hall, Evan Pugh.

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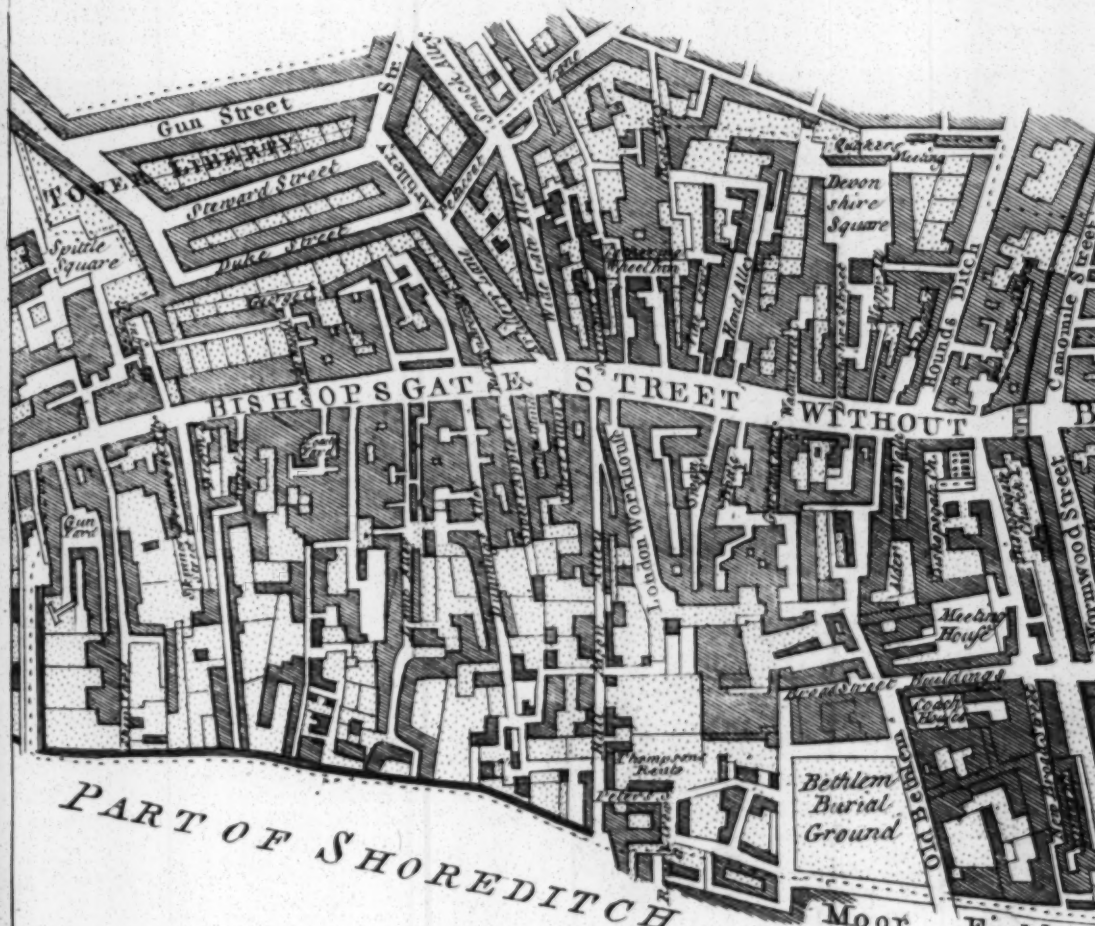
* *See Lond. Mag.* 1767. *p.* 439, 440.



The Parish Church of St Ethelburga, within Bishopsgate.

BISHOPS GATE WARD
WITHIN and WITHOUT
According to a
New Survey.

PART OF ALDGATE WARD

PART OF BROAD STREET WARD

elds

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, *being the ſixth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from page* 503.

BOTH theſe petitions were then ordered to lie upon the table, but both being on the 30th of March referred to the committee of ſupply, that committee, in conſequence of the firſt petition, came not only to the ſaid ſecond reſolution, which was next day reported and agreed to, but alſo, in conſequence of the ſecond petition, it came to the following reſolution, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a ſum not exceeding 3500 l. be granted to his majeſty upon account, towards defraying the expences incurred by the committee of merchants trading to Africa, in maintaining and ſupporting the ſettlement and garriſon of Senegal, from the 29th of October, 1765, to the 29th of April, 1766, incluſive. But this reſolution the houſe thought required ſome farther inquiry, therefore it was recommitted to the ſame committee, the conſequence of which was, that on the th of April there was laid before the houſe an account of the ſaid John arnes, for ſalaries and other expens in the ſupport and maintenance the garriſon there, from the 29th October, 1765, to the 29th of April, 66, which having been referred to ſaid committee, together with a ſh petition from the African comtee, and a report thereupon, they examined and again approved of reſolution, and the ſame was at agreed to by the houſe on the 15th June.

The ſixth reſolution of April the was occaſioned by a petition from Peter Swinton, of Cheſter city, Mary his wife, deviſee and execuof Ann Acton, deceaſed, who the deviſee and executrix of Mary y, deceaſed; which petition being ſet forth, that at the time of the unnatural rebellion, ſeveral houſes buildings, belonging to the ſaid y Daffy, lying contiguous to the e of Cheſter, were, for the purof making the ſaid caſtle more nſible, pulled down and demoliſhed, by order of General Ganſell, the king's chief engineer there, whereby the eſtate of the ſaid Mrs. Daffy was ſo far injured, that, upon a moderate computation, it would coſt 700 l. or thereabouts to reinſtate the ſame: That the ſaid Mary Daffy, or Ann Acton, not having been able to rebuild the ſaid premiſes, no rents had been received ſince that time, and a further loſs had been ſuſtained, on account of intereſt, amounting to 750 l. or thereabouts; that the petitioners were informed, that the corporation of the city of Cheſter, the pariſh of St. Mary, and ſeveral private perſons within the liberties of the city of Cheſter, ſoon after the ſaid rebellion cauſed eſtimates to be taken of the ſeveral damages which they had ſuſtained, in order to make the ſaid caſtle defenſible, and did receive ſatisfaction for the ſame. That the ſaid Mary Daffy, ſoon after the ſaid rebellion, cauſed a petition and eſtimate to be drawn up, atteſted by two ſurveyors on oath, and alſo certified by General Ganſell, which petition was preſented to the lords of the treaſury; but the ſaid Mary Daffy being very infirm, was incapable of ſolliciting the ſame, and ſhe ſome time after dying, and having left her eſtate to her ſiſter the ſaid Ann Acton, who was very old and infirm, and ſhe ſoon after dying, no recompence had as yet been made for the damages ſuſtained as above. And repreſenting that the ſaid Mary Daffy conſented to the premiſes being demoliſhed by his majeſty's officers, on an abſolute promiſe being then made, that the government would reinſtate the ſame: That the ſaid Mary Daffy had been adviſed to petition that houſe for relief; but had been prevented by age and infirmities, and the conſtant expectation ſhe had of being paid, by order of the treaſury, as others had been: and that by reaſon of ſeveral unavoidable difficulties and delays attending the particular circumſtances of the caſe, the petitioners could not, within the time li-

ov. 1767.

mited for preſenting petitions for private bills * preſent their petition to the houſe, for relief in the premiſes above ſtated.

Upon this it was ordered, than on account of the particular circumſtances ſet forth in the ſaid petition, leave be given to exhibit a petition as deſired by the ſaid petitioners; and a petition being offered to be preſented to the houſe, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command acquainted the houſe that his majeſty having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, recommended the ſame to the conſideration of the houſe; whereupon the petition was brought up and read, containing the ſame allegations as in the preceding petition; and praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and grant the petitioners ſuch relief therein as ſhould appear reaſonable, which petition was referred to a committee, to examine and ſtate to the houſe the matter of fact contained therein; and a committee being accordingly appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, their report was made by Mr. Groſvenor on the 26th of February, and then ordered to lie upon the table, but on the 6th of April, it was upon motion again read, and then referred to the committee of ſupply, where it occaſioned the following reſolution, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a ſum not exceeding 1441 l. be granted to his majeſty, to enable his majeſty to make compenſation to Dr. Peter Swinton, for the damage done to the eſtate of the ſaid Dr. Peter Swinton in the city of Cheſter, at the time of the late rebellion, by order of the officer commanding the garriſon of the ſaid city. But this reſolution being with the others reported upon the 9th, it was amended by the houſe, and 700l. put inſtead of 1441 l.

This it muſt be allowed was a hardſhip upon the petitioners, after they had lain ſo long out of their money, and had ſuffered ſo much by that delay; but then it would have been a much greater hardſhip to have made the public pay intereſt upon a debt which would have been paid as ſoon as due, if proper application had been made for it, as appeared from the payments made to other perſons in the ſame circumſtances: whereas, if the petition had ſet forth, and the petitioners had proved, that every poſſible method had been made uſe of for obtaining payment, except that of giving one half to ſome favourite clerk or ſervant, for the ſake of obtaining payment of the other half, which has too often been found to be the moſt effectual way of obtaining payment: I ſay, if this had been proved, the whole of the intereſt as well as principal ought to have been made good to the petitioners, not by the publick, but by an inquiry into the conduct of the officers, whoſe duty it was to have paid the money, and compelling them or their heirs to make ſatisfaction; as it is very poſſible to ſuppoſe, that ſome ſuch clerk or ſervant, under pretence of being an agent for the petitioner, actually received the money, and put it into his own pocket. But as no ſuch application for payment was in this caſe ſuggeſted, the publick was not ſurely obliged to make good to the petitioners what they had loſt, by the neglect or infirmity of their anceſtors, and conſequently the payment of the net principal was all that could in juſtice be expected from the publick.

Laſtly, as to the reſolution of May the 19th, I ſhall obſerve, that on the 4th of May it was reſolved to addreſs his majeſty to give directions for laying before that houſe, a liſt of the lieutenants of his majeſty's navy, then upon half pay, together with the allowances made to them; which liſt and account was accordingly laid before the houſe on the 12th, and on the 15th there was offered to be preſented to the houſe, a petition of the lieutenants of his majeſty's navy, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves and others; whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty, having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe: upon this the petition, being brought up, was read, and ſet forth; that the petitioners flattered themſelves, that during the courſe of the late ſucceſsful war, they had ſerved his majeſty and their

* *No ſuch petition was, by order, to be received after the 31ſt of January.*

their country, with the greateſt zeal and fidelity; and declared themſelves ready and ambitious to renew their ſervices, whenſoever the royal command, and their country's ſervice ſhould again call them into action: and repreſenting that their preſent pay was inſufficient to ſupport them in any character as officers in his majeſty's ſervice: That great numbers of them, being then reduced to half-pay, the amount thereof was ſo far from being adequate to their ſituation as officers, that it would not ſupply them even ſingly with the common neceſſaries of life, and many of them, being charged with families, were particularly labouring under the moſt mortifying diſtreſſes; and therefore beſeeching the houſe to take the ſame into conſideration, and to grant them ſuch relief as they ſhould think meet.

As the facts were all known to be true, the petition was immediately referred to the committee of ſupply, where it occaſioned the ſaid reſolution, which was reported by Sir Charles Hardy; and as ſoon as it was agreed to, Sir Charles alſo reported, that he was directed to move, and upon his motion it was reſolved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, humbly to beſeech his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take the caſe of the lieutenants of his majeſty's navy, into his conſideration: and to make ſuch proviſion for ſo uſeful and deſerving a corps, (not exceeding one ſhilling a day over and above their preſent half-pay) for the year 1767, as his majeſty, in his great wiſdom, ſhould think fit; and to aſſure his majeſty, that the houſe would make good ſuch expence, as ſhould be incurred on that account. And on the 22d Mr. Treaſurer reported, that their ſaid addreſs had been preſented, and that his majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the houſe, that he would take the ſame into conſideration.

I ſhall now proceed to give the hiſtory of the committee of ways and means, for as ſoon as the houſe had agreed to the two reſolutions of the committee of ſupply of November the 25th, it was reſolved, that the houſe would next morning reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty; from which time the committee continued from time to time to ſit, until the 3d of June, 1767, incluſive, and came to many reſolutions, which, as agreed to by the houſe, were as followeth:

NOV. 27, 1766.

That the uſual temporary malt tax be continued from the 23d of June, 1767, to the 24th of June, 1768, 700,000 l.

MARCH 2, 1767.

That the ſum of 3 s. in the pound, and no more, be raiſed within the ſpace of one year, from the 25th of March, 1767, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the 9th article of the treaty of Union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland 1,528,568 l. 11 s. 11 d. ½.

MARCH 9.

1. That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1767, be defrayed out of the monies ariſing by the land-tax, granted for the ſervice of 1767.

2. That the ſum of 1,800,000 l. be raiſed by loans or Exchequer bills, if not diſcharged with intereſt thereupon, on or before the 5th of April, 1768, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as Exchequer bills have uſully been exchanged and received in payment.

APRIL 2.

1. That an additional duty of 6 s. be laid upon every dozen of baſt, or ſtraw, chip, cane, and horſe-hair hats, and bonnets, which from and after the ſecond of April, 1767, ſhall be entered inward at any port, or place, in this kingdom.

2. That an additional duty of 6s. be laid upon every pound weight avoirdupoize of platting, or other manufacture of baſt, or ſtraw, chip, cane, or horſe-hair, to be uſed in, or proper for, making of hats or bonnets, which, from and after the ſaid 2d of April, ſhall be entered inwards at any port, or place, in this kingdom.

APRIL 16.

1. That towards the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſum of 1,500,000l. be raiſed in manner following, that is to ſay, the ſum of 900,000l. by annuities, after the rate of 3l. *per cent.* to commence from the 5th of January laſt, and the ſum of 600,000l. by a lottery to conſiſt of 60,000 tickets, the whole of ſuch ſum to be divided into prizes, which are to be attended with the like 3l. *per cent.* annuities, to commence from the 5th of January, 1768; and that all the ſaid annuities be transferrable at the Bank of England, paid half yearly on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January, in every year, out of the Sinking Fund, and added to, and made part of, the joint ſtock of 3l. *per cent.* annuities, which were conſolidated at the Bank of England, by certain acts made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late majeſty, and ſeveral ſubſequent acts, and ſubject to redemption by parliament; that every contributor towards the ſaid ſum of 900,000l. ſhall, in reſpect of every 60l. agreed by him to be contributed for raiſing ſuch ſum, be intitled to receive four tickets in the ſaid lottery, upon payment of 10 l. for each ticket; and that every contributor ſhall, on or before the 29th of April next, make a depoſit with the caſhiers of the Bank of England, of 20l. *per cent.* in part of the monies ſo to be contributed towards the ſaid ſum of 900,000l. and alſo a depoſit of 5l. *per cent.* in part of the monies ſo to be contributed in reſpect of the ſaid lottery, as a ſecurity for making the reſpective future payments to the ſaid caſhiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to ſay, on the 900,000l. 10l. *per cent.* on or before the 27th of March next; 10l. *per cent.* on on before the 26th of June next; 15l. *per cent.* on or before the 27th of Auguſt next; 15l. *per cent.* on or before the the 25th of September next; 15l. *per cent.* on or before the 30th of October next; 15l. *per cent.* on or before the 17th of November next. On the Lottery for 600,000l. 25l. *per cent.* on or before the 16th of June next; 30l. *per cent.* on or before the 28th of July next; 40l. *per cent.* on or before the 11th of September next. And that all the monies ſo received by the ſaid caſhiers be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament; and that every contributor who ſhall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the ſaid ſum of 900,000l. at any time on or before the 27th of October next, or towards the ſaid lottery on or before the 24th of July next, ſhall be allowed an intereſt, by way of diſcount, after the rate of 3l. *per cent. per annum*, on the ſums ſo compleating his contribution reſpectively, to be computed from the day of compleating the ſame, to the 17th of November next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the ſaid 900,000l. and to the 11th of September next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the ſaid lottery.

2. That an additional duty of 3d. *per* ell be laid upon all linen cloth, or ſheeting, above one yard Engliſh in width, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom, except from Holland and Flanders.

3. That an additional duty of 3d. *per* ell be laid upon all canvas drilling, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom.

4. That the ſaid duties be carried to the Sinking Fund, towards making good to the ſame the payments to be made thereout of the annuities attending the ſaid ſum of 1,500,000l.

5. That the additional duties upon baſt, or ſtraw, chip, cane, and horſe-hair hats and bonnets, and upon platting, or other manufacture of baſt, or ſtraw, chip, cane, or horſe-hair, to be uſed in, or proper for, making of hats or bonnets, imported into any port, or place, in this kingdom, granted to his majeſty in this ſeſſion, be alſo carried to the ſaid fund, towards making good the ſaid payments.

6. That towards making good the ſaid ſupply, there be applied the ſum of 469,147l. 14s. 3d. ½ remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, on the 5th of April, 1767, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called The Sinking Fund.

7. That, towards raiſing the ſaid ſupply, there be applied the ſum of 2,010,121l. 10s. 3d. ½ out of ſuch monies

monies as ſhall or may ariſe of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the ſaid fund, commonly called The Sinking Fund.

8. That, towards making good the ſaid ſupply, there be applied the ſum 35,202l. 9s. 2d. alſo remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, for the diſpoſition of parliament.

9. That a ſum not exceeding 261,571l. 13s. 3d. ¼. out of the ſavings ariſing upon grants for the pay of ſeveral regiments upon reſpited pay, by off-reckonings, and by ſtoppages made for proviſions delivered to the forces in North America, the Weſt Indies, and at Minorca, to the 24th of December, 1764, and received of William earl of Chatham, formerly paymaſter general of his majeſty's forces, for the balance remaining over and above the monies found neceſſary to be applied for defraying the expences of the forces in former years; and alſo out of the ſum of one million, granted in the ſecond year of his majeſty's reign, on account to enable him to defray extraordinary expences of the war, for the ſervice of 1762, and to aſſiſt the kingdom of Portugal, and for other purpoſes, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 3d of February, 1767, and not provided for by parliament.

10. That out of ſuch monies remaining in the hands of Edward Saint-hill, Eſq; as were iſſued to him for the relief and maintenance of the widows of officers of the land forces and marines, who died in the ſervice, the ſum of 3844l. 17s. 9d. be paid into the hands of the paymaſter general of his majeſty's forces, and be alſo applied towards making good the ſaid ſupply granted, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 3d of February, 1767, and not provided for by parliament *.

11. That a ſum, not exceeding 110,000l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5th of April, 1767, and on or before the 5th of April, 1768, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good ſuch part of the ſupply as hath been granted to his majeſty, for maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Iſlands, for the year 1767.

12. That ſuch of the monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5th of April, 1767, and on or before the 5th of April, 1768, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the fifth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of Gum Senega and Gum Arabic, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty.

13. That the ſum of 150,000l. remaining in the Receipt of the Exchequer, which was granted to his majeſty, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1766, be applied towards raiſing the ſaid ſupply.

14. That a ſum not exceeding 181,000l. of the monies agreed to be paid by a convention between his majeſty and the French king, concluded and ſigned at London, the 27th of February, 1765, for the maintenance of the late French priſoners of war, be applied towards making good the ſaid ſupply.

15. That the ſum of 84,604l. 3s. 3d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer on the 5th of April, 1767, of the Two Sevenths Exciſe, granted by an act of 5 and 6 W. and M. after ſatisfying the ſeveral charges and incumbrances thereupon, for the half year then ended, be carried to and, made part of, the aggregate fund, and that the ſaid fund be made a ſecurity for the diſcharge of ſuch annuities, and other demands, payable out of the ſaid ſum, as the growing produce of the ſaid Two Sevenths Exciſe ſhall not be ſufficient to anſwer.

MAY

* *See before, p.* 498.

MAY 5.

1. That an additional duty of 3 d. *per* ell, be laid upon all linen cloth, or ſheeting, above one yard Engliſh in width, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom, from Holland and Flanders, except cloth of the manufacture of thoſe countries.

2. That an additional duty of 3d. *per* ell, be laid upon all drilling, other than canvas drilling, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom.

3. That the ſaid duties be carried to the Sinking Fund, towards making good to the ſame, the payments to be made thereout, of the annuities to be eſtabliſhed in reſpect of the ſum of 1,500,000l. to be raiſed in purſuance of a reſolution of this houſe, on the 16th of April laſt.

4. That an act made in the 7th of Geo. II. chap. 18. which was to continue in force from the 24th of June, 1734, for ſeven years, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and which, by ſeveral ſubſequent acts paſſed in the 14th, 20th, 27th, and 33d of his ſaid late majeſty, was further continued, from the expiration thereof, until the 29th of September, 1767, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

MAY 7.

1. That there be laid an additional duty of one halfpenny *per* ell, upon all foreign canvas, packing, ſpruſe, Elbing, or Quinſborough, imported into this kingdom.

2. That there be laid an additional duty of 1d. *per* ell, on all foreign canvas, Dutch barraſs, or Heſſens, imported into this kingdom.

3. That all foreign lawns imported into this kingdom, be rated as Sileſia lawns, and pay accordingly.

4. That over and above the ſaid duty an additional duty of 3d. *per* yard be laid upon all foreign lawns.

5. That a ſum, not exceeding 15,000 l. *per annum* ariſing from the ſaid duties, do remain in the Receipt of the Exchequer, as a fund for the encouragemeut of raiſing and dreſſing hemp and flax in this kingdom, in ſuch way and manner as parliament ſhall hereafter direct, and that the remainder of the ſaid duties be reſerved in the Exchequer for the future diſpoſition of parliament.

MAY 19.

1. That there be granted to his majeſty, upon the poſtage and conveyance of letters and packets between Great-Britain and the Iſle of Man, for every ſingle letter 2d. for every double letter 4d. for every treble letter 6d. and for every ounce 8d. and ſo in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, and other things.

2. For the poſtage and conveyance of letters and packets, within the ſaid iſland, ſuch rates, in proportion to the number of miles, or ſtages, as are now eſtabliſhed for the iſland, port, or conveyance of letters and packets in England.

3. That the monies ariſing by the ſaid rates be appropriated to ſuch uſes as the preſent rates of poſtage are now made applicable.

JUNE 2.

1. That the duties upon logwood, exported from this kingdom, be diſcontinued.

2. That, the properties of any number of perſons whatſoever, in any ſhip or cargo, or both, be allowed to be aſſured, to the amount of any ſum, not exceeding 1000 l. by a policy ſtamped with one 5s. ſtamp; and to the amount of any larger ſum, by a policy ſtamped with two ſuch ſtamps.

3. That the allowance authorized to be made by an act paſſed in the 29th of his late majeſty, upon prompt payment of the ſtamp duties on licences for retailing beer, ale, and other exciſeable liquors, be reduced to the ſame rate as the allowances for prompt payment of other ſtamp duties.

4. That upon the exportation from this kingdom of coffee and cocoa nuts, of the growth or produce of the Britiſh colonies, or plantations in America, as merchandize, a drawback be allowed, of the duties of cuſtoms, payable upon the importation thereof.

5. That grey or ſcrow ſalt, ſalt ſcale, ſand ſcale, cruſtings, or other foul ſalt, be allowed to be taken from the ſalt-works in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, to be uſed as manure, upon payment of a duty of 1d. *per* buſhel only.

6. That proviſion be made, for declaring that ribbands and ſilks, printed

ed, ſtained, or painted, in this kingdom, though leſs than half a yard in breadth, are within the meaning of certain acts made in the 10th and 12th of Queen Anne, and liable to the duties therein mentioned.

7. That the duties payable upon Succus Liquoritiæ, imported into this kingdom, be repealed.

8. That, in lieu thereof, a duty of 30s. *per* hundred weight, be laid upon Succus Liquoritiæ imported into this kingdom.

9. That the ſaid duty be appropriated to ſuch uſes, as the duty ſo to be repealed was made applicable.

10. That a ſubſidy of 6d. in the pound, according to the value ſpecified in the book of rates, referred to by an act made in the 12th of King Charles II. be laid upon the exportation from this kingdom, of ſuch rice as ſhall have been imported duty free, by virtue of an act made in this ſeſſion of parliament.

11. That the ſaid duty on rice be reſerved in the Exchequer, for the diſpoſition of parliament.

12. That the drawbacks payable on China earthen ware, exported to America, be diſcontinued.

13. That a duty of 4s. 8d. *per* hundred weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all crown, plate, flint, and white glaſs, imported into the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America.

14. That a duty of 1s. 2d. *per* hundred weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all green glaſs, imported into the ſaid colonies and plantations.

15. That ſuch duties as ſhall be equal to a moiety of the duties granted by two acts of parliament, made in the 10th and 12th of her majeſty Queen Anne, and now payable in purſuance thereof, or of any ſubſequent act of parliament, upon paper, paſte boards, millboards, and ſcaleboards, reſpectively, be laid upon paper paſteboards, millboards and ſcaleboards imported into the ſaid colonies and plantations.

16. That a duty of 2s. *per* hundred weight avoirdupois, be laid upon all red and white lead, and painters colours, imported into the ſaid colonies and plantations.

17. That a duty of 3d. *per* pound weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all [illegible], imported into the ſaid colonies and plantations.

18. That the ſaid duties, to be raiſed in the ſaid colonies and plantations be applied, in making a more certain and adequate proviſion for the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government, in ſuch of the ſaid colonies and plantations, where it ſhall be found neceſſary, and that the reſidue of ſuch duties be paid into the Receipt of his majeſty's Exchequer, and there reſerved to be, from time to time, diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the ſaid colonies and plantations.

19. That, upon the exportation of teas to Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in America, a drawback be allowed, for a time to be limited, of all the duties of cuſtoms, which ſhall have been paid thereupon; and that ſuch indemnification be made, by the Eaſt-India company, to the public, in reſpect of ſuch drawback, as is mentioned in the petition of the ſaid company.

20. That the inland duty of 1s. *per* pound weight, upon all black and ſinglo teas conſumed in Great-Britain, be taken off, for a time to be limited, and that ſuch indemnification be made, by the ſaid company, to the public, in reſpect of ſuch duty, as is mentioned in the petition of the ſaid company.

JUNE 10.

There were twenty reſolutions of the ſaid committee reported and agreed to by the houſe, by the firſt of which, all duties then payable to his majeſty, upon goods imported into, or exported from the Iſle of Man, were aboliſhed; but by the eighteen next following reſolutions, a great variety of new duties upon ſuch goods were impoſed, which I do not think it neceſſary to tranſcribe, as ſo very few people in this kingdom can now have any trade or correſpondence with that iſland, and thoſe that have muſt provide themſelves with a copy of the act itſelf. And as to the 20th reſolution of this day it was as follows:

That ſuch bounties as may hereafter become due and payable, under the ſeveral acts which have been made for the encouragement of the Britiſh white herring fiſhery, be paid by the receiver general of the cuſtoms, in that part of

Great-Britain called Scotland, out of any monies remaining in his hands.

Theſe were all the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to by the houſe, and with regard to the ſums thereby provided for, and which can now be aſcertained, they ſtand as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By the reſolution of November 27	700000	0	0
By that of March 2	1528368	11	11 ¾
By the ſecond of March 9	1800000	0	0
By the firſt of April 16	1500000	0	0
By the ſixth of ditto	469147	14	0 ¼
By the ſeventh of ditto	2010121	10	3 ¼
By the eighth of ditto	35202	9	2
By the ninth of ditto	261571	13	3 ¼
By the tenth of ditto *	7844	17	9
By the eleventh of ditto	110000	0	0
By the thirteenth of ditto	150000	0	0
By the 14th of ditto	181000	0	0
Sum total of ſuch proviſions as can now be aſcertained	8753256	16	6
Exceſs of the proviſions	225528	15	11 ¾

Thus we ſee that the ſum total even of thoſe proviſions made by this ſeſſion, whoſe produce can be aſcertained, or nearly aſcertained, exceed the grants; but then we are to conſider, that no money was by this ſeſſion granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia during the year 1767, the whole of that expence being now to be taken from the land tax, without granting any ſum of money for replacing it, as was done in the preceding ſeſſion †; for in this ſeſſion the committee of ſupply only reſolved by the reſolution of the 5th of March, that proviſion ſhould be made for the militia, but did not grant any particular ſum for that purpoſe; therefore this reſolution was, as ſoon as agreed to, referred to the committee of ways and means, and the whole of the 150000 l. granted by the preceding ſeſſion for the militia, was in this ſeſſion made applicable to the ſupply of 1767, by the ſaid thirteenth reſolution of that committee agreed to on the 16th of April; ſo that if we deduct the ſaid 150,000 l. together with the uſual deficiencies of the land and malt taxes, from this exceſs it will bring the exceſs to the wrong ſide of this account; conſequently, if there ſhould happen any other deficiency, it muſt be ſupplied by the produce of the new taxes impoſed by this ſeſſion, or by a new grant in the next; for by the ſaid reſolutions of April the 16th, we ſeem to have ſwept the Exchequer ſo clean as to have left nothing that can be applied by next ſeſſion to that purpoſe, except the caſual produce of theſe new taxes.

However, notwithſtanding the reduction of the land tax, we have in this ſeſſion made a good beginning towards paying off the national debt, for we have paid off near three millions, as appears from the ſecond, fourth, and fifth ſupply reſolutions of April ‡ the 13th, and have for that purpoſe borrowed but 1,500,000 l. ſo that of our 4 l. *per cent.* debts we have paid clear off very near 1,500,000 l. and have reduced another 1,500,000 l. from 4 l. to 3 l. *per cent.* intereſt. And if the land tax had in this ſeſſion been continued as formerly at 4s. in the pound, we ſhould have been able to have paid clear off at leaſt two millions of our 4 l. *per cent.* debts, and ſhould not have been obliged to have borrowed above a million, which would have operated much more powerfully in raiſing the price of all our 3 l. *per cent.* debts; and to aim as much as poſſible at this we are bound by every thing that can be dear to mankind; for until our 3 l. *per cents* come to be ſold at par, we cannot vindicate either the honour or intereſt of our country with ſo much ſpirit as we might otherwiſe do; therefore it is to be hoped, that in the very next ſeſſion we ſhall again reſume that very ſalutary

* *See before, p.* 555. † *See our laſt vol. p.* 661. ‡ *See before, p.* 498.

ry meaſure of continuing the land tax at 4s. in the pound; for from the ſupplies of this very ſeſſion it is evident, that the neceſſary expence of the current ſervice for this year amounts to 3,298,171, and we cannot ſuppoſe that the expence of the current ſervice in any future year, even in time of peace, will ever amount to leſs; conſequently, as we have now no free revenue but the land and malt taxes, if the former be continued at 3s. in the pound, we can never ſpare above a million a year from the Sinking Fund, for the payment of our debts, and a million a year is too weak a power for raiſing ſuch a heavy weight as that of our preſent load of debts, before our being involved in ſome new and dangerous war.

I know it may be ſaid, that ſeveral new taxes have been granted in this ſeſſion, which will add to the annual produce of the public revenue, and thereby enable us to pay off a larger ſum of the national debt yearly, without incroaching further upon our Sinking Fund; but when I come to conſider thoſe taxes, I believe I may be able to ſhew that few, or at leaſt not many, of them can properly and juſtly be ſaid to be applicable to the current ſervice, that ſome of them will rather diminiſh than increaſe the public revenue, and as to others, though they may add a little to the Sinking Fund in one way, yet they will probably in another way diminiſh it as much, if not more; by which I mean ſome of thoſe taxes impoſed upon our people in North America, for from experience we know that, before any of the late taxes were impoſed upon them, the ballance of trade between North America and Great Britain was always ſo much againſt them, that they could never keep any ready money amongſt them, but were obliged to ſend it to Great-Britain as faſt as they could procure it by their trade with foreign countries, or with our ſugar iſlands. This was occaſioned by their having almoſt all their manufactures and all their utenſils, as well the coarſe as fine ſort of every kind, from Great-Britain: If we by taxes increaſe their expence of living in their own country, how ſhall they ſave money to purchaſe from us thoſe manufactures, and thoſe utenſils? They muſt make a ſhift with thoſe of the coarſeſt ſort: In the mean time they certainly will encourage the ſetting up of ſuch manufactures and mechanical trades amongſt themſelves, and for that purpoſe will give encouragement and employment to every poor manufacturer and mechanick who tranſplants himſelf from this to that country. And whatever our grandees may think, let me tell them, that there is not a labouring, or working man in England, who, at an average, does not contribute, by his and his family's conſumption, at leaſt 40s. a year to our public revenue by means of our ill-judged taxes upon the neceſſaries of life: Conſequently every diminution in our number of ſuch men muſt be a loſs to our public revenue, and the whole of that loſs muſt ultimately fall upon our Sinking Fund.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A Defence of the Converſation occaſioned by the Confeſſional (p. 65.) againſt the Attacks of a late Pamphleteer.

IT is now evident that Philelutheros was not miſtaken, when he ſaid that the writer of the Confeſſional had ſet on foot a cry that would be kept up, with the utmoſt efforts of diſſenters, papiſts, deiſts, and every enemy of the church eſtabliſhed, &c. [See Mag. for Aug. p. 392.]

A defender of this ſort, who ſigns Philalethes Londinenſis, has ſhewn himſelf, in a new pamphlet, intitled, Civil Eſtabliſhments in Religion a Ground of Infidelity, a defender that the author of the Confeſſional may be aſhamed of——and who *opens* too barefacedly and indiſcreetly, even for the prudenter of the diſſenters to approve.

The converſation between Philelutheros and Statiotes, is, amongſt other more conſiderable performances, attacked in a few ſtraggling ſtrictures by him.

Theſe it may be thought ſcarcely deſerved any notice; but as perverſe repreſentations, and bold aſſertions, briſk gibes, and ſhameleſs cavils (the principal materials of theſe ſtrictures) may paſs with ſome for reaſoning, I ſhall beſtow a few remarks on them.

The firſt objection of Philelutheros, which this writer attacks, is his charging the author of the Confeſſional with

with ſeeming to have a quarrel againſt almoſt *every* particular in our church —and wanting rather to ſet up an entire new one, than to improve the old [Feb. Mag. p. 66.]

Well! and what has this modeſt writer to ſay in confutation thereof?—— Even nothing———but gives up the point; and only (after giving us a ſilly anecdote of his) roundly aſſerts, "that he (the author of the Confeſſional) is not unreaſonable if that be his deſign." [Civil Eſt. p. 74.]

After this notable piece of ſervice to the Confeſſional, he next attacks Phileleutheros, for ſuggeſting, that poſſibly the writer of the Confeſſional, if he could get rid of the *preſent* ſubſcription, might be reconciled to a *new* ſet of articles, when he had got the appointment of them in other hands to his *liking*,—but that whether he would approve of that, or no, his propoſed ſubſcription to the ſcriptures only (which is in effect none) *would not* be deemed ſufficient, and another would certainly be ſet up.

To this the Stricturiſt anſwers, that "it is quite foreign to the argument as it has to do with the Confeſſional—and to the deſire of every conſiſtent proteſtant diſſenter to have the ſubſcriptions of any kind continued." [Civ. Eſtab. p. 75.] That it is foreign to the argument, to ſuppoſe that he may vary from his principles, is eaſier ſaid than proved.

And that "it is foreign to the deſire of every conſiſtent proteſtant diſſenter to have ſubſcriptions of any kind continued," wants proof too.—Pray, do none of the proteſtant diſſenters approve of, or require confeſſions of faith, or any thing equivalent to ſubſcriptions?—or is there a diviſion to be made of them, into the conſiſtent, and thoſe whom he does not *allow* to be conſiſtent? perhaps theſe latter are more numerous than the former, and then the remark, if *true*, is nothing to the purpoſe. And little dependance indeed can we have that it would prove true, under all circumſtances. It is not impoſſible, but they who cry out againſt a procedure at one time, may be ſtrenuous for it on a change of circumſtances; with theſe, folks often change their note.—He may poſſibly recollect, with whom *ſchiſm* at different times, and on different occaſions, has been either a crime of the deepeſt dye, or a very inſignificant affair—and perſecution been condemned and exerted; in regard to ſubſcription too there may be as conſiderable a change. ——This has happened before now, as one that he can have no objection to, will tell him *. "The puritans refuſed to ſubſcribe to Queen Elizabeth's articles,—but what may ſeem quite aſtoniſhing is, that thoſe very puritans, who refuſed to ſubſcribe theſe articles of the church of England, ſhould, when they became the dominant party, in their aſſembly of divines, compoſe and frame another ſet of articles, *much more exceptionable*, and declare them as the ſtandard of orthodoxy, to be ſubſcribed by all who would be admitted to the ſacred miniſtry."———He muſt pardon us then, if we do not hazard very much upon any aſſurance he can give of what may be the deſire of proteſtant diſſenters at large.

The very extenſive toleration which the church of England allows, having been mentioned [Feb. Mag. p. 66.] by Phileleutheros, as affording to thoſe, who are diſſatisfied with our church, an ample opportunity of retreating to any other which they like better, or think more ſcriptural, this *very moderate reaſoner* moſt deplorably gives way to wrath, and falls to abuſing the toleration, as no better than an injury and inſult—a conduct which will not bear to be mentioned; at leaſt "without ſigns of grief and ſorrow, as well as bluſhing,—what end [ſaith he, Civ. Eſtab. p. 76.] can it anſwer to keep in remembrance the toleration, but that of giving a truly good mind great pain, to think of *churchmen* who would be called Chriſtians, *preſuming* to tolerate every whit as good chriſtians as themſelves."

It is thus *he* (for I am far from charging the diſſenters in general with ſuch ingratitude and miſbehaviour) requites the tenderneſs of our government: Who, however they may in a true chriſtian ſpirit be averſe to putting any force, even upon the moſt perverſe and groſsly erroneous, are, notwithſtanding, convinced of the ne-

* *An Attempt to explain the Words Reaſon, Subſtance, Perſon, Creeds, &c. p.* 12 *partic*

tance and *good foundation* of the truths they ſupport by an eſtabliſhment; and will hardly grant this writer that the tolerated of every denomination are *all* equally poſſeſſed of truth, and that *any* of them are *every whit* as good chriſtians as themſelves. But toleration he will have it, is for our own ſakes, and not theirs; to favour ourſelves and not them.——"Toleration (he ſays) is the hedge ſet about profits and preferments."—[Civ. Eſt. p. 76.]—indeed? What then if the church had leſs tenderneſs towards ſuch as diſſent from it's doctrines and diſcipline, and would *not grant any* toleration, would it's profits and preferments be leſs incloſed? I ſpeak not this, that I am againſt toleration—— God forbid—but only to ſhew how *perverſely* this man repreſents things—annihilating the act of toleration would not (as he pretends) render theſe rich morſels quite common. The man either has loſt his wits, or thinks every body elſe has. He will too have Phileleutheros to be altogether influenced by theſe *rich morſels*, and that on the ſtrength of the expreſſion——which, after all, happens to be the expreſſion * of a brother *ſeparatiſt* of his alluded to: and therefore ſhews *his* "predominant taſtes and feelings," if any body's.

After ſo charitably giving out that here centers the only concern of the *Cleric*—this *ſcoffer* quotes a *diſintereſted* wiſh of that ſame Cleric's, which evinces, that the prevailing, of what he believes to be the beſt ſtate of chriſtianity, is the thing he has now at heart. —Indeed this genius ſtrives to conceal the abſurdity by *inventing* the circumſtance of forgetfulneſs.—— "It is matter of pleaſantry (ſays he) to obſerve, that the Cleric mentions theſe delicious things with the moſt exquiſite reliſh, and yet at the ſame time *deplorably forgetting* his own morſel, the tranſported man very abſurdly breaks out in this ſtrain of devotion; —would to God they would *all* come into it [the eſtabliſhment] and enjoy it's emoluments.

It is abſurd then, it ſeems, and deplorable in this writer's eyes, to be diſintereſted. But let him get his eye-ſight cleared from the bleareneſs of prejudice, and he will ſee, with others, that the preſervation of the eſtabliſhment is not wiſhed only in greedineſs after the loaves and fiſhes, ſince it is at the ſame time wiſhed that theſe morſels were quite common to *all* coming in to it.

He charges Phileleutheros too, with objecting to any farther reformation, [Civ. Eſtab. p. 79.] which charge indeed fails *only* in point of *truth*.—But no matter for that—they who do not examine, will ſwallow it and be exaſperated—though ſuch will ſee it's falſity who read over the Converſation [particularly p. 111, 231—392 of Lond. Mag. 1767.]

He next quarrels with what Phileleutheros urges as a reaſon for ſelf-defence, that "ſome ſect or denomination, ever will be uppermoſt; and if any other than the church of England was ſo, they would not act the ſame part in reſpect to emoluments †, &c. but they would not equally tolerate the church of England, as they are tolerated by it [no nor even diſſenters of a different denomination."].

One very extraordinary remark he makes hereon [Civ. Eſt. p. 81.] that there is great impropriety in ſaying that another ſect being uppermoſt would not equally tolerate the church of England.——"Here (he ſays) Phileleutheros ſadly forgets himſelf, for that very ſect, when uppermoſt, would be the church of England."——Be then *called* the church of England he might have ſaid—but it is not called ſo now; and one would think that the ſureſt way to be underſtood, is to deſcribe particulars by the names they

* *See the Diſpute better adjuſted, p.* 17.

† *See The Natural Impoſſibility of better uniting Proteſtants, &c. by repealing the Teſt, publiſhed in* 1733, *p.* 25. "*On the ſame and no other terms were all offices of truſt, profit, and honour, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtic, diſpoſed of by the preſbyterian ſtate, as long as that pure* evangelic adminiſtration *laſted in England, and with more rigid circumſtances than were ever inſiſted upon by the fierceſt tory, or high flier, in the eſtabliſhed church, as the particular ordinances, records, &c. indiſputably prove.*"

are now known by. I am at a loſs to account for ſuch trifling, or what he aims at by it;—whether he intended this only as an attempt at wit, or whether he would have it paſs for reaſoning, and would argue, that the church of England cannot be injured, for that let what ſect will be uppermoſt, it will be the church of England ſtill.—This is much like the reſt of his reaſoning, and as good as moſt of it.———The name is *every thing* with him—the *thing* he overlooks.

Well but for the fact——That we have reaſon to believe, that no ſect, if it could get uppermoſt, would equally tolerate us, as it is now tolerated by us—no nor even diſſenters of a different denomination.

That this would be the caſe, we have all the foundation in the world to believe.——*Paſt* experience, and *preſent appearances*, both ſerve to confirm it.

If he had truly reported what Rapin was quoted for, he had produced to view one evidence for this: Rapin was brought to prove, that if the Preſbyterians (the leaſt differing ſect) were uppermoſt, they would not be content till they had *utterly deſtroyed the whole church of England.*—Compare the quotation and his *faithful* report of it *. [Mag. for Feb. p. 67.]

And I pray, when our church was overturned by the ſectaries in the grand rebellion, how did they uſe their power when they were uppermoſt? Did they tolerate any congregations according to the form of the church of England which they had gotten under? Nay did they ſuffer any private perſons ſo much as to uſe the Liturgy of that church? No——there was a total prohibition of it; and intolerancy was carried to its higheſt pitch, proſcribing certain opinions with impriſonment and even death.

The temper too which many writers at this day diſcover (and none more barefacedly than the writer under conſideration) the inveteracy and malice with which they ſpeak of the church of England and its peculiars, ſufficiently ſhew what it muſt expect if they could *have their will.*

His next remark is, "that Philelutheros does himſelf bitterly complain *of ſuch a ſuppoſed ſituation*, as that of having his church *in ſuch a ſtate* as to be only tolerated by the majority of any denomination; he cannot endure to think of the very diſagreeable ſituation; nevertheleſs he would have the minority content with a toleration."

This now is all miſrepreſentation.—All that is ſaid amounts to this, and no more than this, that as we are ſufficiently convinced, that if they were to get uppermoſt they would not tolerate us, (but ſuppoſing it otherwiſe, they might be content with being tolerated as well as we) therefore all the reaſon in the world was there for us to run no hazards, and to keep ourſelves as we are. But not one word was there of complaining bitterly at the *meer thought* of toleration.—This is his way of dreſſing it up, and has no truth in it. If I were to go with a number of friends to ſettle in a country, where the church eſtabliſhed was ſuch as we could not comply with, I ſhould think it a favour to be tolerated openly to exerciſe our own religion. I ſhould not complain, but rejoice in a toleration, as any thorough chriſtian undoubtedly would. I ſhould not tell the *tolerating*, that they would not be content to change places with the *tolerated*; and that therefore it is plain they have no right to ſecure themſelves againſt being brought to it; nay againſt the *greater* probability, if they were once the minority, of not being tolerated at all.

The citations he brings of charity towards diſſenters are highly to be commended; but they are nothing to the purpoſe as evidence, that the eſtabliſhment is immediately to be ſacrificed to them.

This *dreamer*, and follower of *the gainſaying of Core* diſowns [Civ. Eſtab. p. 84] *all* legiſlation to any chriſtian church,—or that pre-eminence ever

* *His gibe too* [*Civ. Eſt. p.* 78.] *on the quotation from Biſhop Ellis's Tracts, will appear on reading that excellent work, to have been ſufficiently obviated by the biſhop. See part I. p.* 175. *and onward. See alſo Sherlock's Vindication of the Corp. and Teſt Acts, the ſecond edition,* 1718, *p.* 74. *&c.*

was

was, or ever can be, allowed a place amongſt the miniſters of Chriſt *.

His aſſertion is, I doubt not, the beſt argument he has, though it is a very poor one; (to ſet againſt pregnant proofs of ſcripture, the clear teſtimony of the earlieſt antiquity, and all the arguments of thoſe many pious and learned men that have unanſwerably juſtified our church government) and is ſufficiently anſwered by a contrary aſſertion.

Nor is any power pleaded for of controuling the thinking and judging faculties of mankind, as he repreſents it [Civ. Eſt. p. 87.] All are left free to exerciſe them; and to enjoy the reſult of that exerciſe. Conſiſtently with which the propriety may be vindicated of each ſociety, or communion, uniting in ſuch principles as they judge true and important.

The next remark he makes, is, as groundleſs as all the reſt.——He produces what Phileleutheros ſays in proof of his being a friend to liberty, as an indication of his being *greatly humbled at length.*——Since when I pray?—Why it was a whole month that this declaration was publiſhed after his firſt part.—True.—But not an hour paſſed betwixt writing them.—For his ſuggeſtion then he had not the ſlendereſt ſhadow, but from the mode of publication in *parts to be continued* [See the end of each month's diviſion] whilſt the *whole* came *together* to the publiſher at *once*. And no intervening ſtricture of his, I can aſſure him, or of any one elſe, produced this ſentiment: It was ever Phileleutheros's own way of thinking. But it will never be in this writer's power to ſhow that, to wiſh the articles eſtabliſhed to be, as *few* as well may be, in perfect conſiſtency with the intereſts of truth and charity; and to be for entirely aboliſhing all articles, is the ſame thing.

One thing, however, we have to thank this writer for——his undiſguiſed enmity, and open diſcovery what he is. We might be in danger from the underminings of a pretended friend and member——whilſt his intending the *deſtruction of the church eſtabliſhed* might be doubted.—But ſure we ſhall become vigilant and careful, now ſuch avowed enemies help to carry on the aſſaults, and lend all their artillery, who are above diſſembling, that they think it *no unreaſonable deſign*, and who ſcorn to admit ſo much as of the ſuppoſition that they do not intend the utmoſt lengths that their principles can be carried to †,——though it be that infidelity and religion muſt be put upon the ſame footing, and the ſpoils of government be ſhared alike by Turks, Idolaters, and Atheiſts.

To let him ſee, notwithſtanding, that I am in chriſtian charity with him, I will take him for my godfather, and the name which he beſtowed upon me, I will chearfully adopt: Though he meant it as a name of reproach (to let him ſee that I eſteem it an honour) I ſign myſelf

CLERICUS.

Extract from a Diſcourſe concerning the Irritability of ſome Flowers. A New Diſcovery.

THE curious phenomenon here treated of, is a motion excited in the floſcules of ſome plants on their being gently touched. The plant chiefly uſed by the author for his experiments was the *centaurea calcitrapoides calycibus ſubduplicato ſpinoſis, foliis amplexicantibus indiviſis ſerratis*, one of the ſyngeneſious plants, diſtinguiſhed by Linnæus, under the title of *po-*

* *The ſcripture conſiders ſome in the church as* ruling, *and others as* obeying, Heb. xiii. 7, 17, 24. 1 *Tim. v.* 17.—*It is given to ſome to* charge *others, of the miniſters, in regard to what* they teach, 1 *Tim. i.* 3. *and to* give in charge *other regulations and orders,* 1 *Tim. v.* 7. *to* rebuke *in a public capacity* them that ſin, 1 *Tim. v.* 20. *to* rebuke with all authority, *Titus ii.* 15. *to* ſet in order [ἐπιδιορθωσῃ, *rectify and perfectly ſettle*] the things that are wanting [*or are not adjuſted*] *and to* ordain, *Titus i.* 5.——*to* commit *the goſpel doctrine to* faithful men that are able to teach others [*and of courſe to judge of that ability and fineſs*] 2 *Tim. ii.* 2. *and to* lay on hands, 1 *Tim. v.* 22.——*Are not here viſible marks of a ſuperiority of power and order?*

† *See* Rotheram's *Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments, p.* 48, *and* 109; *and the manner in which this writer treats his willingneſs not to think the worſt.*

lygamiæ fruſtraneæ; but he diſcovered a like ſenſible quality in the *genera* of the *polygamiæ æquales*, ſuch as the thiſtles, cnicus, ſawworts, cinaræ, baſtard ſaffron, and burdock. For making the experiment, the author adviſes to cut through the whole maſs of the flower longitudinally, with a ſharp knife; by which means the inſide being laid open to view, one of the floſcules may be drawn, with a light hand, out of its natural ſituation: The floſcule then being touched, it immediately diſcovers ſenſation, and moves itſelf, "bending ſometimes on one ſide, ſometimes on another; ſometimes twiſting itſelf at the ſame time that it deſcends, and that in various ways, according to various accidents, or according to the part touched, for it generally bends itſelf on that ſide. It riſes again, but ſlower, as if a ſecond force conſtrained it to ſet itſelf right: not that it returns exactly to its firſt high and erect ſituation, as before the touch. Nay, I have obſerved in more than one, and I am ſure I do not deceive myſelf, a ſort of beginning undulation, but ſo ſhort that the whole was finiſhed in the firſt effort to deſcend, and then in giving ſome ſlight ſigns of riſing.

Once touching is ſufficient to debilitate the floſcules, and render them unable to move themſelves again, touch as much as you pleaſe. This languor laſts three minutes at moſt, till the floſcule in this ſhort repoſe is refreſhed, and regains its firſt vigour.

But when the floſcules are more ripe, and near the time of impregnation, an accident ſtill more entertaining than that abovementioned happens; for now the farina is mature, and the floſcule, upon being touched, not only moves as before, but the point of the tower, formed of the antheræ, is ſeen to open in its five ſides, and a great quantity of the farina is driven out, which if it does not ſpout out like water from a fountain, it is becauſe its ſmall oval balls are moiſtened with a glue, which ſupports and keeps them grouped together at top, from whence but few particles fall down through the floſcules, till either all that part of the farina, which cannot ſupport itſelf on the point, falls whilſt ſtill freſh in a ſort of cloud; or elſe ſupports itſelf only till the wind, or the ſun's beams parch and diſſolve it into a dry duſt. If when the floſcules are nearly ripe you open the tower, but ſo gently that the contents may not be touched, you will find almoſt all the farina heaped together in the ſharp point, which farina is ſupported by the increaſing point of the ſtigma, and remaining there ſhut up, takes the conic form of the hollow. But if the floſcules are not ſo mature, the farina is found ſticking to the inſide of the lower part of the tower, the top being quite empty; nay in ſome kinds of centaury the hollow is tranſparent, though not in this ſpecies under conſideration, on account of its deep colour.

When the flower is more ripe, or has been often touched, the point itſelf of the ſtigma comes out covered with the farina, which by means of its glue faſtens itſelf all round; and as it advances farther, it takes up ſtill more of the farina with its necklace or garland compoſed of very ſhort threads. For we may go ſo far in teazing, as it were, the floſcules that, not only all the ſtigma may come out, but even ſome part of the ſtyle, if we uſe our utmoſt endeavours.

This always happens of itſelf when the flower grows old; and it is certain that the floſcules muſt, without being touched, go through all theſe changes in the ſhort courſe of their lives. But when they are arrived at this period they are no longer ſenſitive; and, if this was the beginning of death, from henceforward nothing but decay is ſeen. Firſt, that turret of the antheræ, now faded along with the filaments, grows dry ſoon after the corolla, and laſtly the ſtyle and ſtigma. When this falls, all the carcaſe of the machine falls too, leaving upon the receptacle that germ which is now become ripe fruit, and ripe ſeed, adorned with that crown of hairs which qualifies it for flying when the wind lays hold of it, after it is once looſened from the dry calyx. Thoſe common play-things, which we call ſhuttlecocks, made with a crown of feathers in order to ſupport them in the air, exactly reſemble theſe ſeeds.

So that the life of theſe flowers is nothing but an unfolding of the parts which is followed by death. It is therefore difficult to determine the length

length of its life. This only I have obſerved, that the heat of ſummer ſhortens it; nay, at that time the phænomena abovementioned are ſeen only in the cool of the morning; becauſe all the floſcules are become old and withered, if you put off the examination of them till the great heat comes on. Again in the ſpring, and very near the autumn, their life is longer, and remains whole days."

Concerning this myſterious power of motion, the author is of opinion, that it reſides no where but in the five filaments, and that too in their inward ſtructure, independently of their natural ſituation; and obſerves, as very remarkable, that theſe filaments, when ſhortened, do not ſeem in the leaſt bigger, either to the naked eye, or by the microſcope, as far as can be perceived. He farther obſerves, that this contracting power remains longeſt in cool air; and theſe experiments are beſt performed by night: For when the heat is great they ſcarcely anſwer at all.

This curious diſcovery is an improvement in the theoretical part of botany, and aſcertains beyond any former obſervations, the power of motion ſeemingly neceſſary to the impregnation of the germ. [*Crit. Rev.*]

Ab ſhortening the Duration of Parliaments is likely to be attempted by the Patriots in Ireland, *in their preſent Seſſion of Parliament; our Readers will not be diſpleaſed to ſee a Speech of the famous Dr.* Lucas *on that Subject, from* Debates relative to the Affairs of Ireland, *in* 1763 *and* 1764, *lately publiſhed.*

"I Riſe up to remark a defect in this conſtitution no leſs manifeſt than important; the long duration of our parliaments; as the evil of this defect is ſelf-evident, I might reaſonably ſuppoſe all arguments for the proof of it to be precluded, and, as it is of the moſt alarming and fatal kind, I might alſo, with equal reaſon, ſuppoſe all arguments for the removal of it to be ſuperfluous: Indeed, the proof of what is already manifeſt, is no leſs difficult than unneceſſary, for by what form of ratiocination could I prove the light to ſhine at noon-day, or demonſtrate the colours which the objects round me derive from that light? yet, becauſe there may be ſome, who by ſhutting their eyes, and involving themſelves in voluntary darkneſs, obtain a pretence to doubt the reality of what others intuitively perceive, I will endeavour to diſplay what all who are *willing to ſee, do ſee*, in ſuch a manner as to make it impoſſible for thoſe who love darkneſs rather than light, to ſuppoſe, or even pretend to ſuppoſe, the light does not ſhine: and that the figure and colour of the objects it makes viſible, are the mere illuſions of fancy.

To drop the metaphor, ſir, it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that men in general will diſcharge their duty with a zeal, ſteadineſs, and aſſiduity, when it is contrary to their intereſt, equal to that which they will exert in fulfilling it, when their duty and their intereſt coincide; the duty of a member of this houſe is infinitely the moſt important that can devolve upon a ſubject, and his intereſt muſt either be connected with it, or oppoſed to it, in proportion as he is dependent upon his conſtituents, or upon any miniſter, who may have formed deſigns, in which his conſtituents could not poſſibly concur. By the defect, which I have remarked in our conſtitution, a member once choſen to ſit in this houſe, ſits in it for life, or at leaſt, for the life of the prince upon the throne; a propoſition from which the following deductions inconteſtibly proceed; he has nothing either to hope or fear from his conſtituents; but from a miniſter his expectations may reaſonably be great: He will be tempted to oppoſe the meaſures of a good miniſter, merely, that he may be bought into his ſervice, and to ſell himſelf into the ſervice of a bad miniſter for the ſame advantage; the miniſter alſo may afford to bid high, when he buys for life; ſo that a degree of virtue, which might reſiſt a ſmall advantage, may be ſurmounted by the miniſter, merely in conſequence of his being in a ſituation which will make it worth his while to offer greater. Time for this iniquitous compact is alſo abundantly allowed, which, whatever might be the inclination and intereſt of the parties, would not be the caſe, if parliaments, inſtead of laſting for life, were, according to their primitive inſtitution, to laſt but a year; or, according to a late regulation,

for

for three. A repreſentative who has a ſeat for life, may become an abſolute ſtranger to his conſtituents, while he continues the truſtee of all that is dear and important to them upon earth: He who, when elected, had a good eſtate in the county, or city, by which he was choſen, may, by the viciſſitude natural to worldly affairs, be totally undone, and not have a foot of land in the world; his intereſt, therefore, in the common intereſt is leſs, and his dependance naturally greater upon thoſe who may poſſibly wiſh to ſubvert it. The diſpoſal of property will thus remain in one who has no property of his own, and the liberty of others depend upon one whoſe own liberty, probably, depends wholly upon his ſeat in parliament; there is no time in which he can be called to account for his breach of truſt, no time in which a worthier man may be choſen in his room; add to this, that the ſitting of a member, once elected, for life, is an injury to thoſe who are excluded, and who ought to take their turn; it is alſo a perpetual check upon zealous and active public ſpirit; for, as man, the beſt man, is a mixed character, much will never be done for others, if ſomething for ſelf is not mixed with it; and our great poet and moraliſt, has defined virtue to be that ſelf-love which includes the good of others; he, therefore, who might exert himſelf upon a public and important occaſion, and avail the public of his parts, his influence, or his fortune, if he hoped by a well-earned popularity, to obtain a voice in the great council of his country, will, perhaps, either ſit wholly inactive, or, at beſt, make but a feeble effort, if this motive is wanting. Indolence, ſir, is the genuine motive of deſpair, or of a ſtate in which hope has no object; and how many would be actuated by hope, if our parliaments were limited to a ſhort duration, who are now likely to be torpid for want of that vital principle, I leave every one preſent to determine. It is true, that now and then the door of this houſe is opened for the admiſſion of a ſingle individual by death; but all that is uncertain is, by a happy inſtinct of nature, deemed to be diſtant; and it being alſo doubtful in what part the vacancy will happen the poſſibility is no more a ſtimulus to one than to all; how different would be the caſe if, at the end of a ſhort period, the doors were to be thrown open for the admiſſion of our whole number? how many hearts would then continually beat with ardour and emulation, how many aſſiduities would be practiſed, how extenſive a popularity acquired, how much our conſtitution ſtudied, and our intereſt attended to, by thoſe who now ſink, with a ſupine content, into the oblivion of private life, and ſit, darkling and ſilent, in an obſcure corner of the veſſel, which they know they never ſhall aſſiſt to ſteer.

It would be very eaſy, ſir, for me to ſhew, by citing indubitable facts from our hiſtory, that what I have endeavoured to prove *muſt be*, *has been*; that our conſtitution has flouriſhed, when parliaments have been ſhort, and declined when parliaments have been long; that bad kings and corrupt miniſters, have made the tranſition from ſhort parliaments to long, and good kings, and upright miniſters, the tranſition from long parliaments to ſhort; but to enumerate effects as evidence of their cauſes, when the neceſſary efficiency of their cauſes has been demonſtrated, would be like bringing evidence to prove that a man did not walk and eat, and ſleep, and tranſact his buſineſs, after having already demonſtrated that he is dead. Let it however be remembered, that the firſt who extended parliaments to a longer duration than three years, was Henry the VIIIth, a violent and ambitious tyrant, the ſlave of every depraved appetite, and equally impatient of reſtraint from the laws both of God and man. As he knew that his arbitrary will could not be gratified but by gaining the aſcendency over his parliament, he firſt contrived to make his parliament long, as the only means of obtaining that aſcendency; and the ſlaviſh obedience of the parliament, when he had thus modelled it to his purpoſe, is well known. It is alſo well known, that Charles the II. obtained a long parliament, which knew no rule of acting but by the will of thoſe who gave its members their pay; this parliament obtained the name of the *penſion parliament*, and was perhaps the model upon which ſome

ſome later parliaments have been formed. But, to wave farther particular inſtances, it is too notorious to be denied, that many dangerous attempts have miſcarried on the other ſide of the water, not ſo much from the virtue of the parliament, as from the apprehenſion of an approaching election; and of this miniſters have been ſo much aware, that the cloſe of a parliament has always been deemed an improper time to propoſe any meaſure which is, in general, diſagreeable to the people. In a word, ſir, it would appear inconteſtibly, from the reaſon of the thing, unſupported by facts, and by facts without the aſſiſtance of argument, that the prolongation of the terms of parliaments weakens the ſecurity of the people, and that nothing can make it ſafe to repoſe ſo great a truſt in any ſet of men, as the collective body delegates to its repreſentatives, but the ſhortneſs of the term for which ſuch delegation is made. But, if this is true of parliaments in general, how much greater muſt be the danger ariſing from the unlimited duration of our parliament, when we have no ſuch barrier againſt miniſterial influence as the Place-Bill in England? a barrier which was thought neceſſary, notwithſtanding the limitation of parliaments to ſeven years, and that it is leſs neceſſary to us, whoſe parliament is unlimited, or that with it we might more ſafely ſuffer our parliament for life, than our neighbours, is, I believe, a compliment they are very unwilling to pay us, but which, I believe, no friend to his country would be ambitious to receive.

To conclude, as, at leaſt, an argument *ad hominem*, let me obſerve, that every friend to the Revolution muſt, conſiſtently with his principles, declare in favour of limiting the time of our parliaments; for how abſurd is it to maintain that the people have a right to make and change a king, and yet have no right to change their repreſentatives, to whom they delegate their power of keeping the king from being independent of his people? I move then, and I hope to be ſeconded by every gentleman in the houſe, that leave may be given to bring in the heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments in this kingdom.

Nov. 1767.

A Letter to Mr. Wilkes, *from the Rev. Dr.* John Douglas, *Author of ſeveral Pamphlets, relative to the Impoſture of* Archibald Bower, *and other excellent Pieces.*

SIR,

YOU will excuſe the trouble I give you, becauſe it is on an affair of infinite concern to my character, and I think you have it in your power to do me juſtice. A report has been ſet about, that I am the author of the Obſervations on the Spaniſh Papers, which, if it gains credit, will be as prejudicial to my intereſt, as it is abſolutely unſupported by truth. You may pleaſe to remember you told me in the Park, the very day after the pamphlet appeared, *that you heard I had writ it.* It is become neceſſary for me, by the advice of my moſt reſpectable friends, to trace this groundleſs ſtory to the fountain head, and therefore I apply to you, begging you would recollect *who told you* I was the author, that ſo I may be able effectually to ſtop the progreſs of a report, which if, at firſt, propagated only wantonly, will, I fear, if not traced to its ſource, in the end, have the ſame bad effects, as if it had come from the moſt determined malice.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
JOHN DOUGLAS.

Halfmoon-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Ap. 1, 1762.

The Anſwer.

SIR, Wincheſter, Apr. 6, 1762.

I Had the honour of your letter at Baſingſtoke in my march to this place. When I was laſt in the fooliſh circle at the Smyrna, the Obſervations on the Spaniſh Papers were talked of, and as you know the ſages there pretend to infinite ſagacity, they were generally given to you, though a few aſcribed them to Mauduit, the author of the famous Conſiderations. I am entirely ſatisfied with your authentic aſſurances on this ſubject, and on every occaſion will contradict ſo groundleſs a report. There is not a man in this country, who more honours ſuperior literary abilities than I do, nor more warmly wiſhes, for the dignity of our church, to ſee them rewarded in an eminent and diſtinguiſhed manner. I ſhall be ſtrenuous in contra-

dicting the report, for undoubtedly the author of the Obſervations has no chance of favour from any of the preſent powers; and if he is the unlucky Mauduit, he has overthrown all the merit he might with ſome derive from the Conſiderations. I hope that your other friends will exert themſelves with the ſame zeal on this occaſion, as I aſſure you I ſhall, for I am, with real regard,

Sir, your very humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES *.

Anecdote Extraordinary.

IT ſeems when the extraordinary perſonage †, againſt whom an extraordinary indictment was preferred, was firſt informed of its being found a *true bill* againſt him, by a grand jury of the City of London, he was ſo incenſed, that, in great rage, he repaired to a very great perſonage, who referred him to a noble duke then in office, to whom in high terms, and with loud menaces, he inſiſted on all perſons concerned therein (eſpecially the grand jury) being no leſs than immediately *hanged*. But the great man juſtly repreſenting the impracticability of ſuch a propoſal, and that no one, not he himſelf, was, by our laws, exempt from their reſentment, when found offending againſt them; it was then inſiſted, they ſhould be all *impriſoned*. But this being alſo objected to, a third expedient was by him ſuggeſted, viz. that they ſhould, every man of them, be diſmiſſed from their employments. To humour ſo *ſenſible* a requeſt, and to pacify his rage, this was not objected to; nay, the thing was declared already abſolutely done, not one of them then remaining in office as grand jurymen—With this aſſurance, the extraordinary perſonage was not only highly ſatisfied, but returned home greatly pleaſed; rejoiced with his family; and diſpatched immediately a courier to France, with the news of this victory over the grand jury of the city of London.

An important Diſcovery of Dr. Franklyn, *in Electricity, from* Prieſtley's preſent State of Electricity, *&c.*

"WE come now (ſay the writers of the Monthly Review, in their account of the above work) to Dr. Franklyn's important diſcovery of the identity of lightning and the electric fire. This is one of the few capital diſcoveries made in electricity, for which we are not at all indebted to chance, but to one of thoſe bold and happy ſtretches of thought, in conſequence of which, thoſe gigantic ſtrides are made in ſcience, which diſtinguiſh geniuſes of a ſuperior order. The Abbé Nollet we remember having, in one of his letters addreſſed to Dr. Franklyn, previouſly conteſted the extent of the principle on which this noble diſcovery was founded, viz. the *power of points* to attract the electric fluid from a great diſtance, celebrates in ſome of his ſubſequent letters, not without a ſneer, the very great courage of Meſſrs Dalibard and Delor, who in conſequence of their confidence in the truth of Dr. Franklyn's theory, and his propoſal of a method of verifying it, firſt erected an apparatus with a view of drawing down from the clouds the matter of the thunderbolt; —— not as hazarding their perſons in the trial which the Abbé, in conſequence of his own principles, muſt, before the event, have thought to be very ſafe, during the courſe of ſuch an experiment; but as endangering their philoſophical good name, by exhibiting themſelves *en ſpectacle*, to the world, in attempting to produce ſuch great effects by means ſo apparently unequal to them. Meſſrs. Dalabard and Delor however ſucceeded; as did the original propoſer about a month afterwards, as we are informed by our author; but before he had heard of any thing that they had done. "As every circumſtance," ſays Dr. P. "relating to a capital a diſcovery as this—cannot but give pleaſure to all my readers, I ſhall endeavour to gratify them with the communication of a few particulars which I have from the beſt authority.

The doctor (Franklyn) after having publiſhed his method of verifying his hypotheſis concerning the ſameneſs of electricity with the matter of lightning, was waiting for the erection of a ſpire in Philadelphia to carry his views into execution; when it occ

* *The Obſervations on the Spaniſh Papers are generally given to Mr. Wilkes. The pamphlet however was anonymous.* † *The late Count de Guerchy.*

red to him that, by means of a common kite, he could have a readier and better acceſs to the regions of thunder than by any ſpire whatever. Preparing therefore a large ſilk handkerchief, and two croſs ſticks of a proper length, on which to extend it, he took the opportunity of the firſt approaching thunder-ſtorm, to walk into a field, in which there was a ſhed convenient for his purpoſe. But dreading the ridicule which too commonly attends unſucceſsful attempts in ſcience, he communicated his intended experiment to nobody but his ſon, who aſſiſted him in raiſing the kite.

The kite being raiſed, a conſiderable time elapſed before there was any appearance of its being electrified. One very promiſing cloud had paſſed over it without any effect; when, at length, juſt as he was beginning to deſpair of his contrivance, he obſerved ſome looſe threads of the hempen ſtring to ſtand erect, and to avoid one another, juſt as if they had been ſuſpended on a common conductor. Struck with this promiſing appearance, he immediately preſented his knuckle to the key, and (let the reader judge of the exquiſite pleaſure he muſt have felt at that moment) the diſcovery was complete. He perceived a very evident electric ſpark. Others ſucceeded, even before the ſtring was wet; ſo as to put the matter paſt all diſpute; and when the rain had wet the ſtring, he collected electric fire very copiouſly. This happened in June 1752."

He muſt be no philoſopher, at leaſt no electrician, who does not feel more or leſs of a tingling about the præcordia, on reading and reflecting on the ſimple relation of the completion of an intereſting and important diſcovery: "The greateſt, perhaps," ſays Mr. P. "that has been made in the whole compaſs of philoſophy, ſince the time of Sir Iſaac Newton;"——— the moſt ſtriking, we may venture to add, that has been made ſince philoſophy has been cultivated. For our parts, we cannot help ſympathiſing with the diſcoverer, in the various and contrary feelings which muſt have been excited in him, both as a philoſopher and as a man, during the dubious ſtate of this intereſting proceſs, and the pleaſing ſenſations raiſed, on the ſucceſsful concluſion of it; particularly by his view of the probable conſequent advantages of the diſcovery to mankind; which have ſince been rendered ſufficiently apparent: So that we have it now in our power, by a ſimple and cheap apparatus, to direct the courſe of the hitherto *inevitable fulmen*, and thereby to deprive it of its power of hurting.—By what ſimple and ſlender inſtruments—even the playthings of children——does the hand of genius extort from nature her choiceſt ſecrets! Thus Newton, by means of a ſoap-bubble, inveſtigates the magnitude of the component particles of bodies, on which their colour depends; and Franklyn diſcovers the nature of lightning by raiſing a kite!

Dr. Franklyn's theory was the following year verified in the grandeſt and moſt conſpicuous manner, in France, by Monſ. Romas, whoſe experiments with an electrical kite are extremely intereſting, for the greatneſs of the effects; but ſtill more, as they ſhew the very great power of elevated conductors, in drawing off the electric fluid; ſo as to check or prevent its accumulation, and its conſequent dangerous exploſion. We therefore ſhall give a ſhort view of the principal phenomena. Mr. Romas's kite had a wire interwoven in the hempen ſtring, to the excellent conducting power of which, part of theſe great effects are to be attributed. After the kite had exhibited very ſtrong ſigns of electricity, ſuch as furniſhing ſparks three inches long and a quarter of an inch thick, drawn at the diſtance of a foot from a tin conductor, connected with the apparatus, the ſnapping of which was heard two hundred paces; and cauſing a ſenſation like that of a cobweb on Mr. Romas's face, though he was above three feet from the ſtring of the kite. On the falling of a little rain, the appearances increaſed amazingly, and a continual ruſtling noiſe was heard, like that of a ſmall forge bellows. Mr. Romas thought it adviſeable to take no more ſparks, even with all his precautions. It was indeed time to forbear; for now came on the laſt act of the entertainment, which he acknowledges made him tremble. A ſtraw, about a foot long, which, toge-

ther with two ſhorter ones, had for a quarter of an hour paſt been ſtanding erect, and performing a circular dance, like puppets, under the tin tube, was ſuddenly attracted by it. Upon this followed three exploſions, the noiſe of which greatly reſembled that of thunder. Some of the company compared it to the exploſion of rockets, and others to the violent craſhing of large earthen jars againſt a pavement. The fire ſeen at the time of the exploſions had the ſhape of a ſpindle eight inches long and near half an inch in diameter. The ſtraw, which had occaſioned them, afterwards followed the ſtring of the kite to forty-five or fifty fathoms diſtance, attracted and repelled alternately: Flaſhes of fire appearing, and cracks being heard every time it was attracted; though not ſo loud as before. All this time no lightning was ſeen, nor ſcarce any thunder heard. The ſtring of the kite was ſurrounded with a permanent cylinder of light, three or four inches in diameter. Had it been dark, Mr. Romas ſuppoſes the luminous cylinder would have appeared four or five feet in diameter. Laſtly, after the experiments were over, a hole was diſcovered in the ground, perpendicularly under the tin tube, an inch deep and half an inch wide, which was probably made by the large flaſhes that accompanied the exploſions. But the quantity of electric matter conducted by this kite on the 26th of Auguſt, 1756, is ſtill more aſtoniſhing. The ſtreams of fire iſſuing from it to the neareſt conductors were an inch thick and ten feet long, and each exploded with a report equal to that of a piſtol. The important practical uſe to which Dr. Franklyn's diſcovery may be applied is very evident from theſe obſervations; which ſhew likewiſe by how ſmall a wire a very large quantity of lightning may be conducted into the earth with ſafety. The utility of metallic conductors has beſides been evinced, beyond a poſſibility of doubt, by numerous inſtances, in which buildings have evidently been preſerved ſo far as they extended; while the non-conducting ſubſtances, or imperfect conductors, which the lightning afterwards met with in its way, to or from the earth (for it follows each of theſe directions at different times) have been rent and diſperſed in a moſt ſurpriſing manner."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a ſuffocating quinſey, as well as in ſome other caſes, when danger can be warded off no longer, but death approaches apace upon the patient, as you value a man's life and your own duty, quickly relieve his breath by bronchotomy.

The diſeaſe is far more dangerous than the operation; nay, there is no compariſon between them; the one is certain death, the other is almoſt certain life; therefore in deſperate caſes, perforating the windpipe ſhould be ever moſt religiouſly put into practice; for as where it has been purpoſely divided almoſt quite aſunder by ſome barbarous wretches, a cure has nevertheleſs been happily effected by ſtitching together (according to a late inſtance in the carpenter, whoſe wicked wife juſt ſerved him ſo, mentioned in the Medical Muſeum, vol. II. p. 246.) why ſhould we from a childiſh fear then ſimply ſhun ſuch a ſafe and eaſy operation?

I am convinced, that numbers of perſons, both in a quinſey and a dropſy of the breaſt, might have been relieved, and ſeveral happily cured, by ſuch ſuccour as a ſeaſonable perforation properly performed. Of the laſt I have lately wrote, and ſhall only treat here of that opening fit to be made for a relief in a dangerous quinſey, and other ſuffocations, and thinking it doing an eſſential ſervice to mankind to publiſh the ſucceſs of uncommon operations, in order to encourage others to perform ſuch, and render them more common in practice. The the cure of the throat cut, above hinted, performed by the ingenious Mr. Adams, at Leſkard, in Cornwall, may well encourage us to be more ready and reſolute, whenever neceſſary, in the beneficial operation of bronchotomy.

Having ſaid ſo much in recommendation of this ſafe and eaſy operation, we will in the next place ſhew, how ſoon this ſalutary inciſion, or puncture rather, may be well performed; and by the old tedious, and troubleſome met-

method mentioned in medical authors, of firſt cutting a longitudinal ſlit in the cutis of the throat, then of ſeparating the ſternohyoid muſcles, before they penetrate the trachea; too weighty a work for ſo ſlow and lingering an operation, when death is even at the door; but by piercing through all the integuments into the cavity of the wind-pipe at once, with a ſmall inſtrument like a trochar, the ſilver canula about half an inch long, curved a little towards its point to prevent pricking the back of the trachea, and cauſing troubleſome coughing. To this purpoſe let the head of the patient be reclined as far as he can bear, the ſkin and wind-pipe be held tight, while with the inſtrument, dipped firſt in oil, you ſpeedily pierce into the cavity through all at once, a little lower than the larynx, as for the dropſy in the breaſt or belly, and which may be dexterouſly tranſacted with but a very little pain, in a moment or two of time; but with this difference of intent, to let out a fluid in the two laſt caſes, but to let in one in the former.

Then withdraw the ſteel piercer, and leave the canula with its crooked part downwards, behind, to breath through; ſecuring it in, by paſſing two ſtrings through two ſmall holes in the rim, or two rings joined thereto; to be tied behind the neck, and continued till the tumour breaks, which is generally within two or three days.

This ſimple and plain method exceeds all others, as being moſt expeditious and eaſy, and occaſioning the leaſt wound and pain to the patient; but it ſhould be performed in time, before the perſon is ſpent, or it may be done in vain, and to the diſcredit of the operation alſo. As to the cure, when we remove the hollow tint, as the wound will become a ſimple one, notwithſtanding its penetration through a cartilage into a large cavity, requires a ſuperficial application only.

And not in a quinſey alone, but in drowning damps, and ſeveral other ſudden caſes alſo, this ſmall ſilver tube (in which is contained a triangular needle to pierce with called a trochar) may be equally uſeful. This piercing inſtrument is uſed alike in them all; that is, ſo as to paſs through the middle of the fore part of the trochar, by one ſpeedy puſh; when after drawing out the ſteel needle from the ſilver tube, the latter is left in the wound till the patient recovers. The operation, I ſay, is eaſy to perform, and ſo utterly void of any danger whatſoever, notwithſtanding the frightful cautions laid down by ſome chirurgical writers, that I would fain have it brought into practice, and wonder what has hitherto prevented it.

In like manner, the moſt certain and expeditious method of recovering drowning perſons, provided the vital heat is not quite extinct, will be by making a ſmall opening by puncture into the wind-pipe, with ſuch an inſtrument, or, indeed, with any other, for want of a better, that in ſuch ſudden emergencies is at hand; be it lancet, knife, or point of a ſword; and afterwards to inflate, or blow into the lungs, either with the naked mouth, or with a tube. The ſame way of relief may be tried likewiſe for all caſes whatever, where the breath is ſuddenly intercepted, while the vital powers do in ſome degree ſtill ſubſiſt; as in ſome ſort of fainting fits from ſudden frights, or over-joy; breath loſt by lightning, over-laying, hanging, ſtrangulation, or ſudden ſuffocation of any kind.

Since then this ſingle operation may be ſo ſpeedily and ſafely performed, we may juſtly much wonder it is not with us, as it is wiſely with other nations, brought more into practice. But gentlemen of the higheſt repute in ſurgery will not venture their nice character thereon, and thoſe of a lower rank are quite indifferent about it; whereas, was bronchotomy more commonly uſed, moſt certainly many lives might, to the great credit of ſurgery, and character of this kingdom, be often happily preſerved thereby.

J. COOK.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Leigh, Sept. 22.

The beſt Method to cure Diſeaſes.

THE reaſons the improvements of medicine make no quicker progreſs, among others, I take to be chiefly theſe two: Firſt, the farruginous compoſitions of moſt preſcriptions, with which

which medical jumble few patients are willing to make their body, as the ſaying is, an apothecary's ſhop. Secondly is, the patient's impatience in not keeping time ſufficient to any one medicine, though ever ſo ſimple, and properly preſcribed, to obtain a cure.

I am for reducing phyſic to a very narrow form, and caſting out ſtill above one half of the remaining Materia Medica, and ſtick cloſe to the other, and make a cure with only one ſingle medicine, or with two or three at moſt; whence we could well obſerve the regular progreſs of the ſame, and know for certain which of them it muſt be imputed to, which in the preſent practice is hard to gueſs, and a man muſt be a conjurer truly to tell.

Inſtance only, for a leproſy, one of the moſt difficult diſeaſes to cure, I would preſcribe, and adviſe others to do the ſame, only forty drops, more or leſs, of tincture of cantharides in half a pint of decoction of elm bark, every night at bed-time, but to be continued a whole year: and if a cure thereof is poſſible in nature, that will do it; for it ſtands to reaſon, as all the juices are contaminated, it will require time accordingly to effect an alteration, and, at the leaſt, it will ſuppreſs it ſo far, as will be near to a radical cure.

J. Cook.

An eaſy Cure for a Slow Fever.

THERE is much wanted of a ſingle, neat medicine, that can cure low, internal and latent fevers, without always forcing down quantities of the bitter bark, ſo diſagreeable to many, and to which ſome have ſuch an averſion, that they would even as ſoon die as take it, and for which it is not always the fitteſt medicine neither: Wherefore, as doing good in my profeſſion is all I have in view, and do here aim at, I adviſe ſuch patients to take from half a dram to an whole one of common crude ſal ammoniac, reduced to a fine powder in a ſtone or glaſs mortar, ſuch as tinkers uſe to tin ſaucepans by; which circumſtance I mention, that they may know it the better. Diſſolve it in a glaſs of water, and drink it two or three times a day.

If you wou'd have it ſweat you, take it a-bed, warm; but if to provoke urine, take it in the day, working or walking after it.

I have often preſcribed it to good effect. It generally expels the morbific matter upon the ſkin, in bumps, boils, or running ſores, that ſoon dry up, or precipitates it by urine, and ſo removes that inward, empty faintneſs, which feels as if all the bowels were out, with the thirſt, laſſitude, and other ſymptoms attending ſuch oppreſſive fevers.

Account of the Enquiry made by the Commiſſioners of the Victualling Office, into the Difference and Propriety of the Aſſize of Bread, as ſettled by the Tables of the 8th of Queen Anne *and the 31ſt of* George *the Second.*

TYringham Stephens, Geo. Marſh, and Jonas Hanway, Eſqrs; commiſſioners of the Victualling Office, compared the aſſize tables of the 8th of Queen Anne, and the 31ſt of George the Second, and found that the ſame kind of bread is dearer, by one-eighth, by the new table than by the old. Upon which thoſe gentlemen gave orders for making experiments, how much bread could be made from one quarter of wheat. Mr. Hanway himſelf attended the making of theſe experiments, together with Mr. Soley, ſtore-keeper to the Victualling Office, and it appeared that a quarter of wheat produced 385lb. 6 oz. of Flour, from which, allowing (according to the act) 14lb. of flour to a peck loaf, there will be about 27 peck loaves and a half, each weighing, when baked, 17 lb. 6oz. The quantity of bran taken out was 80 lb. 2 oz. This ſeemed good wholeſome bread, and would eat very well at a week old. But if a little more bran were taken out, the commiſſioners were of opinion, that the bread would be more nouriſhing and pleaſing to the taſte: they therefore made a better kind of bread; that is, they took 100 lb. of bran out of a quarter of wheat, and found the experiment to anſwer their expectations. Upon this they made a calculation of the coſt of a quartern loaf, ſuppoſing wheat to be at different prices: An abſtract of which is as follows:

A computation of the coſt of a quartern loaf of each ſort of bread, calculated from the price of wheat, from 32s. to 54s. per quarter.

When

When wheat is per quarter.	From wheat out of which 80 lb. of Bran is taken.	From wheat out of which 100 lb. of Bran is taken.
s.	d.	d.
32	3½	4
36	4¼	4½
40	4¾	5
46	5¾	5½
50	5¾	6
54	6¾	6½

The third ſpecies of bread was made from a quarter of wheat, out of which 90 lb. of bran had been taken, and the price of that bread is obvious from the above two ſorts, it being the middle of the difference between them *.

Upon the whole, a number of very ſenſible and reſpectable perſons were of opinion, that the above ſorts of bread were very good and wholeſome, and the ſort from which the 100 lb. of bran was taken, ought to be that made for general conſumption.—But, notwithſtanding this opinion, which was founded both on reaſon, and the uncontrovertible evidence of facts, nothing was even attempted to be done towards lowering the very high price of that moſt eſſential article of proviſions, BREAD.

P. S. If any of your readers ſhould be at a loſs for the reaſon of this inattention to the high price of bread, I muſt beg leave to refer them to Lord Clare, and Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart. who poſſibly can give them a very ſatisfactory account.

A Sketch of the Oxonian in Town; *a new Comedy of two Acts, as it is performed at* Covent-Garden Theatre.

PRINCIPAL PERSONS.

Knowell,	Mr. *Benſley*,
Careleſs,	Mr. *Woodward*,
Shark,	Mr. *Mahon*,
Rooke,	Mr. *Dubellamy*,
Geoghagan,	Mr. *Barrington*,
Lucy,	Mrs. *Mattocks*.

F A B L E.

KNOWELL and Careleſs, two young ſtudents at Oxford, having, in repeated trips to London, formed an acquaintance with Shark, Rooke, and Geoghagan, three infamous ſharpers: theſe raſcals, who knew that Careleſs was heir to a very large eſtate, enter into a combination to plunder him. Knowell, however, penetrates into their deſign, and warns his friend of it, but to no purpoſe. Careleſs is gay and ſincere, and having nothing but ſentiments of honour in his own boſom, is but little inclined to ſuſpect the integrity of other people. Knowell, finding his remonſtrance in vain, ſeemingly enters into the ſcheme of the gamblers, and an agreement is made in the language of Geoghagan, who is a Teague, that the *four* ſhall go *halves*.

Matters being thus concerted, every art is uſed at a tavern in Covent-Garden, where the ſcene is principally laid, to inflame the natural paſſion which Careleſs has for play. The confederates ſucceed to their wiſhes, and Knowell goes out, leaving his friend in the hands of the ſharpers, to execute the plan which he had contrived for his preſervation. The reader muſt now be informed that the villains had laid a ſtill deeper ſcheme for the ruin of Careleſs than the frauds of the gaming table. They introduced him to Lucy, a woman of the town, who, they aſſured him, was a lady of honour worth 40,000l. and implicitly believing their repreſentations, he paid his addreſſes to her, and was to be bleſſed with her hand in a few days. As a reward for getting her ſo good a huſband, Lucy had given Shark a bond for ten thouſand pounds, for which poor Careleſs would, in conſequence of his marriage, be anſwerable. To the lodgings of this hopeful young lady, Knowell retires, after leaving his friend to the ſharpers, and being accompanied by a bailiff with proper aſſiſtants, arreſts her, juſt as ſhe fondly expected he would ſpend the evening with her: She flies out into reproaches, but he endeavours to convince her of the ſcandalous part ſhe has been acting, and partly by threats prevails upon her to concur with his deſign.

He then carries her to the tavern, where he imagines her preſence will be quite neceſſary for the ſafety of

* *Net charge of manufacturing the firſt quarter of wheat (from which 80lb. of bran was taken)* 4s. 5d. ½. *Of the ſecond (from which 90 lb. of bran was taken)* 4s. 1d. *Of the third quarter* 3s. 10d. ½.

Careleſs,

Careleſs, and enters juſt as his unthinking friend has loſt ſix thouſand pounds, leaving Lucy in another room till he finds in what manner ſhe may be beſt introduced. On his entrance, Careleſs recounts his misfortune, and is preparing to give a note for the money, when Knowell picks a quarrel with the villains, tells his friend that he has been robbed, and deſires him not to pay a ſhilling of the money; Careleſs however obſerves, that his honour is at ſtake, that if he even has been robbed, he cannot prove it by any witneſs, and concludes by repeating his readineſs to give a note for 6000l. till the morning, when he is to execute a bond in the proper form for the farther ſecurity of Shark. Knowell deſires him to have a little patience and goes off with a promiſe of bringing in a lady immediately who will pay the debt upon the ſpot: He accordingly introduces Lucy, who is now convinced how infamous a ſcheme ſhe has been concerned in, and feels the ſincereſt regret on that account. She diſcovers every thing to Careleſs, and the raſcals are carried off to be puniſhed in a manner ſuitable to their deſerts.

The two friends then congratulate each other on the fortunate concluſion of this affair; and Careleſs declares his intention of ſending his father an immediate account of his eſcape, as well as requeſting the hand of his ſiſter Polly for his preſerver, between whom and Knowell there had for ſometime ſubſiſted a mutual affection. Lucy is aſſured of protection, and the piece concludes with reflections equally remarkable for their good ſenſe and morality. Upon the whole, this little piece well deſerves the univerſal approbation it meets with.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

AT this time of the year, the cuſtom of the ſheriffs of London delivering in *horſe-ſhoes and nails* to the Exchequer, uſually makes its droll appearance in the public papers; the reaſon of it is ſo little known, that it is generally looked on as a fooliſh cuſtom of antiquity, nobody knows when begun, or why continued. What makes it appear more the ſubject of laughter is, they are uſually called *hob nails*. I well remember a cunning conjecture (whether of ignorance, or to raiſe a laugh) of a learned compoſer of one of the daily papers, that its original deſign was to try the abilities of the ſheriffs, whether they could count to ſuch a number.

It may be an acceptable amuſement to your readers to be informed of the true beginning and reaſon of it. In former times, when money was very ſcarce, and we had no larger coin than a penny, the reſerved rents on grants of lands or tenements, eſpecially ſmall ones, were uſually paid in ſomething that had a reference to the nature of the thing granted, or the occupation of the grantee. It is unneceſſary to produce inſtances of this kind, as they would give no information to your learned readers, or make the point clearer to the unlearned.

The two followng extracts from records in the Exchequer, which I ſhall give in the original words, and a tranſlation of them, will ſoon clear up the point:

Walter le Brun mareſchallus, de Stranda, reddit compotum de 6 ferris equorum, pro habenda quadam placca in parochia St. Clementis ad fabricam ibidem locandam.

Mag. Rot. 19. Hen. III.

Walter Mareſcallus, ad Crucem lapideam, reddit ſex ferra equorum cum clavibus, pro quadam fabrica quam de rege tenet in capite ex oppoſito Crucis lapideæ.

Memor. 1 Edw. I.

"Walter le Brun Mareſhall, or Farrier, of the Strand, renders ſix horſe-ſhoes to have a certain place in the pariſh of St. Clement's to build a forge there, &c.

Great Roll of the 19th of K. Hen. III.

"Walter Mareſchall, or the Farrier, at the Stone Croſs, renders ſix horſe-ſhoes, with their nails, for (or as a reſerved rent) a certain forge oppoſite to the Stone Croſs, which he holds of the king in capite.

Memoranda Rolls in the Exchequer the firſt year of King Edward I.

The firſt of theſe points out the beginning, as well as reaſon of the payment of theſe horſe-ſhoes and nails for it was to have a piece of ground to build a forge on, therefore that muſt be the firſt payment. The 19th year of King Henry III. falls in with 1234, now 533 years ago. In proof

of time, this piece of ground, and buildings on it, came to the mayor and citizens of London, and they, by the ſheriffs, have continued to render them into the Exchequer annually to this day.

The ſpot where the ſtone croſs once ſtood, had afterwards a May-pole erected on it, which many now living remember.

I am, your's, &c.

CASHIO.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

A Subſtance has of late years been introduced into the diet of invalids of this country, the right preparation of which ſeems to be generally unknown.

The ſubſtance I mean is the root called Salepor Saleb, a ſpecies of orchis, growing plentifully in many parts of the eaſt, in Syria, and ſome parts of Perſia eſpecially.

This root ſeems to be firſt parboiled, or ſomehow expoſed to the ſteam of hot water (in the manner, perhaps, in which the Chineſe prepare their ginſeng) it is then dryed, and will keep for any known length of time.

This root is of a tough, ſolid texture, and incapable of being dryed to ſuch a degree of brittleneſs, as to be reduced to powder without conſiderable labour.

The common way of uſing this powder is, to mix a tea-ſpoonful of it with a quarter or half a pint of hot water, ſtirring them well together, adding a little wine, ſugar, and ſpice of any kind to the perſon's taſte.

It is become the practice of moſt attendants on the ſick, in the quality of nurſes and ſuch like aſſiſtants, to give them this preparation, in all circumſtances and conditions, but more particularly to the feeble convaleſcents, as a reſtorative and ſtrengthner.

Salep in powder is almoſt inſipid, and mixed in this manner with hot water, ſoon becomes a viſcid, glutinous, taſteleſs meſs, thicker or thinner as the proportion of water and powder is more or leſs. Wine, ſugar, ſpices, give it any taſte that is deſired. But as it is glutinous, viſcid, in many ſtomachs quite indigeſtible, and to moſt diſagreeable.

I am informed that the following is the manner in which it is prepared for uſe, in thoſe countries where it has been the longeſt uſed, and where it is therefore likely to be the beſt underſtood.

Let a tea ſpoonful of the fine powder of ſalep be well mixed with a quart of cold water, and then ſet upon the fire. It muſt be kept inceſſantly ſtirring and gently boiling, till a little of it when cooled appears a perfect jelly; thicker or thinner, according as it is deſired.

Before it is taken from the fire, either a little mace, or cinnamon or lemon peel, is put in, or none of them, at the patient or preſcriber's option; ſugar and wine are added likewiſe, as the phyſicians ſay *ad libitum*.

Prepared in this manner, the ſalep ſeems to be no improper addition to the diet of convaleſcents, or in hectick caſes. But to give it promiſcuouſly in all caſes, as is done with herb teas, whey, barley-water and the like, is ſcarcely prudent. The powder mixed with warm water in a weak ſtomach is utterly indigeſtible.

Boiled in the manner above-mentioned, it may ſtand on a level with other gelatinous preparations of the like conſiſtence. It is a variety, and may be to ſome perſons, and in ſome caſes, a pleaſing variety; but in reſpect to real uſe, I think it ſhould be rated very low in the ſcale of benefits to this country or its inhabitants.

Oct. 29. A LICENTIATE.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Thank you for inſerting in your very uſeful collection thoſe extracts from the Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments, which I lately ſent you *. I then mentioned Dr. Delany's ſentiments on the ſame ſubject in his ſeventh ſermon; on a review of which I cannot but wiſh you would be ſo good to gratify your numerous readers (many of whom are doubtleſs ſtrangers to that ſermon) by giving a place to what follows.

"Here the ſtealing of a cow, or ſheep, is death by the law! Now what can be more unrighteous, or abſurd, than that the life of a man ſhould be eſtimated by that of a cow or a ſheep? And beſides, this is putting the higheſt and the loweſt guilt

See p. 307.

upon a monſtrous foot of equality. A man muſt go to the gallows for ſtealing a ſheep, and he can only go thither for murder, and with this advantage, that he hath ſometimes a better chance of eſcaping in the latter caſe! Is not this reviving all the cruelty and iniquity of Draco's laws, where death was the puniſhment of the loweſt crimes as well as the higheſt?—— And after all, when the thief is executed, what reparation is made to the ſufferer? None at all. If the felon had any property, it is forfeited to the crown; and the poor man that is defrauded muſt be at the expence and trouble of the proſecution——And ſo the injury inſtead of being repaired is aggravated. And if he ſhould enter into any meaſures to have his damages repaired out of the felon's ſubſtance, though perhaps his whole being and livelihood in the world depended upon it, this is called compounding of felony, and is interpreted into one of the moſt heinous and puniſhable offences he can be guilty of in the ſociety! Whereas, if the offender were either ſold into another country, where he was bound to labour, and his price, or a proper part of it, paid to the perſon injured by him; or were he confined to labour at home, in ſuch a manner, as that the profit of his labour might be applied to repay the damages he did, the injury might then be repaired, and a vagrant that ſtole from ſloth and idleneſs, being forced to hard labour for a ſeaſon, would naturally acquire a habit of honeſt induſtry, and ſo, inſtead of being cut off from the commonwealth as a nuiſance, might be preſerved to it as a profitable member. Now all this folly and abſurdity, and iniquity, ariſes from the legiſlature's neglecting to form and build itſelf on the laws of God (Exod. xxii.) an omiſſion which it is aſtoniſhing how any chriſtian ſociety could be guilty of!"

To this give me leave to add, the ſentiments of Abbe Coyer in a letter to Dr. Maty, which, in the account of the Monthly Reviewers is a ſenſible, ſpirited performance, containing an ideal hiſtory of the Patagonians, in which he points out many European follies, errors, and abſurdities. "An excellent civilian (ſays the Abbe) who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the magiſtracy, formed a new code, which was received with great applauſe. It was intituled, The good ſenſe of the Laws." He mentions ſome articles of it; among which the following deſerve attention. "Before the reformation, capital puniſhments were common. A number of ſervants were put to death for pilfering trinkets from their maſters; the conſequence of which was, that the maſters, fearful of being held in univerſal abhorrence, forbore to proſecute their pilfering domeſticks. We will give them up to juſtice, ſay they, if you will be content to inflict a moderate puniſhment, and they ſhall not go and rob elſewhere."

As to houſebreakers and robbers on the highways, nobody thought of ſaving them from the gallows, and yet the number of robberies did not decreaſe. "The law, ſaid the reformer, hath invented puniſhments only for the good of ſociety. An hundred ſtout robbers might, under proper diſcipline, break up a common drain, a moraſs, dig a canal, make a highway, and thus be rendered of ſervice to the ſtate even in their very puniſhment. At the ſame time theſe permanent and living examples of juſtice would have a better effect than the ſight of an execution, which is tranſitory."

Another abuſe, very prejudicial to the public ſecurity, was, that a robber on the highway was ſubject to the ſame puniſhment as a robber and murderer. The Reformer, who ever conſulted the firſt law of good ſenſe, obſerved on this occaſion, "That the law ought to make degrees in puniſhments as well as there were in crimes; and that it was by leading mankind by degrees, that ſuch great impreſſions were at length made on them, as to deter them from crimes." The mere robber therefore was condemned to work on the public highways.

"Nothing (ſays a Great Perſonage) ſhould be more precious to a ſovereign than the lives of his ſubjects. He ſhould think nothing more diſagreeable than to ſign warrants for the execution of creatures, who are formed of the ſame fleſh and blood, who partake of the ſame nature as himſelf, and who were ſubjected to his authority by the caſual difference of birth.

birth. If nature cannot help recoiling at the death of the meaneſt animal, how ought ſhe to ſhudder at the thoughts of deſtroying a man?"—— Prince of Brunſwick's Critical Reflections on the Actions of Alexander the Great, p. 184.

I will conclude with a few lines of the celebrated Rouſſeau. "The frequency of executions (ſays he) is always a ſign of the indolence of government. There is no malefactor who might not be made good for ſomething: Nor ought any perſon to be put to death, even by way of example, except ſuch as could not be preſerved without endangering the community."—Treatiſe on the Social Compact, p. 54.

It is hoped you will allow the above a place in your next. Do not be afraid your readers will be tired or diſguſted. They are *men*, reaſonable beings, capable of judging what is fit and right: Nor ſtrangers to the *feelings* of humanity: Nor void of public ſpirit: Nor, therefore, apt to think too much has been offered on a ſubject ſo highly intereſting and important. Nor will you, ſir, be ſorry that you have had a hand in awakening the public attention to it. May it not be hoped, that ſome good effect will in time be produced thereby? Nay, are not executions now leſs frequent than formerly? At the laſt Lent-aſſize held for the county where I live, *ſix* criminals were condemned to dye for divers thefts and robberies, but were all——*all* reprieved. A noble inſtance of wiſe clemency, unparallelled perhaps in our hiſtory!——May we not hope that the minds of our honourable legiſlators will be poſſeſſed with ſuch ſentiments?——That they will, &c.

An act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion for the better amendment and preſervation of the public highways, &c.——I think I may venture to ſay (I hope without offence) that it is highly probable, if all the thieves and robbers who have been executed and tranſported for twenty years paſt had been kept alive and at home, and been forced to work upon them, under proper management, ſuch an act would have been leſs neceſſary, and the roads kept in as good repair as they will now, without ſuch an additional tax, and ſuch obligations to ſervice on the inhabitants of every pariſh.—I may be miſtaken, but I know I am not ſingular, and that much better judges than I are of the ſame opinion.—Perhaps I have ſaid too much, but hope you will not think ſo, nor refuſe to inſert this at the requeſt of

Your, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Am obliged to you for permitting me to aſk your learned readers *, why commentators have ſo unanimouſly agreed to underſtand by the word [οργης] the wrath of Almighty God in that known text—And were by nature children of wrath?—To this queſtion, which certainly merits attention, I hoped an anſwer would have been publiſhed ere now. This I think might be reaſonably expected, particularly from the learned and ingenious authors of the Monthly Review, who (in that for September, 1761, p. 238) having mentioned original ſin as a doctrine diſbelieved by the writer on whom they are remarking, add, "This indeed is a point of controverſy which we have not time to diſcuſs at preſent; though it may he obſerved that ſome others are of a different opinion; and that St. Paul expreſsly ſays, *we are all by nature the children of wrath*, Epheſians, ii. 3."

* Now theſe learned gentlemen are humbly requeſted to prove that the apoſtle affirms, we are all by nature children of the *anger of God*: And to ſhew, if it muſt be ſo underſtood, what is meant by it; whether we are ſaid to be by nature the *children of his anger*, becauſe our creation is the effect of his anger, and to that our exiſtence is owing? Or—whether all human beings, who are created by the infinitely wiſe and gracious father of the univerſe, the father of mercies and the God of love,——as ſoon as they are made and while abſolutely incapable of doing any thing to offend him—are notwithſtanding the objects of his wrathful indignation?—What the ſaid learned gentlemen think fit to offer on this ſubject you will pleaſe to take the firſt opportunity of inſerting in your valuable collection, and thus oblige great numbers, beſides them and

your humble ſervant.

* See page 268.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have heard it more than once aſked, why the medicine, which at preſent bears the name of *Elixir Aloes*, was formerly called *Elixir Proprietatis?* Perhaps the following conjecture may be deemed a ſatisfactory anſwer to this queſtion.

Terreſtrial objects do not ſeem to be our own; we are permitted to enjoy them for a time, but at our death are obliged to reſign them to him of whom they were borrowed, who again lends them to whom it pleaſeth him. Was our condition immortal, the caſe would be widely different; we ſhould then be under no neceſſity of parting with theſe things, and therefore we might with ſome truth be ſaid to have a property in them. Now it is well known that Paracelſus (the contriver of this medicine) boaſted, that by it he was able to beſtow immortality on man, and, conſequently, therewith a property in ſublunary things. Hence, perhaps, this Elixir might be called the *elixir of property*. Your, &c.

Sept. 8, 1767. T. I.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Some Animadverſions, by Philo-Confeſſional.

SIR,

UPON a preſumption that your reputable Magazine will admit of letters written with freedom, if conducted with decency of addreſs, I ſend the following lines, which animadvert upon the letter of Phileleutheros in your laſt number for October. The writer profeſſes to defend thoſe *Converſation-pieces* contained in ſome preceding numbers. By his air in this defence he would be thought to trample with a clerical freedom upon the author of the Confeſſional, and all his defenders.

Referring to Dr. Rutherforth, he ſays, "the author is, I doubt not, able to do himſelf juſtice, if he thinks it *needful*"—the Dr. has thought it needful, and again publiſhed in his own vindication, and might I ſpeak what I think, the Dr's performance is unanſwerable. For verily, it appears to be the moſt intricate piece of learned, crabbed criticiſm I ever ſaw. The very reading of it, methinks, muſt be an hard task to a mind of liberal reflection. —However, this letter-writer talks much of *our church* (an indeterminate cant phraſe, much in uſe among the defenders of clerical ſubſcriptions) and he will have it, "that there is a falſe and abuſive picture given of it, by ſuch as would repreſent it to be, a *prieſtly hierarchy uſurping over the rights and liberties of the reſt of mankind.* How Phileleutheros would have more confirmed ſuch idea of his church, in the minds of his readers, than by ſaying as he has done, that the abuſive picture "would have no weight but with infidels and the moſt inveterate of the diſſenters, (either profeſſed or diſguiſed,) does not appear to me. For, would he not by this invidious couplet, of *infidels with diſſenters*, lead one to conclude, his church muſt conſiſt of a *prieſtly hierarchy*, which is not extremely well diſpoſed towards the rights and liberties of the reſt of mankind? Certainly the features of his church are, by his own repreſentation of it, diſagreeably ſtrong and unpromiſing.

But this will yet more explain itſelf by his diſlike of that proteſtant claim, viz. "Every man ought to be at liberty to adjoin himſelf to the church or ſociety of Chriſtians, whichappears to him to be moſt agreeable to the word of God, in its form and worſhip."—This indeed he allows to be well, if you will but permit him to add the word, *doctrine*. But then, he deſtroys this conceſſion, by aſking, "how is this to be done, if the ſentiments of each church be not diſtinguiſhable?" Now this, he thinks, utterly impoſſible upon the plan of diſallowing church confeſſions. Here the weakneſs of the writer's head and the ſtrength of his prejudices preſent themſelves openly. Since not any thing can be more evident, than that where any one may an honeſt judgment of the agreeableneſs of a form of worſhip to the word of God, he will neceſſarily attend to the *ſpirit*, or to the *doctrine* of its worſhip; foraſmuch as the word of God gives him only a ſtandard of its doctrine and ſpirit, and no where ſpecifies any ceremonial form, or ritual of devotion, for the worſhip of Chriſtians. —*Beſides*, that church or ſociety of Chriſtians which diſallows of any ſtan-

ſtandard of faith and worſhip than the word of God, muſt appear, to an unprejudiced mind, to be conſtituted upon the moſt eligible foundation.

Nevertheleſs, Phileleutheros cannot bear that a man ſhould talk of his *choice* of churches.—Why?——for this abſorbent reaſon, *viz.* "when the church of England is to ſwallow them all up, by taking them all in—they are all to loſe their names, and to be one with us.—All ſorts of doctrines good and bad are to be retailed in one and the ſame ſociety and church."—— What if it ſhould be ſaid in reply, this is, in fact, the real ſtate of the caſe already in his church; all ſorts of doctrines good and bad, and alſo all ſorts of teachers good and bad, are found in that church; and are diſſeminating their various opinions under the cover of ſubſcribing to articles of church-orthodoxy. A variety of meanings are daily found out among the conforming clergy; neither is any thing more common than, for numbers of them, to extract very unſcriptural doctrines from ſcripture language.

In ſuch caſe, it appears to be indiſpenſibly the duty of every man in that ſociety, as well as in any other chriſtian ſociety, to do their beſt honeſtly and truly to embrace the ſenſe of ſcripture which appears to them the moſt reaſonable and uſeful. There is no ſuch thing as knowing where to ſtop, if you will not be content with a man's believing, what he himſelf finds to be the ſenſe of ſcripture. It is therefore extremely ridiculous in any church to impoſe on and require in order to his admiſſion into any of its offices, another ſtandard of orthodoxy.

There is, however, a conceſſion made by this writer, beyond meaſure aſtoniſhing; he ſays, "I will allow, that the man who does not ſee the difference betwixt creeds and articles of religion, of a compoſition merely human, and thoſe of the inſpired writers, is as mad as he who makes no difference betwixt ſuch as have, and ſuch as have not, a foundation in ſcripture."--Thus, at one ſtroke, Phil. demoliſhes all he has been ſaying in defence of church ſubſcriptions.—I will add, that ſeveral of the articles ſubſcribed by the clergy, many of them do no more believe than they do, *that the moon has all the properties of a cheſhire cheeſe.*

It ſeems, the clergyman who wrote this letter, has *no elevating proſpect.* So, poor man, he tells us*; but then he is doing his beſt, as ſeveral other of his brethren are, to mend his ſituation; he therefore does not omit to ſtigmatize, with *defamation*, ſome late pointings at two doubtful characters, viz. Archbiſhop Wake, and Biſhop Butler. —I would not have him too much concerned about the *diſgrace* that may fall on the propagators, nor would I adviſe him to conclude, they have more malevolence than what reſides in his own humane, generous breaſt.

Some general obſervations may now be made.—The *converſation-piece*, which the letter-writer would defend, is an unfair dialogue; in which, the weapons given to his antagoniſt, Statiotes, are ſuch as might afford the utmoſt advantage to Phileleutheros.—Again, the plea for confeſſions, explicitely gives up the right of private judgment. Once more, a civil eſtabliſhment of religion will as well ſerve the purpoſes of a popiſh, as thoſe of a proteſtant church.

Here Phileleutheros may poſſibly object, by ſaying, the papiſts ridicule the church of England, becauſe of her having a civil head. Allow me then to ſhew, that ſhe laughs in the wrong place, ſince ſhe herſelf acknowledges a civil head; for ſhe pleads her having no principles of perſecution, as ſhe is forbid, by her own laws, to inflict any corporal puniſhment, even on convict heretics, and on that, or any pretence whatſoever, to touch life or limb.—Nay, the biſhop cannot ſo much as confine the excommunicated heretic, but by expreſs leave of the ſecular power †." Thus, by her own confeſſion, her eccleſiaſtical authority vails to the ſecular power.—Aſſured we are that all civil church eſtabliſhments have borrowed their very exiſtence, as well as ſupport, from worldly policy.

PHILO-CONFESSIONAL.

* *For having mentioned* fat rectories, prebends, deanries and commendams—*he ſays*, "*I can aſſure him I am not poſſeſſed of any one of all the good things.*"

† *See a free examination, &c. Diſcourſe II.*

BOSTON.

BOSTON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 7, 1767.

To the PRINTERS.

CRY aloud: Spare not: Lift up thy voice like a trumpet: Oh! that I had the lungs of Stentor! Or if I had the wings of a Seraph, I would croſs the wide Atlantic, in a moment, and deliver a faithful meſſage to the dear, dear mother country.

Forbear, my good old matron, any longer to give heed to the lies that are told you of your own children: As you would not forfeit that character of wiſdom, of equity and generoſity, for which you have been for ages paſt ſo juſtly famed: As you would not be deceived to your own real, ſubſtantial injury, if not ruin, which may heaven avert! ceaſe to regard the idle tattle, or rather the malignant whiſpers of thoſe who have too long been endeavouring to impreſs your mind with unreaſonable jealouſies of your colonies. —They have told you, we know they have, that it is the intention of America to deſpiſe your conſtitutional authority, to break all connections with you, and to become independent: And when I conſider the character and ſtations of ſome of theſe defamers, I cannot wonder you are diſpoſed to give credit to their reports: But, believe me, for I aſſure you you may do it with ſafety, the colonies love, eſteem and honour you: You are the root from whence they ſprang; they venerate you as their parent; they are bound to you by the ties of blood: Provoke not your children to wrath, leſt—they be—diſcouraged. While you treat them well, and ſurely they have a right to ſuch treatment, take my word for it, they never will abate their filial reſpect for you; thoſe who tell you otherwiſe, are vile calumniators; they are your enemies, your worſt enemies, more inveterate than the haughty powers of France and Spain, and would make it their ſport to ſee an open rupture between you and us.—Were we not eaſy and contented when you repealed the ſtamp act? We were. But they had the inſolence to tell you otherwiſe; and reflect——Have you not too readily believed it? You have, my dear good mother, indeed you have; at leaſt ſuffer me to tell you I think you have; elſe, whence is it that we are threatened with correction? Nay, your enemies and ours are now exulting with hopes of laſhing us with whips and ſcorpions; an armed force, to keep us in awe, is their conſtant talk. Is it poſſible, think you, that your own offſpring can bear to be told, that e'er long they ſhall be ſlaves to ſycophants and tools!——wretches, whom we ever deſpiſed, but can never dread.—When you repealed the ſtamp-act, we were ſatisfied; content was in every heart, and every countenance was ſerene; and the tranquility was undiſturbed, till we were impudently told to our faces, what we are ſlow—ſlow to believe, that it was your fixed determination to enſlave us. Could we have believed it, what muſt have been our ſentiments of our mother! Suppoſe it to be falſe, how intolerable is the inſolence towards you principally, as well as towards us! While Britain remains wiſe, ſhe will never take ſuch meaſures as will without doubt deſtroy herſelf; as long as ſhe is virtuous, ſhe will not injure her colonies upon the partial repreſentations of their pretended friends or open enemies: She who has ſo long been the ſcourge of tyrants, will never ſet up a tyranny: While ſhe preſides over the world, the umpire of nations, the ſupport of the liberties of mankind, ſhe will never attempt to enſlave her own children. Or, ſhould ſhe—the imagination is diſtreſſing! ſhould ſhe at ſome diſtant period——the inſtability of human things is ſuch! forgive, O ye pious anceſtors of Britain——ye guardians of their liberties and our——O Pitt, and all ye patriots of the preſent time, forgive the thought and I will utter it——Should Britain at ſome diſtant period——become a tyrant and forge chains for America——far diſtant muſt that period be——would America ſubmit to her tyranny?——I need not expect an anſwer.——Slavery, my dear mother, we cannot think of; we deteſt it. If this be a crime, remember we ſucked it with your milk. We boaſt of our freedom, and we have your example for it. We talk the language we have always heard you ſpeak. Britons will never be ſlaves. This is your own language, and your children have learnt it of you——*We muſt be free and leave the fair inheritance to our children.* Do you blame us, can you blame

blame us, for imitating the noble examples of your fathers and ours! What mean thoſe ſeas of blood which they ſhed to tranſmit the bleſſing of freedom to you and to us! Will you part with that freedom? No, you will ever maintain it. Would you deprive us of it? You will not attempt it, till you ſhall be infatuated by the artful and malicious inſinuations of your enemies and ours. For God's ſake be cautious of being deceived by them: They are deſigning men, artful enough to deceive the very elect: All we want is to ſtand before you upon a footing with them: We are ready to anſwer what they alledge againſt us: Be you the judge, and judge righteous judgment: Then will you ceaſe to meditate ſeverities againſt thoſe, whoſe affection is natural, and if it be not your own fault, will be as laſting as your exiſtence.

BRITANNUS AMERICANUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Diſſertation on Rom. viii. 18—26.

FOR I reckon that the ſufferings of this preſent time (which we the children of God endure) are (very light, mere vanity, or nothing in this view of them) not worthy to be compared with the glory that ſhall be revealed in us, when we ſhall be glorified with Chriſt. For this glory is that whereon is founded the earneſt expectation of the creature, *i. e.* every one that is an heir with Chriſt, ver. 19. which waiteth for the manifeſtation, or revelation, of the ſons of God, for being glorified with Chriſt. For the creature, *i. e.* the ſons of God, ver. 16. was made ſubject to vanity, *i. e.* to ſufferings and even death for Chriſt's ſake, not willingly, *i. e.* not by their own choice, or deſire, but by reaſon of him, God, who by his providence hath ſubjected, or brought them under the ſame, in hope of the glory that ſhall be revealed in them. That it is in the full hope of this glory is plain, becauſe we, Chriſtians, know the creature ſhall, at the reſurrection, be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God, ver. 17, 18. For we know that the whole creation, *i. e.* the ſpiritual creation called the children of God, ver. 16, 17. groan and travel in pain together until now, the preſent time, ver. 18. And not only they, the creature—the creation, but ourſelves alſo, us apoſtles, who have received the firſt fruits of the ſpirit, even we ourſelves groan within ourſelves, or travail in pain as well as they, waiting, with them, for the adoption, *i. e.* the poſſeſſing the inheritance, to which, as ſons, we are heirs, ver. 16, 17. to wit, the redemption of our body, or to be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God, or to be glorified with Chriſt.

For we, as well as they, are ſaved by hope, *i. e.* the hope we have of the redemption of our body, is that which keeps us from ſinking under our afflictions or ſufferings for Chriſt, but hope, *i. e.* the object, or thing hoped for, that is ſeen, *i. e.* enjoyed, is not hope; *i. e.* it is not the object of hope, but of enjoyment. For what a man ſeeth, *i. e.* enjoys, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body, or to be delivered from the bondage of corruption, that now we ſee not, then do we with patience wait, looking, for it. See 2 Corinth. iv. 18. [In concurrence with the ſupport which this hope yieldeth us in ſuffering for Chriſt] likewiſe, or agreeable hereto, the ſpirit helpeth our infirmities, &c.

Ver. 19. The word ἀποκαραδοκία, *earneſt expectation*, is found only once more in the New Teſtament, namely, Phil. i. 20. According to my earneſt expectation—and my hope, that in nothing I ſhall be aſhamed, but that with all boldneſs, as always, ſo now, alſo Chriſt ſhall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death.

The word in this verſe ſignifies a ſolicitous, or anxious deſire, which the apoſtle had of obtaining, what was the object of his hope.

Dr. Taylor ſays, the word in the verſe under conſideration ſignifies--- "A ſollicitous anxious waiting for a thing, and ſo includes a vehement deſire." That the word is uſed in this ſenſe

ſenſe in ver. 19. ſeems plain, from the apoſtle's mentioning what it was that was earneſtly expected, namely, the manifeſtation of the ſons of God, or the glory that ſhall be revealed in them, or their being glorified with Chriſt. For theſe expreſſions are ſynonimous. That which ſeems plainly intended by the apoſtle in ver. 19. is illuſtrated in theſe paſſages, 1 John iii. 2. Beloved, now are we the ſons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we ſhall be: but we know that when he ſhall appear, we ſhall be like him; for we ſhall ſee him as he is, 1 Phil. iii. 20, 21. For our converſation is in heaven, from whence we look ἀπεκδεχόμεθα, *wait*, Rom. viii. 19. 23. 25. for a Saviour, the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who ſhall change our vile body that it may be faſhioned like unto his δόξα, chap. v. 18. 21. glorious body, Col. iii. 4. When Chriſt who is our life ſhall appear, then ſhall ye alſo appear with him in δόξα, *glory*. 1 Cor i. 7. So that ye come behind in no gift waiting for the ἀποκάλυψις, *coming*, Rom. viii. 19. revelation, of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. 2 Theſ. i. 7. 1 Pet. i. 5. 7. 13. Chap. iv. 12. 13. Beloved, think it not ſtrange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, but rejoice, inaſmuch as ye are partakers of Chriſt's παθήματα, Rom. viii. 18. *ſufferings*, that when his δόξα, *glory*, ſhall be revealed, ye may be glad alſo with exceeding joy, 2 Tim. ii. 10—13.

From theſe texts compared with that under conſideration, it is further evident what was earneſtly expected, namely, eternal life, which Chriſt promiſed his diſciples. And therefore Dr. Taylor's definition of the word, ἀποκαραδοκία is extremely juſt, *i. e.* as applied to the ſons or children of God, ver. 16, 17. in general; but I preſume not in the ſenſe he conſiders it, which is, that the apoſtle alone earneſtly expected the manifeſtation of the ſons of God, but that even Chriſtians might be ignorant of this great truth. "Which, he ſays, ſhews, that when the apoſtle affirms the earneſt deſire of mankind, after a releaſe from the ſufferings of this preſent life, is waiting for the manifeſtation of the ſons of God, he ſpeaks not of what Heathens knew, or even Chriſtians underſtood, or believed, but of what he himſelf knew and believed to be true."

What led this judicious writer into ſuch an interpretation, relatively to Chriſtians, ſo wholly unſupported by the context and the New Teſtament in general, is hard to conceive.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

TRAVELLING is now become ſo common, that I wonder we have not many more writers upon that ſubject. We have indeed many books of travels, but theſe are nothing elſe but catalogues of what is to be ſeen in different parts of Europe, with a few obſervations upon the manners of foreigners. What I wiſh to ſee, is the effect of travelling after it is over. Rouſſeau is of opinion, that without travelling a man has a very imperfect education; ſince he who has ſeen only one nation is like a botaniſt, who knows only one ſpecies of plants. The ſage Lycurgus was of a very different opinion. He would not allow the Spartans to travel, becauſe he thought that the different paſſions, fancies, and modes, which diſcriminate nations, were but inconſiderable varieties, and were beſides particularly appropriated to their ſeveral governments; ſo that every tincture of foreign education was properly a ſtain on the original colour, and the Spartan ſternneſs would have been adulterated, had it received any mixture of the elegance of others. The king of Pruſſia thinks with Lycurgus: None of his ſubjects are permitted to travel without ſpecial leave, which is granted with much reluctance, and to very few. The ingenious Mr. Hurd hath given us the arguments on both ſides in a very juſt and agreeable manner. But I think it indiſputable, that the preſent inhabitants of Britain are rather diſciples of the Swiſs philoſopher, than of the Lacedemonian legiſlator; for I am perſuaded, that ſince the days of the Croſades, this iſland hath not ſent abroad ſuch multitudes. I do not mean those who migrate to the waſtes of America, elated with prodigious hopes of territorial wealth and dominion; nor thoſe who embark for the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, reſolved to leave their bo-

bones behind them, or come home with treaſures ſufficient to dazzle their countrymen with all the ſplendor of a table, of dreſs, furniture and equipage. I mean thoſe leſs adventurous Travellers, who viſit foreign parts with no other intention than to ſee and be ſeen, and of theſe I can ſhew ſuch a train as would have peopled a ſtate in ancient Greece. At the time when the ſpectator was publiſhed, carrying boys abroad was a rare folly, and a fit ſubject for the pen of a maſterly ſatyriſt. Accordingly we have it ridiculed with much force and vivacity in one of the numbers of that inimitable collection in a letter written by the great Lord Chancellor Hardwick under the name of Philip Homebred. But now our ſtriplings are led over the continent by your travelling governors in ſuch ſwarms, cuſtom has vanquiſhed ridicule: ſince nothing will appear ridiculous which is done by the many. Not only are boys ſent upon their travels, but a ſpirit of reſtleſsneſs has ſeized upon all ranks, and all muſt ſail from Harwich, or from Calais: men, women and children, parſons, porter-brewers, common-council-men, and their wives, nay ſometimes whole families muſt forſooth make the tour of Europe. The conſequences of this epidemical folly are firſt an incredible ſum of money ſquandered away idly among people who laugh at the aukward dupes; and in the next place, ſuch an importation of affected novelties, that our principles, our manners, and our language are becoming like the Babyloniſh confuſion. The reſpectable character of true Britons, which all nations uſed to revere, without being able to imitate, is transformed into a motley compound of nothings. How few among us can read with a juſt emotion the noble apoſtrophe of Mr. Samuel Johnſon:

"Illuſtrious Edward! from the realm of day,"
The land of heroes and of ſaints ſurvey;
Nor hope the Britiſh lineaments to trace,
The ruſtic grandeur, or the ſurly grace."

LONDON, *a Poem.*

It is certainly highly proper, that young men of family and fortune ſhould ſee the world; but I would have them only ſee it an age when their minds are able to profit by what they ſee. The common tour is now ſo much beaten, that little new can be expected. Of late, indeed, our countrymen repair to Corſica, where they may behold a nation in the ſtate which Cato repreſents an individual, as an object worthy of the attention of the gods. No doubt, that gallant nation well deſerves the regard of travellers: But I cannot help obſerving, that the Corſicans tacitly upbraid the Britons, not only becauſe we do not afford any aſſiſtance to a brave and injured people, but becauſe the Corſicans are in full poſſeſſion of that patriotiſm, which I am ſorry to ſay is every year decaying in Britain. Mr. David Hume has with great juſtice remarked, that the philoſophical principle of all countries being alike to the truly wiſe man, would deſtroy the love of our country, a principle more exalted than any of the artificial ſentiments of metaphyſics. In my opinion the truly wiſe man will never loſe the *Amor Patriæ*: But as the indiſcriminate uſe of travelling muſt tend ſo much to diminiſh it, I heartily wiſh that proper methods were taken, if poſſible, to correct what appears exceeding alarming.

BRITANNUS.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

MY INVENTORY.

WITH conſcience void of ill intent,
With thought to all mankind well meant,
With that religion in my heart
(With grace) may ſave my better part,
With ſpirit that does more rejoice,
With giving once than taking twice,
With heart that feels for others woes
With mind that wou'd thoſe ills oppoſe,
With human frame, that (Nature ſaith)
Withholds long life and ſpeedy death,

With health enough to earn my bread,
With thanks I am not idly fed,
With habit to plain wholeſome food,
With appetite to find it good,
With human frailties not the leaſt,
With deteſtation of the paſt,
With juſt enough or perhaps more,
(With care) will keep the wolf from door,
With thanks to God for bleſſings ſent,
With reaſon good, I am content,
With ſtoic heed of ſcorning frown,
With chearful cup their pride I drown,
With temperance my courſe I ſteer,
With rudder of celeſtial fear,
With this my lot, I ſit and ſleep
With ſmall concern who riches reap.

WITHER SIMILIS.

PROLOGUE *to the* OXONIAN IN TOWN; *Spoken by Mr.* WOODWARD,

In the Character of a Gentleman Commoner, *dreſſed in the Academical Habit.*

FRESH from the ſchools, behold an Oxford Smart,
No dupe to ſcience, no dull ſlave of art:
As to our dreſs, faith, ladies, to ſay truth,
It is a little aukward, and uncouth;
No ſword, cockade, to lure you to our arms—
But then this airy taſſel has its charms.
What mortal Oxford laundreſs can withſtand
This, and the graces of a well-ſtarch'd band?
In this array, our ſpark with winning air,
Boldly accoſts the froth-compelling fair;
Faſt by the tub, with folded arms he ſtands,
And ſees his ſurplice whiten in her hands;
And as ſhe dives into the ſoapy floods,
Wiſhes almoſt—himſelf were in the ſuds.
Sometimes the car he drives impetuous on,
Cut, laſh, and ſlaſh, a very Phaeton,
Swift as the fiery courſers of the ſun,
Up hill and down, his raw-bon'd hackneys run, [blind,
Leaving, with heat half dead, and duſt half,
Turnpikes and bawling hoſts unpaid behind.
You think, perhaps, we read—perhaps we may,
The news, a pamphlet, or the laſt new play;
But for the ſcribblers of th' Auguſtan age,
Horace, and ſuch queer mortals—not a page;
His brilliant ſterling wit we juſtly hold
More brilliant far transform'd to ſterling gold.
Tough Euclid we digeſt without much pain,
And ſolve his problems—into briſk champaigne.
Fir'd with this juice—why let the proctor come, [home."
"Young men, 'tis late—'tis time you were at
Zounds! are you here, we cry, with your dull rules,
Like Banquo's ghoſt, *to puſh us from our ſtools?*
Such are the ſtudies ſmarts purſue at college,— [ledge.
Oh! we are great proficients in ſuch know,
But now, no more from claſſic fields to glean,
The Muſe to Covent-Garden ſhifts the ſcene;
There ſhall I enter next, *ſans* cap and gown,
And play my part on this great ſtage, *the Town.* (*Bowing, and going, returns.*)
Soft ye, a word or two before I go;
Our piece is call'd a *comedy*, you know:
A two-act comedy! though Rome enacts
That ev'ry comedy be juſt five acts.
Hence parent dullneſs the vain title begs,
For ſqualling, dancing monſters on five legs.
The bantling of to night, if rear'd by you,
Shall run, like men and women, upon *two.*

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

[*Enter as* Lucy, *with a pack of cards.*]

HERE they are, Ladies!—Should theſe charming packs
Be doubly loaded with a filthy tax?
"My card to yours, my lord, a thouſand pound!"
Oh! charming ſport!—Oh! might I deal 'em round!
Yet I will uſe 'em, and Oh! deign to liſt,
Though 'tis no lecture on the game of whiſt.
The future doom of Gameſters to explore,
I, like the Sibyl's leaves, the cards turn o'er;
Nor think, ye fair, theſe books of fate deceive,
Theſe only books 'tis modiſh to believe.
Firſt, with long ſtaff, ſhort coat, a ſwagg'ring ſpark,
Some gambler prentice, or attorney's clerk,
His fortune aſks.—What card deſcribes theſe cubs?
Oh! here I have him—in *the knave of clubs*
By clear conſtruction of theſe pips I read,
Thus he will play his cards, and thus ſucceed.
At Hazard, Faro, Brag, he joins the groupe
And ends a knave, as he commenc'd a dupe
And thence, his broken fortunes to repa
At Hounſlow firſt, then Tyburn, takes th
air.
Here, in *the king of diamonds*, pictur'd ſtan
An heir, juſt warm in his dead father's land
Now hey for cards and dice, his elbows ſhak
The ſympathizing trees and acres quake!
His cooks lament, dogs howl, and groo
regret,
Their fate depending on each deſperate b
Now dup'd, the bullet whizzes thro' his h
And ſhatters duſt to duſt, by lead to lead.
Lo! next to my prophetic eye there ſt
A beauteous gameſter, in *the queen of hear*
The cards are dealt, the fatal pool is loſt,
And all her golden hopes for ever cr
Yet ſtill this card-devoted fair I view,
Whate'er her luck, to *honour* ever true.
So tender *there*, if debts crowd faſt upon h
She'll pawn her virtue, to preſerve her *hon*
Thrice happy were my art, cou'd I ſe
Cards wou'd be ſoon abjur'd by each
belle:
Yet I pronounce, who cheriſh ſtill this v
And the pale vigils keep of cards and d
'T

'Twill in their charms ſtrange havock make, ye fair!
Which *rouge* in vain ſhall labour to repair:
Beauties ſhall grow mere hags; toaſts, wither'd jades;
Frightful, and ugly, as *the queen of ſpades.*

PROLOGUE *to the new Farce, called* A Peep behind the Curtain.

BOLD is the man, and *compos mentis* [farce;
ſcarce—
Who, in theſe nicer times dares write a
A vulgar, long-forgotten taſte renew;
All now are comedies, five acts or two.
Authors have ever, in a canting ſtrain,
Begg'd mercy for the bantling of their brain:
That you, kind nurſe, would fondle't on your lap,
And rear it with applauſe, that beſt of pap:—
Thus babes have in their cradle 'ſcap'd a blow
Though lame and ricketty, from top to toe.
Our bard, with prologue-outworks, has not fenc'd him, [him.—
For all that I ſhall ſay, will make againſt
Imprimis, this his piece—a farce we call it—
Ergo 'tis low—and ten to one you maul it!
Would you, becauſe 'tis low, no quarter give?
Black-guards, as well as gentlemen, ſhould live. [France;
'Tis downright Engliſh too—nothing from
Except ſome beaſts, which treat you with a dance.
With a Burletta too we ſhall preſent you—
Alas, not Italian—that will diſcontent you—
Nay, what is worſe—you'll ſee it, and muſt know it— [poet:
Thomas King, of King-ſtreet, am the
The murder's out—the murderer detected,
That, in one night, be try'd, condemn'd, diſſected,
'Tis ſaid, for Scandal's Tongue will never ceaſe, [piece:
That miſchief's meant againſt our little
Let me look round, I'll tell you how the case is, [graces,
There's not one frown a ſingle brow diſ-
Never ſaw a ſweeter ſet of faces!
Suppoſe old Nick, before you righteous folk,
Produce a farce, brimful of mirth and joke;
Tho' he, at other times, would fire your blood,
You'd clap his piece, and ſwear, 'twas deviliſh good!
Suppoſe prepenſe!—'tis falſe—it cannot be—
Right is my heart, from apprehenſions free— [damn poor me.
If you would ſave old Nick, you'll never

PREFACE *to the* TOWN *by Way of* EPILOGUE, *to* A PEEP behind the CURTAIN.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

ALL fable is figure——I your bard will maintain it,
Leaſt you don't know it, 'tis fit I explain it:
The lyre of our Orpheus, means your approbation;
Which frees the poor poet from care and vexation: diſpute,
Should want make his miſtreſs too keen to
Your ſmiles fill his pockets—and madam is mute
Shou'd his wife, that's himſelf, for they two are but one; [gone;
Be in hell, that's in debt, and the money all
Your favour brings comfort, at once cures the evil;
For 'ſcaping bum bailiffs, is 'ſcaping the devil.
Nay, *Cerberus critics* their fury will drop.
For ſuch barking monſters, your ſmiles are a ſop:
But now to explain what you moſt will require,
That cows, ſheep, and calves, ſhou'd dance after the lyre,
Without your kind favour, how, ſcanty each meal! [veal.
But with it comes dancing beef, mutton, and
For ſing it, or ſay it, this truth we all ſee,
Your applauſe will be ever *the true Beaume de Vie.*

EULOGIUM *on* IGNORANCE.

By Dr. CLANCY.

Quanto rectius eſt ſe plane nihil ſcire confiteri.
QUINTIL.

KNowledge, that woeful ſource of ſtrife,
The peſt and bane of human life,
Deriv'd from Adam's fatal tree,
To curſe his wretched progeny;
Has made all true enjoyment leſs
Than what our fellow brutes poſſeſs;
Who by unerring inſtinct move,
And from its dictates never rove;
But always ſteadily purſue
What ſimple nature bids them do.
This true aſſertion muſt ſurpriſe,
And ſhock the learned and the wiſe,
Who look on all—with proud diſdain
That want the ſtuff that loads their brain;
And keeps them ever by deluſion
In dark irregular confuſion.
The ſureſt claim that can allay
The ſtorms of life's tempeſtuous ſea,
Is found in undiſturb'd repoſe,
Whence ev'ry juſt contentment flows:
Thus in the thoughtleſs, careleſs mind,
The ſeat of real bliſs we find.——
O ignorance! thou darling child
Of nature, like thy parent mild;
Thou precious gift, beſtow'd at birth,
To form our happineſs on earth;
Involv'd in thee, we bid defiance
To all the rocks and crags of ſcience;
In thy ſafe port ſecure we ſleep,
While *learning* ploughs the toilſome deep;
Thy influ'nce makes the blockhead ſcribble
Conundrums quaint, and far fetch'd quibble;
Makes anti-chriſtian —— preach,
And cow-boys Greek and Latin teach;

Phyſicians gravely mix a potion,
That cures all Ills by ſtopping motion;
The foggy lawyers take defence
Againſt all rules of common-ſenſe;
Dull magiſtrates on benches nod,
And vainly hold the uſeleſs rod;
Makes ſtateſmen loll in ſplendor, brewing
Their maſter's and the nation's ruin.
From love, the choiceſt boon that heav'n
Has by its kind indulgence giv'n,
Is ev'ry flore of ſweetneſs flown,
When ſecrets once are too well known:
Thus, all the joys of life's ſhort trance
Conſiſt in downright Ignorance.
Knowledge! withdraw thy hated rays;
We love obſcurity and eaſe:
Extend thy glimm'ring light no more.
But let us yawn, and ſleep, and ſnore:
Since not e'en Berkley's viſion ſaw
Th' intrinſic parts that form a ſtraw;
Nor Newton, more than mortals wiſe,
Who fathom'd earth, and ſeas, and ſkies,
Cou'd ever truly underſtand
The eſſence of one grain of ſand.

Durrow, Oct. 19, 1767.

A BALLAD.

By Lady Dorothy Dubois, *eldeſt Daughter of* Richard, *the laſt Earl of* Angleſey.

LET who will complain of the troubles they meet,
They're matter of laughter to me;
A daſh of the bitter the ſweet makes more ſweet,
I therefore contented will be.
If fortune looks kindly, I'll bask in her ſmiles;
If frowning,—my comfort is ſtill,
That life's but a ſpan, and good-humour beguiles
The time, be it bad as it will.
My friend proves unfaithful, I'll ſeek out a new,
Nor trouble my head about that;
I'll pity the changeling, I'll honour the true,
And chearfully laugh and be fat.
What tho' I a coach and ſix horſes can't have,
To which I've a very good right:
A pair of good legs hath kind providence gave,
With a heart that's both honeſt and light.
My frame's not unweildly, 'tis active and ſound;
My appetite not very great;
A ſcanty proviſion ſufficient is found,
If cleanly and wholeſome to eat.
Let epicures feaſt on their turtles for me,
Their ortolans, pheaſants, and ſturgeon;
With Frenchify'd diſhes, high ſauces, and be
A prey to the doctor and ſurgeon?
With all kinds of wine let them pamper their taſte,
Nor ought to their palates deny;
If they to their latter end wilfully haſte,
Themſelves are to blame, and not I.
On dreſs, pomp, and grandeur, I fix not my mind,
They're matters unworthy a care;
Beneath thoſe fine trapp'ngs, we oftentimes find
The pang of remorſe and deſpair.
Gay pleaſure's a phantom exceedingly fair,
Which vainly we hope to embrace;
We graſp at a ſubſtance, ſhe melts into air,
And leaves not behind her a trace.
Then why ſhou'd we make ſuch a pother about
What no one could ever attain?
Tho' the ſweet illuſion is tempting no doubt,
'Till baniſhed by old-age and pain.
But ſoon we the idle purſuit of her charms,
By dear-bought experience, deſpiſe;
Then blooming good humour ſtill dwell in my arms;
My motto be,—Merry and wiſe.

The ROSE BUD: *A* SONG.

OBSERVE the Roſe bud, ere it blows.
While the dawn glimmers o'er the ſky
Obſerve its ſilken leaves unfold,
As fond of day's majeſtic eye;
At noon, more bold, in fulleſt bloom,
It ſpreads a gale of ſweets around;
At eve, it mourns the ſetting-ſun,
And ſheds its honours on the ground.
So beauty's baſhful bud appears;
So bluſhes in the eye of praiſe:
So ripens in the noon of life,
And, wither'd, ſo in age decays.
Time is the canker-worm of youth;
It bites the bloſſom as it grows:
It blaſts the flower that blooms at full,
And rudely ſheds the falling roſe.
See, beauty, ſee! how love and joy,
On youth's light pinions, haſte away:
How ſwift the moments glide along,
And age advances with delay!
Now, beauty! crop the Roſe Bud now,
And catch the eſſence as it flies;
Let pleaſure revel in its bloom,
Let time poſſeſs it when it dies.

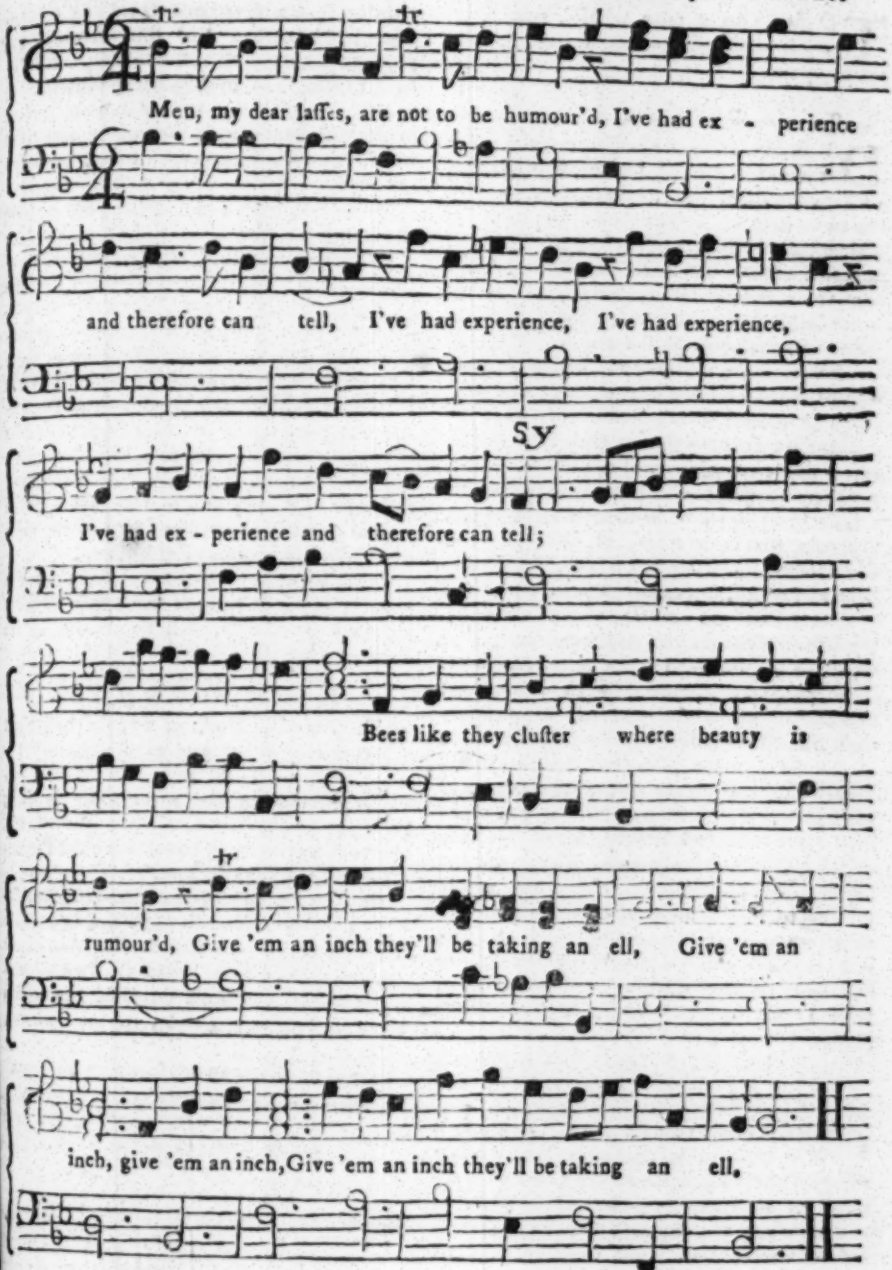
To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Should be greatly obliged to any of your ingenious correſpondents who would favour me through the chanel of your Magazine, with a method of preſerving plants and flowers as nearly in their natural colour and beauty as may be, whether by preſſing them on paper, or heating them in ſand, or by any other method, though I ſhould rather approve of the former, if it could be found poſſible to prevent the plant from fading ſo much.

Your inſerting this will oblige many of your readers, but eſpecially your conſtant reſpondent, PHILO BOT

T

Sung by Mrs. LAMPE at Sadler's Wells. Set to Muſic by W. YATES.

II.

Ne'er lend an ear to the crocodile weeper,
Liſten to me, and I'll counſel you well,
All his fine words wou'd but end in the keeper,
Give him an inch he'll be taking an ell.

III.

Swaggering captain, avoid as a fury,
He hunts but to prey on 'em ev'ry belle,
Ruin'd you'll ſoon be, if once he can lure you;
Give him an inch he'll be taking an ell.

IV.

Quacks and projectors of all things renounce ye,
They on your fortune wou'd ſet ſuch a ſpell,
Beggar'd the world might full quickly pronounce ye,
Give 'em an inch they'll be taking an ell.

V.

But if a ſenſible youth make advances,
With purſe and with perſon few others excel; [dances,
Then join your hand willingly, lead him new
Give him an inch tho' he ſhou'd take an ell.

A PROPOSITION.

TO find, on a cone whoſe baſe is an oval, or ellipſis, a ſection that ſhall be a true circle. A. N.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

DURING the univerſal reſentment at the barbarities of the Brownriggs, all good people have been anxious for the fate of the two younger children, who, free from the guilt of their cruel parents and elder brother, appear doomed to ruin, for want of that ſupport their tender age requires. But providence is all-ſufficient; and I am rejoiced to ſee an example of it in the preſent inſtance.

The houſe in Fetter-lane, which Brownrigg lived in, is now occupied by one Mr. Lacy, a painter alſo; a few days ſince he was applied to by *little* Brownrigg, a dejected, modeſt, ingenious, pretty boy, under 14 years of age, to intreat that he would employ him; pleading, with artleſs eloquence, the ruin his little ſiſter, of five years old, was doomed to, if he could not, by his labour and induſtry, ſupport and keep her out of a workhouſe; promiſing, at the ſame time, the utmoſt diligence and good behaviour, if he would be ſo good as to make a trial of him. The good man, moved with compaſſion, and the lad's generous motive, immediately took him into his ſervice, ſtrictly forbidding all his ſervants (on pain of diſmiſſion) to reproach the boy on account of the crimes of his family, which he was no way concerned in. Hearing of this humane act of Mr. Lacy, I ſent for and employed him; and he (with tears in his eyes) related the whole matter to me, with a tenderneſs, that induces me to hope theſe unfortunate children will probably owe their preſervation to the humanity of this worthy, conſiderate man, who I find is no relation, but a perfect ſtranger to them.

W. C.

Whitehall, October 31.

CAPT. Croſby, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Montreal, with the corpſe of his late royal highneſs the duke of York on board, arrived off St. Helen's on the 28th inſtant in the morning, and made ſail to the Eaſtward before eleven o'clock; but the wind freſhening up, and it being an ebb tide, ſhe was obliged to put back and come to at St. Helen's.

And this morning an account was received of the arrival of the ſaid ſhip at the Nore yeſterday in the afternoon.—As ſoon as advice was received of the arrival of the corpſe of his royal highneſs the duke of York at the Nore, his coffin, covered with fine crimſon velvet, with ſilver nails and handles, and a ſilver plate containing his titles, was diſpatched to the ſaid place, when the corpſe, incloſed in a leaden coffin, was taken out of a very neat wooden one, covered likewiſe with crimſon velvet, ſilver lace round the borders, made by the carpenter of the Montreal, and put into the magnificent new one, made by Mr. France, his majeſty's upholſterer. A beautiful urn, ſixteen inches ſquare, covered in the ſame manner as the coffin, and lined with white ſattin, was ſent down, in which the bowels of his royal higneſs were depoſited.

Whitehall, Nov. 3. Yeſterday morning about ten o'clock, his majeſty's yatcht Mary came to an anchor off Greenwich, with the corpſe of his late royal highneſs the duke of York. About three o'clock in the afternoon the body was put on board the admiralty ſhallop, and landed at Greenwich; from whence it was conveyed in a hearſe to the Prince's Chamber between five and ſix, preceded by the coaches of their royal highneſſes the dukes of Cumberland and Glouceſter, and his late royal highneſſes ſtate coach, and followed by a party of the horſe-guards, and a great number of coaches, &c. of the nobility and other perſons of diſtinction.

Minute guns were fired from all the yatchts, from the time of the body's being put on board the ſhallop, till its arrival in the Prince's Chamber.

Funeral of the Duke of York.

ST. James's, Nov. 4, 1767. Laſt night the body of his late royal highneſs Edward duke of York and Albany, was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Weſtminſter, the body having been conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the night before.

Betweern nine and ten the proceſſion began to move, paſſing through the Old Palace Yard, to the South-Eaſt door of Weſtminſter Abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each ſide with a party of the foot guards, in the following order:

Drums and trumpets ſounding a ſolemn march with banners attached to them, adorned with naval trophies, the drums covered with black.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
Knights Marſhals Men.
Gentlemen, Servants to his Royal Highneſs
Page of the Preſence.
Page of the Back Stairs.
Pages of Honour,
Mr. Frederick——Mr. Cadogan.
Equetries,
Capt. Wrotteſley—Capt. Hamilton—Colonel Morriſon.
Secretary — Dr. Blair.
Purſuivants of Arms.
Heralds of Arms.
Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold
The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Eſq; Norr

Norroy King of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

The Coronet upon a black velvet cuſhion, borne by Clarencieux King of Arms.

Four Vice-Admirals Supporters of Canopy, in their Uniform Coats, Black Waiſt. & Crapes in their Hats, and on their Arms, viz.

Sir Ed. Hawke, Knight of the Bath.

D. of Bolton.

Sir Char. Saunders knt. of the Bath.

Mr. Geary, Eſq.

Supporters of the Pall, viz.

Lord Le Deſpencer.

Lord Bruce.

THE BODY, Covered with a Holland Sheet, and a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Eſcutcheons of His Royal Highneſs's Arms, under a Canopy of Black Velvet.

Supporters of the Pall, viz.

Lord Botetourt.

Lord Boſton.

Four Vice-Admirals, Supporters of Canopy, in their Uniform Coats, Black Waiſt. & Crapes in their Hats, and on their Arms, viz.

Tho. Frankland, Eſq;

Sir Ch. Hardy, Knt.

Sir Sam. Cornish, Bart.

Sir G. Bridges Rodney, Bart.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporter, Duke of Montagu, in a black cloak.

Garter Principal King of Arms, with his Rod of Office.

Chief Mourner, the Duke of Grafton, in a long black cloak, his train borne by Sir Peter Dennis, Bart.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporter, Duke of Northumberland in a black cloak.

Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner,

[illegible] of Denbigh —— Earl of Huntingdon.

[illegible] of Litchfield, —— Earl of Peterborough.

[illegible] Harcourt. —— Earl of Pomfret.

[illegible] Delawarr. —— Earl of Oxford.

A Gentleman Uſher.

[illegible]oms of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber, Sir William Boothby.—Colonel Weſt.—Colonel St. John.

Yeomen of the Guard.

At the entrance of Weſtminſter-Abbey within the church, the dean and prebendaries attended by the choir, received the body falling into the proceſſion next before [illegible]oy, King of Arms and ſo proceeded, [illegible]ing, into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the coffin was placed on treſſels, the head towards the altar, the crown and [illegible]on being laid thereon, and the canopy held over it, while the ſervice was read by the dean of Weſtminſter; the chief mourner and his two ſupporters ſitting on chairs at the head of the corpſe, the lords aſſiſtants and ſupporters of the pall upon ſtools on either ſide.

The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault; and the Dean having finiſhed the burial ſervice, Garter King of Arms proclaimed his royal highneſs's ſtile as follows:

Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to take out of this tranſitory life unto his divine mercy, the late moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt illuſtrious prince Edward Auguſtus, duke of York and Albany, earl of Ulſter, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, ſecond ſon of the late moſt illuſtrious prince Frederick, prince of Wales, deceaſed, and next brother to his moſt excellent majeſty George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith; whom God bleſs and preſerve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happineſs.

WE

WE imagine the following particulars of the famous Higgins, (See p. 539.) will not be diſagreeable to our readers.

Extract of a Letter from Carmarthen *to a Gentleman in* Birmingham, *dated* Nov. 8.

"ON the 23d of October the ſheriff of Carmarthen received the warrant for the execution of Edward Higgins on the 7th inſtant, which was read to him, and which affected him greatly for a few minutes; but his ſpirits reviving, he ſaid, I'll get a reprieve before then, ſo on the 26th of October he wrote to ſome of his friends for one, which accordingly came down on the 3d inſtant, of which the following is a copy:

SIR, Whitehall, Oct. 29, 1767.

Notwithſtanding his majeſty's royal mandate for that purpoſe, you are hereby required to poſtpone the execution of Edward Higgins, convicted at your laſt aſſize for Burglary, till further orders. Your's, &c.

SHELBURN.

To the high ſheriff of the county of Carmarthen, or his deputy, the gaoler or his deputy.

On the arrival of this ſham reſpite, Higgins's wife and ſiſter, in order to countenance the cheat, dreſſed themſelves that evening in white, but the under ſheriff ſuſpecting the reality of this reſpite, made all the enquiry he could about it, and finding it a forged one, went to the priſoner the evening preceding his execution, adviſing him to prepare himſelf for eternity, for that he would be executed the following day; to which Higgins ſaid, you are a ſcoundrel for ſuſpecting ſo evident a truth; move me from this place to-morrow if you dare, curſing and ſwearing moſt ſhockingly all the time. The clergymen of the town, and eſpecially the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the rector, and his curate, were very aſſiduous in adminiſtering good advice to him, which he regarded not, ſtill inſiſting upon a reſpite, and offering to bet a thouſand pounds on the reality of it, and ſaying, you threaten me with the gallows, thinking I will confeſs many things, I muſt be a d—d fool if I do.

Some account of the life and converſation of the noted Higgins, who was executed at Carmarthen, have been publiſhed at Glouceſter and Briſtol; from whence the following circumſtances are extracted, viz.

"That in the year 1752 he was tried at Worceſter for ſheep-ſtealing, but acquitted; that in 1754 he was tried on two indictments for houſebreaking in that county, and, being convicted, was ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years. The day before the tranſports were to be ſent off from Worceſter, his ſiſter came to him early in the morning, and deſired to ſpeak with him in a private room; this was refuſed. She then requeſted he might have permiſſion to ſhew her the dungeon, thither they went, and ſtaid ſome time in cloſe conference. She had not left the gaol more than half an hour, when a farmer, who lived near Worceſter, came in to enquire whether his ſiſter had been there, for ſays he, I have been robbed of 14l. and I have reaſon to ſuſpect her, and that ſhe has given the money to her brother. The turnkey told him what had paſſed. Higgins was ſearched, but nothing was then found. He was brought down to Briſtol, put on board the Friſby, for Maryland, and delivered with the other convicts at Annapolis. The farmer who had loſt the 14l. (as above) came with him from Worceſter to Briſtol, and when Higgins was ſtripped on board the tranſport, the farmer's money was found concealed in the lining of Higgins's hat; but as it could not be taken from him, the farmer was obliged to be contented with the loſs of it. He had not been landed a month in America, before he broke open a merchant's houſe at Boſton, and ſtole a conſiderable ſum and eſcaped on board a ſhip that was ſailing for England, where he arrived in leſs than three months from tranſportation. On his coming to England he ſettled in Manchester, and afterwards at Knutsford in Cheſhire, where he married a woman of a very reſpectable family, and maintained her very handſomely by his robberies.

He uſually left his abode for a month or two, on the plea of going to receive his rents, and returned with plenty of caſh. In one of theſe excurſions he went to Briſtol, and many ſuſpect him of murdering Mrs. Rudcombe and her maid. However, on his return through Glouceſter, he broke open Mr. Wilſon's houſe, and ſtole a large ſum in caſh, for which he was taken at Knutsford but eſcaped from the conſtable. After a few months he ſhewed himſelf under the name of Hickſon, and took a very handſome houſe at French-Hay, where he lived like a gentleman, kept a pack of dogs, a brace of hunters, and aſſociated with very reſpectable people in Briſtol. In this manner he lived about a year ago, when he was apprehended for returning from tranſportation. Of this he was acquitted. His character now becoming notorious, he made a trip into Wales, where he broke open Lady Maud's houſe at Weſt Mead, for which he was tried at Carmathen, and hanged there.

Carmarthen, Nov. 12. I am one who ſat up with Mr. Higgins the night preceding his execution; we went to him about nine o'clock, and found him careleſsly turning over Jenk's Devotions, which, on our entering the room, he laid aſide, ſeeming to have not the leaſt reliſh for that, or for any thing elſe, that was ſerious. He was at firſt very ſullen, reſerved, and ſhy of entering into converſation: But when he found that we came not to aſk him any impertinent queſ-

queſtions, or to give him ſerious advice, and as much as in us lay, to prepare him for his approaching fate, he ſoon became as converſable as we could wiſh. He gave us (unaſked) the hiſtory of his whole life from beginning to end, and curſorily mentioned all the crimes that had been laid to his charge from time to time; of all which, however, he ſolemnly affirmed that he was innocent. He evaded every effort we made to give the diſcourſe a ſerious turn, and would not join in any devotion; ſo we forbore talking to him for a great part of the night, chuſing rather to leave him to his own reflections.

He ſaid that he was going to die contrary to the laws of the land; and added, that as he was fully convinced that his reſpite was authentic, he ſhould enjoin his wife to proſecute the ſheriff with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

His parting, on Saturday morning, with his wife and ſiſter (who are yet in town, and inconſolable) was very affecting.—His wife made ſeveral raſh declarations againſt thoſe who had a hand in his *murder* as ſhe termed it.

When he ſet off for the place of execution he walked uncommmonly faſt; and I am ſorry to ſay, that when he came there, he was very inattentive to the prayers of the clergyman who attended him. He was deſired, by ſome gentlemen preſent, to make a confeſſion; but he inſolently anſwered, that he had no confeſſion to make; and that if he had, he would not ſo far gratify their curioſity. He was impatient of delays, and ſeemed eager to mount the ladder, which he did with great alertneſs, ſaying, as he was going up, that his friends would take care to bring thoſe who were inſtrumental in his death, to the very ſame death that he was going to ſuffer.

He was obſerved to pray on the ladder for ſome few minutes, and then ſignified to the ſheriff that he was ready to be turned off.

Some quick-ſighted people whoſe opticks are keener than their neighbours, affirm, that they ſaw him make a croſs upon the palm of his hand, from whence they concluded that he was a Roman Catholic; but, I confeſs, I ſaw no ſuch thing.

After hanging about forty minutes, he was cut down and was the ſame evening buried behind the church. He was but forty three years of age.

Dialogue *between a* Peer *and a* Commoner.

THERE is no perſon more fit to repreſent this borough than my nephew Hardy, and therefore I deſire your vote and intereſt for him at the enſuing general election.

C. You know, my lord, that I have ever had the utmoſt regard to your lordſhip's commands upon all occaſions; and ſhould do ſo on the preſent, did not my duty to my country, and my deſire for ſupporting the freedom and conſtitution of it, oblige me to differ from your lordſhip's opinion in this point.

P. I do not think, ſir, that your giving my nephew your vote to repreſent you in parliament, would be contrary to your duty to your country, or detrimental to the freedom and conſtitution of it. No gentleman is fitter than he; you know my ſtrength in this place; and I ſhall inſiſt upon his being elected.

C. I can by no means agree with your lordſhip's ſentiments on this occaſion; and for the following reaſons: By the antient conſtitution of this kingdom, the commons of it conſtitute one third part of the legiſlative power. No law can be made to bind them, nor any tax be levied upon them, but what they themſelves ſhall have given their conſent to; and it is this that makes them *freemen:* But being too numerous a body to ſit in perſon in parliament, they are to chuſe ſuch gentlemen as they beſt approve of to repreſent them there. In the choice of ſuch repreſentatives, the peers of this realm are not at all intereſted, nor ought to concern themſelves about, or interfere in; none but commoners ſhould meddle with the elections of the repreſentatives of the commons: And though many peers have, of late years, taken upon themſelves not only to recommend, but abſolutely to nominate, perſons to repreſent the commons in various cities and corporations, and by their power and influence in ſuch places, have got them elected, yet ſuch proceedings are utterly contrary to our conſtitution, ſubverſive of it, and the higheſt violations of the rights and privileges of the commons of England. Should your lordſhip have occaſion to tranſact, by a deputy or truſtee, ſome buſineſs of the greateſt importance to your welfare, would your lordſhip like that a ſtranger to you ſhould nominate and appoint ſuch deputy? No, certainly: How then can your lordſhip think it right that peers ſhould appoint truſtees for the commons of the kingdom? Pray, my lord, conſider that if peers are allowed to nominate perſons to repreſent the commons in parliament, the commons of England would actually be deprived of their ſhare of the legiſlative power, as they would enjoy no real repreſentation in parliament; for thoſe whom peers appoint to repreſent them there, can by no means be eſteemed their repreſentatives, but the ſervants and creatures of the peers. Your lordſhip's good ſenſe cannot but ſee, that the commons, by loſing their repreſentation in parliament, would, in fact, loſe their freedom; as it is their poſſeſſing a ſhare of the legiſlative power that only makes them a free people.

P. You have ſet this matter, Sir, in a new light before me—My only motive for intereſting myſelf in theſe elections, and bringing my friends into the houſe, is to make my-

ſelf of weight and importance in the ſtate.—I have not the leaſt thought of ſubverting the conſtitution of the kingdom; and ſhall therefore conſider well of what you have ſaid, before I proceed any further about the election of my nephew.

From the London Gazette *of* Nov. 14, 1767.

St. James's, November 11.

THIS day the right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty; and being introduced to his majeſty by the right hon. the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold, James Eyre, Eſq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, happy in every occaſion of approaching your royal preſence with our moſt dutiful congratulations, beg leave to expreſs our unfeigned joy on the ſafe delivery of that moſt excellent princeſs the queen, and the further encreaſe of your royal family by the birth of another prince.

We cannot but feel ourſelves deeply intereſted in every event which affects the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, under whoſe mild government the Britiſh ſubjects have, for more than half a century, been bleſſed with a full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, and a ſeries of happineſs unknown to the ſame extent in any former period.

Permit us therefore, Royal Sir, at the ſame time, humbly to offer our ſincere condolance on the much lamented death of your majeſty's royal brother the duke of York, whoſe many eminent and princely virtues have moſt juſtly endeared his memory to all your majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and made the private loſs of the royal family, a public misfortune.

May the Divine Providence long preſerve your majeſty; and may there never be wanting one of your majeſty's royal deſcendants to be the guardian of our moſt happy conſtitution. Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer.

I thank you for this loyal addreſs, and for the ſatisfaction you expreſs in the encreaſe of my family; thoſe expreſſions of your zealous attachment cannot but be agreeable to me; the religion and liberties of my people always have been, and ever ſhall be, the conſtant objects of my care and attention; and I ſhall eſteem it one of my firſt duties to inſtil the ſame principles into thoſe who may ſucceed me.

I regard your condolance, on the melancholy event of the duke of York's death, as an additional proof of your attachment to me and my family; and I take this firſt opportunity of expreſſing my thanks for it."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

THE queen's palace, St. James's Park. This day about noon the queen was happily delivered of a prince. Her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeveral lords of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and the ladies of her majeſty's bed chamber, were preſent.

This great event was ſoon after made known by the firing of the Tower guns. Her majeſty is, God be praiſed, as well as can be expected: and the young prince is in perfect health.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Was held a ſeſſions of admiralty, at the Old Bailey, when two perſons were tried, one for beating, ill uſing and ſtarving his apprentice, on the high ſeas; and the other for wilfully caſting away his veſſel, to defraud the inſurers; but they were both diſcharged, no bills being found againſt them by the grand jury.

FRIDAY, 6.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that a humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty to congratulate on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince, and to condole his majeſty on the death of his majeſty's brother, his royal highneſs the duke of York, the ſame was reſolved unanimouſly.

A committee, conſiſting of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners, was appointed to draw up an addreſs; who withdrew immediately, and prepared the ſame, which was approved, and ordered to be ſigned by the town clerk, and preſented by the whole court; and the ſheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, were ordered to wait on his majeſty directly to know his royal pleaſure when the court ſhould attend him with their addreſs.

A motion was made by Deputy John Patterſon, Eſq; as follows:

"That an humble petition from this court to the honourable Houſe of Commons be prepared to be preſented at the opening of the next ſeſſion of parliament, ſetting

forth, that the preſent high prices of grain, and of all other ſorts of proviſion, forcibly call upon us to ſollicit the earneſt attention of that honourable houſe to the diſtreſſes of our induſtrious poor, whoſe ſituation, whilſt it excites compaſſion for the immediate ſufferers, muſt raiſe our apprehenſions for the conſequences to the manufactures, trade, and population, and ultimately to the landed intereſt of this kingdom, That although a moderate bounty upon exportation in times of great plenty and cheapneſs, may be a neceſſary encouragement to the culture and encreaſe of corn and grain, and create a beneficial article of commerce, yet we humbly ſubmit it to the wiſdom of that honourable houſe, whether the preſent bounty is not too high, and extended beyond the medium prices, which the manufacturer and labourer ought to pay, and at which the frugal farmer can afford to ſell: and whether it may not tend to promote an exportation beyond what our own neceſſities can ſpare; and laſtly, whether too much encouragement to the production of one ſpecies of proviſions may not proportionably leſſen the cultivation of others, ſo as to make them ſcarce, and enhance their prices. That we moſt gratefully acknowledge the wiſdom and goodneſs of parliament, in the acts paſſed laſt ſeſſion for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the free importation of corn, and for reſtraining the diſtillers; but are apprehenſive, that ſhould theſe ſalutary laws be ſuffered to expire during the preſent exigency, the good intentions thereof may be defeated; for as the bounty granted by the act of the firſt of King William and Queen Mary upon exportation is not by expreſs words reſtricted to corn and grain of the growth of Great Britain, there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that great part of the corn lately imported, has been withheld from the market in hopes of a ſpeedy opportunity to re-export it, with the advantage of a bounty. And therefore praying that honourable houſe to take theſe important matters into their moſt ſerious conſideration, and to provide ſuch effectual remedies for the diſtreſſes of the poor, as the wiſdom of that honourable houſe ſhall judge conſiſtent with the real and permanent intereſt both of the farmer and conſumer." Which was referred to a committee of twelve aldermen and twenty-four commoners to conſider and report to the next court, and a committee was appointed accordingly for that purpoſe.

A motion was made, "that the thanks of this court be given to the Hon. Thomas Harley, lord-mayor elect, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Bart. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart. and William Beckford, Eſq; * this city's repreſentatives in parliament, for the conſtant and great application and attention which they have ſhewn on all occaſions (during the courſe of this parliament) to the welfare and intereſt of this great metropolis in general, and particularly to the ſeveral matters which have from time to time been recommended by this court to their care and conſideration." Which was reſolved, and fair copies ordered to be ſigned by the town-clerk, and one delivered to each of the repreſentatives of this city in parliament.

An order was made for the regulation of the nightly watch and beadles for the year enſuing, and ſeveral additions made to the number of watchmen, and other purpoſes, for the better ſecurity of the public and the inhabitants.

The court being acquainted of the death of the Right hon. Charles, Townſend, ſince the reſolution of preſenting the freedom of this city to him in a gold box, and before the ſaid reſolution could be carried into execution, the ſaid box was ordered to be paid for and depoſited in the Chamberlain's office.

A bill for raiſing 2445l. 14s. for a ſupply to the ſupport of the London Workhouſe, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred back to fill up the blanks, and report to the next court.

Mr. Thomas Thorne's bill, for a preſent of plate to Mr. Doputy Paterſon, as a grateful acknowledgement of the many and great ſervices he had rendered this city, was ordered to be paid.

A repreſentation from the committee for building the new Bridge at Black-Fryars, together with a petition to parliament, was approved and ordered to be carried into execution, and a copy of the petition to be ſigned by the town clerk, and delivered by the ſheriffs to the hon. Houſe of Commons, at ſuch time as the ſaid committee ſhould adviſe.

MONDAY, 9.

The right hon. Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor, &c. &c. &c. went by water to Weſtminſter, where he was ſworn into his high office in the court of Exchequer, and returned with the uſual ſolemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided, at which many of the great officers of ſtate, privy counſellors, &c. were preſent, and afterwards a ball.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

The lord mayor, aldermen, &c. preſented their addreſs to his majeſty on the birth of a prince, (See p. 592.)

THURSDAY, 12.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, Nov. 12. Orders for the court's change of mourning on Sunday next, the 15th inſtant, for his late royal highneſs Edward Auguſtus, duke of York, next brother to his majeſty: and at the ſame time to go into mourning for her late moſt ſerene highneſs Louiſa Dorothea, conſort of the reigning duke of Saxe Gotha, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain

* *It is obſervable that Sir Richard Glyn and Mr. Harley, always voted contrary to Sir Robert Bernard and Mr. Beckford!*

plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and earrings, black or white ſhoes, fans, and tippets.

Undreſs, white or grey luſtrings, tabbies, or damaſks.

The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, grey frocks.

SATURDAY, 14.

Two houſes were conſumed by fire, in Perpool-lane, and a young man broke his limbs by jumping from a window, who afterwards died in the hoſpital.

MONDAY, 16.

The Lottery began drawing at Guildhall: No. 20784, came up a prize of 20 l. and, as firſt drawn, is intitled to 500l.

THURSDAY, 19.

No. 3379, in the Lottery, was drawn a prize of 20000l.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

John Braſs, William Edwards, Joſeph Hervey, and Richard Bitters, were executed at Tyburn. James, Windſor, and Clarke, were reprieved. (See p. 538.)

A fatal epidemic diſtemper has lately broken out amonſt the horſes in this metropolis, much like what happened about ſix years paſt. It affects them in the head, by their eyes and noſe appearing greatly ſwelled. There are ſuch a number of horſes ill of this diſtemper, that the carmen are put to much difficulty to carry on their buſineſs.

Pardon and rewards are offered for the apprehenſion of the writers of many incendiary letters lately ſent, in different parts of the kingdom. Alſo for the diſcovery of the perſon, or perſons, that wilfully ſet fire to a barn full of corn, and a cow-houſe, in the pariſh of Pentloe, Eſſex.

A mob of riotous colliers lately ſeized on and diſpoſed of the corn in Kidderminſter market, as they ſaw fit; but ſoon diſperſed upon the arrival of the military.

We hear from Benacre, in Suffolk, that ſome labourers, in ſinking a clay-pit there, found an eathen jar, containing near four hundred pieces of ſilver coin, the chief part of them of King Edward I. and King Edward II. they were moſt of them very fair, and ſtruck either at London, York, or Dublin; the workmen immediately carried them to the lord of the manor, who rewarded them very amply for their honeſty.

Pyſtil farm, in Llanbedr pariſh, near Ruthyn, Denbyſhire, &c. has been conſumed by fire.

Much damage has been ſuſtained in many parts of Ireland and Scotland, by ſtorms and floods.

The following is his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons:

"GEORGE R.

His majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for their loyal and affectionate addreſs, expreſſive of that attachment to his perſon and family, of which his faithful people of Ireland have, at all times, given the moſt undoubted proofs.

His majeſty, ever deſirous of ſupporting the rights and liberties of his people, equally with the honour of his crown, will receive with pleaſure whatever ſhall be offered to him, which ſhall tend to promote the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to ſtrengthen the preſent happy conſtitution; and does not doubt that his faithful commons, on their part, will be ready to grant, with chearfulneſs and unanimity, ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be aſked of them, according to their abilities, which he will always attend to, for the ſupport of his government, and the preſervation of the public ſafety.

Every poſſible improvement of the linen manufacture of Ireland will be ſure to meet with his majeſty's countenance and ſupport.

His majeſty receives, with great ſatisfaction, their congratulations on the increaſe of his family, and is ſenſible of the tender concern they expreſs for the loſs of his late royal brother the duke of York.

G. R."

The ſmall-pox has been very fatal in Barðoſtrand, one of the diſtricts of Iceland. The number of deaths in that diſtrict laſt year was 107, and 79 of them were of the ſmall-pox. The whole amount of the deaths throughout the iſland was 1188. The marriages were 274, and the births 1288, viz. 645 boys, and 643 Girls. There are twelve diſtricts on the iſland. The letters which brought theſe accounts were dated in July.

In September great damage was ſuſtained at Boſton in New England, both at ſea and aſhore, where ſeveral lives were loſt, by a dreadful ſtorm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Oct. 2.

"Wedneſday laſt Michael Muckenfuſs, diſpatched by the poſtmaſter-general with the mail for St. Auguſtine, returned here, and gives the following account, to which he has made oath: "September 20th, three days after leaving Savannah, he reached the Store on Santilly-river, kept by James Lemmon, who told him, that the day before, while George Mills, Benj. Baker, Jeremiah Wylly, and one Cummins, were driving their cattle acroſs a run of water near the ſaid Wylly's houſe, the three laſt-mentioned were fired upon and killed on the ſpot, but made his eſcape, and rode towards Wylly's where he ſaw five Indians killing two women, three children, and old Mr. Mills, his father, on which he rode off; he knew the Indians to be Creeks, belonging to the

of Allatchway, who, to the number of 15, had been for ſome time hunting in that neighbourhood. The houſe where the murder was committed is in Eaſt-Florida, on St. Mary's River, fifteen miles above the Ferry, which he reached on the 22d; but finding no boat, and no anſwer from the Ferry-houſe on the other ſide, he ſuppoſed the people were fled, and not being able to croſs the river, he was obliged to return."

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 27. CHARLES Howard, jun. of Greyſtock, in Cumberland, Eſq; was married to Miſs Coppinger — 29. James Hamilton, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Lady Anne Hamilton, to Lady Barker, relict of Sir John Barker, Bart.—30. Earl of Thanet, to the hon. Miſs Sackville, daughter of the late Lord John Sackville.

Auguſt 1. Mr. Henry Baldwin, printer, to Miſs Graham—6. William Chapman, Eſq; high ſheriff of Suffolk, to Miſs Laney—Capt. Campbell, to Miſs Friend—Rev. Dr. Hallifax, to Miſs Cotes, niece of the late Admiral—12. Capt. John Webb, in the Eaſt-India ſervice, to Miſs Fettiplace—Thomas Smith, Eſq; to Miſs Whitchurch—17. James Stewart, Eſq; ſon of the late Admiral, to Miſs Catherine Botham—18. William Langham, Eſq; to Miſs Jones—27. Earl of Dalhouſie to Miſs Glen, niece of the governor—30. Lieut. Col. William Skinner, to Miſs Warren, one of the coheirs of the late gallant Sir Peter Warren—Amos Callard, Eſq; to Mrs. Oke.

September 1. Henry Pelham, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Harding, eldeſt daughter of the late Rich. Harding, ſecretary to the treaſury, and niece of Lord Camden—Ralph Payne, Eſq; to Miſs Calabella, a Poliſh lady—2. Lord Adam Gordon, to Jane ducheſs dowager of Athol—Richard Bynion, Eſq; to Miſs Hulſe—18. Mr. Clayton, member for Great Marlow, to Lady — Fermor, ſiſter to the earl of Pomfret—24. Mr. William Cholmley, to Miſs Cartwright, daughter of Sir John Cartwright, Knt.—25. Charles Morton, M. D. to Lady Saville—26. Viſcount Palmerſton, to Miſs Fanny Pool.

In Aug. or Sept. Matthew Bell, Eſq; to Miſs Eden—Downes Baynton, Eſq to Miſs Railton—Thomas Dorrington, Eſq; to Miſs Maria Simpſon—George Lowther, Eſq; to Miſs Ponſonby, niece of the late earl of Bedborough—Timothy Mackerel, Eſq; to Miſs Carr—John Durbin, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Canes, with 20,000l.—Bryan Crowther, Eſq; to Miſs Merton—Lieut. Col. Pringle, to Miſs M'Cleod—Griffith Meare, Eſq; to Miſs Adams.

Aug. 12. Counteſs of Lowth was delivered of a daughter—20. The marchioneſs of Taviſtock of a ſon—22. Ladies of Richard and Henry Hoare, Eſqrs. each of a ſon—Mrs. Cooke, of Queen-ſquare, of a ſon—23. Mrs. Cholmondeley, of Vale-Royal, of a ſon and heir—Lady Forbes of a ſon—27. Lady Mount-Stewart of a ſon and heir.

Sept. 3. Lady of the hon. Aſheton Curzon, of a daughter

In Aug. or Sept. Mrs. Lyddall, of Ormond-ſtreet, of two ſons—Mrs. Hamilton, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a daughter — Lady Webb, of a ſon—Mrs. Wild, of Kingſtreet, Weſtminſter, of her 19th child—Counteſs of Weymouth, of a daughter.

October 8. Earl of Harborough was married to Miſs Cave, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, bart.—19. Joſiah Lamb, Eſq; to Miſs Bilſo—23. The duke of Gordon, to Miſs Jane Maxwell, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monteath, bart. — Thomas Winterton, Eſq; to Miſs Serjeant—Andrew Richardſon, Eſq; to Miſs Horpur.

Oct. 23. Mrs. Wolſeley, of St. Alban's-ſtreet, was delivered of a daughter.

In October. Right hon. Lady Clifford, of a ſon — Lady Anderſon, of a ſon — Lady Blount, of a ſon and heir—Lady Legard, of a ſon—Counteſs of Corke and Orrery, of a ſon—Lady Wolſe, of a daughter.

November 5. Walpole Eyre, Eſq; was married to Miſs Johnſon—Mr. George Browne, merchant, to Miſs Mills—10. Benjamin Way, Eſq; to Miſs Cooke—17. Rev. Mr. Waller, to Miſs Leithuillier—John Tilſon, Eſq; to Miſs Luſhington—18. Mr. Welch, banker, to Miſs Bradbury, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury, of pious and yet chearful memory.

Lately. Henry Fletcher Partis, Eſq; to Miſs Nancy Taylor—Philip Jackſon, Eſq; to Mrs. Hawys, relict of the late Dr. Hawys—Henry Levingſton, Eſq; to Miſs Stanton—Capt. Langley, to Miſs Flora Fuſt, daughter of Sir Francis, Bart.—Henry Frampton, Eſq; to Miſs Hurlton—Joſeph Wellington, Eſq; to Miſs Manning—William Knight, Eſq; brother of the earl of Catherlough, to Miſs Iſabella Panchaud—Philip Field, Eſq; to Miſs Hardy—Rev. Mr. Freeman, lecturer of St. Thomas, Southwark, to Miſs Betſey Liſter.

Nov. 3. Lady of the hon. Mr. Fox, was delivered of a daughter—14. Mrs. Sawbridge, of New Burlington ſtreet, of a ſon and heir—22. Lady Gideon, of a daughter.

Lately. Lady of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, of a ſon—Of Nath. Ryder, Eſq; of a daughter—Of Thomas Gooch, Eſq; of a ſon—Of Mr. Meddlycott, member for Milbourn-Port, of a ſon and heir—Lady Caroline Edwards, of three ſons.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

July 18. RIGHT Hon. Earl of Hyndford, one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, a knight of the Thiſtle, &c. &c.—22. Rev. Dr. Geekie, ſenior prebendary of Canterbury, &c. &c. aged ſeventy ſeven.

Auguſt 1, Rear-Admiral Edmund Toll—5. Rev. Dr. Denne, archdeacon of Rocheſter, and rector of St. Mary Lambeth, and St. Leonard, Shoredith—8. Miſs Alathea Robinſon, ſiſter of Lord Grantham—10. Thomas Goſlin, of Hulton-Bumpſtead, Eſſex, Eſq;—18. Capt. Tinker, of the navy—20. Valentine Dunton, of Bloomſbury, Eſq;—Wm Sharpe, Eſq; clerk of the council—Right Hon. John Lord Bowes, lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords juſtices; the title is extinct 21. Thomas Venables, of Bloomſbury, Eſq;—Lady Mary-Eliza. Bouverie, only daughter of the earl of Radnor—22. Mr. Thomas Oſborne, bookſeller, in Gray's-inn—Humphry Bellamy, Eſq; ſon of the late Sir Edward—24. John Amott, ſen. of Piccadilly, Eſq;—29. The moſt noble marquis of Lothian, knight of the Thiſtle, ſucceeded by his ſon William earl of Ancram now marquis of Lothian—29. Mr. Daniel Fenning, author of many ingenious pieces.

Sept. 4. R. H. Charles Townſhend, chancellor and under-treaſurer of the Exchequer, a privy-counſellor, and member for Harwich—17. The Count de Guerchy, late ambaſſador from France, at this court—Col. Richard King, an old and valuable officer. (See p. 304.) aged eighty-five—Lady of Sir Richard Bedingfield, bart. ſiſter of Viſcount Montague—Malachy Poſtlethwaite, Eſq; author of the Univerſal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce—Mr. Thomas Worral, formerly a bookſeller at Temple-Bar—22. Sir John Stonehouſe, of Radly, Berks, Bart.—Robert de Grys, Eſq; of the Suffolk militia—26. Sir Martin Wright, Knight, late a juſtice of the King's-Bench—Fynboe John Trenley, Eſq; a proctor in Doctor's-Commons—27. Robert Tracy, of Stanway, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq;—30. Philip Prevoſt, Eſq; late an eminent brewer, aged ninety-four—Lady of Sir Gregory Page, Bart.—Edward Athawes, Eſq; an eminent Virginia merchant.

October 1. Robert Gill, ſhoemaker at Winbourn, Dorſetſhire, who had the faculty of chewing the cud—John Weyland, Eſq; a director of the Bank, &c.—Mr. Richardſon, a curſitor in Chancery—5. Miſs Wilkes, ſiſter of John Wilkes, Eſq;—11. Francis Cockayne, Eſq; alderman of Cornhill Ward, &c. &c. lord-mayor in 1760—Paul Spencer, Eſq; of Ireland, a learned traveller in the Eaſt—Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. ſurveyor-general of the King's woods, and member for Glamorganſhire—16. Richard Biddulph, of Burton, in Suſſex, Eſq;—18. Lady of Sir Anthony-Thomas Abdy, bart. member for Knareſborough—Peter Palairet, Eſq; a French merchant—Hon. Mrs. Anne Granville, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Lanſdowne—19. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, bart. member for Liverpoole. (See p. 308.)—Rev. Dr. Watkinſon, rector of Little Chart, in Kent, author of many uſeful and valuable treatiſes; a divine of great merit and piety, and a kind and conſtant correſpondent of the London Magazine—26. Relict of James, Lord Balmerino——27. Mr. Richard Guy, ſurgeon, famous for curing cancers—26. Hon. Lieut. General Harry Pulteney, brother of the late earl of Bath, immenſely rich. (See p. 591.)—27. Rt. Hon. Earl of Tankerville, ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Charles Lord Oſulſton, now earl of Tankerville.

In October. Rear-adm. Cotes—The Counteſs Dowager of Suffolk, relict of Earl Charles, and ſiſter of John Hobart, earl of Bucks—Joſeph Wardly of Willington, near Derby, Eſq; an humane and worthy counſellor at law—Mr. Prowſe, only ſon of the late worthy member for Somerſetſhire—John Wallengar, of Hare Hall, in Eſſex, Eſq;—Colonel Yorke, colonel of artillery in the Portugueſe ſervice—Nathaniel Ware, Eſq; conſul at Malaga—Peter Balfour, Eſq; a planter in Jamaica—Major Farquhar, of Dalwhinney, in North Britain—Philip Honeywood, Eſq; a planter at Jamaica—Richard Price, of Peterborough, Eſq;—Daniel Hayes, of Brompton, Eſq; author of ſeveral ingenious pieces—Simon Yorke, of Erthig, in Denbyſhire, Eſq;—Rev. Mr. Wadſworth; 39 years rector of How, in Norfolk—Lady of General Carnac—Richard Fitzpatrick, Eſq; a member of the Iriſh houſe of commons—Elias Bird, Eſq; formerly an eminent ſhip-builder—Henry Allen, of Monmouthſhire, Eſq;—Geodge Ridley, of York, Eſq;—Hon. and Rev. Allen Bathurſt, ſon of Lord Bathurſt—Charles, lord Kinnaird, of Scotland, ſucceeded by his ſon George, now Lord Kinnaird—Robert Throckmorton, of Hail-Weſton, in Huntingdonſhire. Eſq;—Benjamin Rawlins, Eſq; collector of the exciſe for Cardiganſhire, &c. &c.—Richard Baker, Eſq; brother of the alderman—Morris Spurling, of Highgate, Eſq;—Lady of Sir Jarrit Smith, bart. member for Briſtol—Lady Calvert, relict of the late Sir William—Rev. William Cheyne, half brother of the famous Dr. Cheyne—Mr. Moore, the oldeſt commiſſioner of the peace in Shropſhire—The baron de Waſſenaer, at the Hague, leaving an only daughter by Lady Amelia Bentinck—Downes Twyford, of Greenwich, Eſq; aged 100—Mr. John Tapſcott, a worthy attorney of Clifford's Inn—Mr. John Goddard, an eminent merchant at Rotterdam—Lady Don, relict of the late Sir Archibald—Richard Walmeſley, of Baſhall in Yorkſhire, Eſq;—Rev. Dr. Gregory, dean

of Chriſt-church, Oxon——Hon. Peter Randolph, a member of the council in Virginia—Dr. William Cowper, ſenior member of the corporation of Cheſter—Sir Charles Hotham, bart. nephew of the earl of Cheſterfield—Richard Bayne, Eſq; recorder of Ripon, in Yorkſhire—Mr. John Towers, an ingenious printer—Rev. Francis Wiſe, keeper of the Radcliffe library at Oxford, and a learned antiquarian—Lady Pocock, wife of the admiral—John Harris, Eſq; maſter of the houſehold to his majeſty and member for Aſhburton, brother-in-law of the earl of Hertford—Arthur Denny, Eſq; provoſt of Tralee, in Ireland—Rt. hon. Benjamin Burton, a commiſſioner of the revenue, and privy-counſellor, in Ireland—Sir David Cunningham, bart. a lieutenant general, and col. of the 57th reg. of foot—Thomas Cheeke, of Bewdley, Eſq; — William Terry, of Bewer ſtreet, Eſq;—Jeremy Gridley, Eſq; Attorney General of Maſſachuſet's-bay—Lady of Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.—The famous baron Dieſkau, of the wounds he received in Canada in 1755, where he was defeated by Sir William Johnſon, and taken priſoner—John Hiſker, of Overton, Hants, Eſq;—Mr. William Lee, ſilk dyer near Cripplegate.

November 5. Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq; F. R. S. youngeſt brother of Lord Bathurſt, and member for Monmouth, who had ſerved in nine parliaments—18. Matthew Imber, Eſq; and his brother the Rev. John Imber, both in the commiſſion of the peace for Hampſhire—20. Wife of Mr. Alderman Crosby.

Lately. Charles Waterton, of Walton-hall, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;—Col. James Carter, a wealthy planter in Maryland——Thomas Grimſton, of Bloomsbury, Eſq;——Counſellor Garnon, late a buſtling juſtice of the peace in Weſtminſter—Robert Stamper, of Derby, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;—Rear Adm. Henry Dennis

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Oct. 13. The aſpect of the publick affairs in this kingdom becomes every day more alarming. The interval between the 6th and 12th inſt. being the day to which the diet was prorogued, was employed in uſing every expedient to bring thoſe into a favourable diſpoſition who had oppoſed the plan propoſed by Prince Charles de Radzivil; but all the meaſures taken for this purpoſe proved ineffectual. The diet ſat on the day fixed, but proved extremely tumultuous. The Biſhop of Cracovia, the Biſhop of Kiovia, ſome other prelates, and ſome of the Magnates, declared that they would never conſent to the eſtabliſhment of a commiſſion furniſhed with full power to enter into conference with the Ruſſian ambaſſador, and at the ſame time ſpoke with more vehemence than ever againſt the pretenſions of the Diſſidents. Some of the deputies replied to this with great warmth; and the animoſity among them roſe to ſuch a degree, that the Marſhal of the Diet prorogued the meeting to the 16th inſtant.

The day after the tumultuous meeting abovementioned, the Biſhop of Cracovia, the Biſhop of Kiovia, Count Rzewuſki, the Waywode of Cracovia, and his ſon, and ſome other deputies, were carried off by ſome detachments of the Ruſſian troops, and have not ſince been heard of. We have likewiſe received advice, that other detachments of the Ruſſian troops have marched into the eſtates of thoſe noblemen, and live there at diſcretion. This ſtep has intimidated ſome of the deputies belonging to that party, but others do not regard it.

It is ſaid that the biſhop of Cracow is carried through Lithuania into Ruſſia, along with the other parties arreſted. Prince de Repnin publiſhed on this occaſion a declaration, which gave riſe to the king's pronouncing a diſcourſe in which he delivered himſelf in the following terms: "There is little knowledge required to govern a veſſel when the winds are favourable. A ſkilful Pilot ſhould know how to withſtand the ſtorm without abandoning the helm. I have ſeveral times entertained the deſign, as I ſtill do, of abdicating the crown, the burthen of which I feel, but that my love for my country made me alter my reſolution. You ought all, gentlemen, to conſider the melancholy circumſtances which you have drawn upon us. I have conſtantly employed all my endeavours for the good of the ſtate; but few among you have aſſiſted me with your ſupport; and I find myſelf abandoned by the greater part; yet I can aſſure you, that if I had taken the courſe of abandoning you in my turn, you would now have found yourſelves in a miſerable ſituation."

Warſaw, Oct. 21. The fourth ſeſſion of the Diet was held the 6th inſtant, being the day appointed. The King, the Prince Primate, and the Sieur Roleiowſki, nuncio of Podolia made very pathetic ſpeeches; but nothing could calm the turbulent ſpirit of the members. However, they met again the next day, when the plan propoſed by Prince Radzivil was approved, and fourteen commiſſaries were appointed, which number was ſoon after conſiderably augmented, and they are charged to enter into conference with the Prince de Repnin, concerning the affairs of the Diſſidents. The time of the Diet's ſitting was then limited to the 1ſt of February next.

Warſaw, Oct. 31. The Ruſſian troops are all, except one ſmall detachment which remains in this city, gone into winter quarters, the greater part of them upon the territories the nobility, who moſt oppoſed the affairs of the Diſſidents in the laſt Diet. Prince Radzivil is gone to take a turn to his eſtate at

at Biala, but will be here very ſoon again, his preſence being extremely neceſſary. Count Potocki is ſet out for Paris with a moſt brilliant retinue. It is aſſured, that the Biſhop of Cracow, fearing he ſhould be poiſoned, refuſes to take any nouriſhment, till the Ruſſian officer, who guards him, has taſted it.

Vienna, Oct. 17. The 15th inſtant the archdutcheſs Joſepha, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, expired, after a long and painful agony. She had frequent lucid intervals, knew the danger, met her fate with the calmeſt fortitude, ſeeming to feel nothing ſo much as the affliction ſhe cauſed, which ſhe endeavoured to alleviate, by repeatedly begging the emperor and empreſs (who continued with her to the laſt moment) to remember that at any rate ſhe was ſoon to have been ſeparated from them for ever.

Bologna Oct. 3. They write from Milan, that a pragmatick law has lately been publiſhed there, which is henceforward to be obſerved throughout the Auſtrian Lombardy. This law, which is divided into ſeveral articles, contains principally, that all the rights which the Pope or the Biſhops have hitherto had over all the eccleſiaſticks, either with regard to their effects or their perſons, ſhall be transferred to a council eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe at Milan; that all eccleſiaſticks ſhall be obliged to ſell the eſtates which they have become poſſeſſed of ſince the year 1722; and that no ſubject, either eccleſiaſtic or ſecular, ſhall be permitted to go to Rome, without the conſent of the above council, to ſolicit any favour except letters of indulgence. This law is the ſame as was publiſhed at Venice under the pontificate of Benedict XIV. and which occaſioned ſo many debates that the Republick was obliged to aboliſh it in the beginning of the pontificate of Clement XIII. It is thought this law will be by no means agreeable to the court of Rome, on account of the conſequences that will reſult from it.

Milan, Oct. 10. The Count de Firmian, miniſter plenipotentiary from his majeſty, has ſent to all the monaſteries, convents, and religious foundations, to take an exact account of their effects, the number of their religious, their country, &c. and has further ordered them, not to receive any more prieſts or brothers, without the permiſſion of the ſovereign.

Madrid, Oct. 27. Sir James Gray, ambaſſador from Great Britain, who arrived only the 13th inſtant, had, on the 22d, his firſt audience of the king, in which he preſented to his majeſty his letters of credence. It is not doubted but this miniſter is charged particularly to ſettle with ours the affair of the ranſom of the Manillas, which is perhaps the only difference that at preſent ſubſiſts between the two courts.

The prince of Aſturias, who had diſlocated his ſhoulder by a fall from his horſe, is almoſt recovered of that accident, inſomuch that he has been removed from St. Ildephonſo to the Eſcurial, whither the king and all the court are alſo gone. The Infant Don Louis is attacked with a malignant fever: He has already been let blood four times, but his phyſicians ſtill think there is room to flatter themſelves with his recovery. We are informed that the Jeſuits of Mexico, to the number of ſeven hundred, were all arreſted in the month of July laſt, ſuddenly, and without diſturbance. Their eſtates and effects, which have been confiſcated, amount, it is ſaid, to ſeventy-ſeven millions of piaſtres, or three hundred eighty-five millions of French livres.

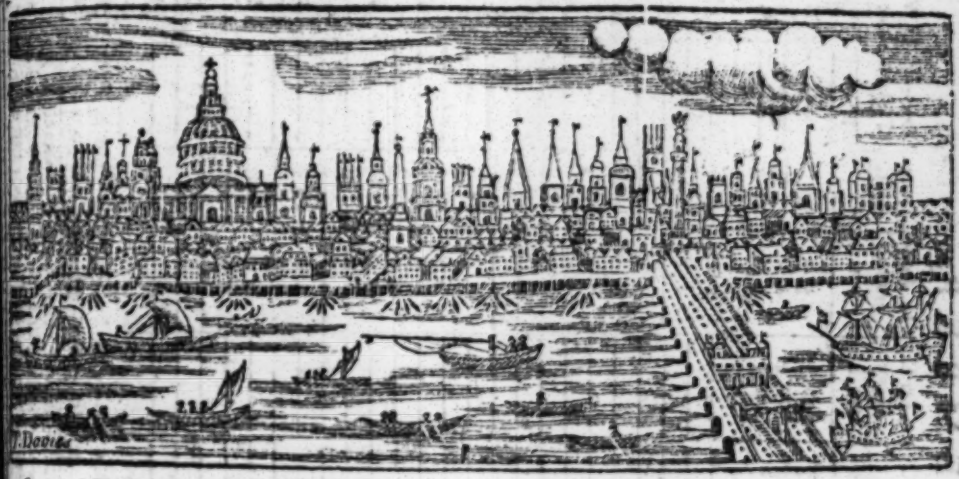
The cardinal archbiſhop of Toledo is baniſhed from court; and one of his grand vicars is exiled to the diſtance of fifty leagues from Toledo, for having afforded an aſylum to the Jeſuits, inſtead of giving them up to juſtice.

Hague, Nov. 10. Yeſterday noon the Prince and Princeſs of Orange made their public entry into this town. The proceſſion was very magnificent, and in great order notwithſtanding the prodigious confluence of people, which had crowded from all parts of this country to ſee it. The magiſtrates of the Hague received and complimented their highneſſes under a triumphal arch, erected at the ſide they came into town by. The Prince of Weilbourg, and Prince Lewis of Brunſwic marched in the train, at the head of their reſpective ſquadrons of guards; and the Stadtholder, with his Royal Bride, were conducted to their apartments amidſt the acclamations of the people. The whole town was magnificently illuminated at night. This evening their highneſſes make their appearance for the firſt time, at the French Theatre; and on Thurſday next the Prince of Orange will give a ball and a ſupper at the Old Court, with which the public feſtivity will conclude.

*** *Many agreeable pieces from our correſpondents, in proſe and verſe, are deferred for want of room; but will be punctually inſerted, particularly the* Weekly Bill *of* 16[illegible]. *Mr. Barras's View is engraved, and will be inſerted. T. M. of Briſtol, is deſired to conſult, p.* 536, *col.* 1, *for an anſwer, in the particular he mentions.*

ERRATA. P. 487, col. 2. l. 48, 49. r. voted *in favour* of general warrants, and for American ſtamp act. P. 527. col. 1. l. 5. after diſtinguiſhable, put ?—Col. 2. l. 6. for ought to embrace, r. ought to embrace.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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WITH

A VIEW OF LUMLEY CASTLE,

AND

An accurate MAP of the Road from LONDON to BERWICK, Part III. Engraved on Copper.

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PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1767.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763.	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather London
29	156 ¼	273		Shut	88 ⅛	87 ⅜	88 ⅞	95 ⅞		100 ⅞	100 ½	100 ¼	4 0	27		S. W.	frost
30	Sunday															S W.	frost
1	156 ¼	268		87 ⅝	88 ½	88 ⅝	88 ⅛		93 ⅞	100 ⅛	100 ¼	100 ¼	5 0	27		N. W.	frost
2	156 ⅛	268		87 ⅞		88 ¼	89			100 ⅛	100 ¼	100 ¼	4 0			W, b. N.	frost
3	156	267	107		88 ⅛	88 ⅜	89 ⅛			100 ⅞	100 ¼	100 ¼	3 0	27 ⅛		N. W.	rain
4	156 ⅛	265 ½	107 ½		88 ⅜	88 ⅝	89 ⅛		93 ⅞	100 ⅞	Shut	Shut	3 0			N.	rain
5	156 ¼	266 ⅛	108	87 ¼		89	89 ¼		94 ⅛	100 ⅞			2 0			E. N. E.	rain
6		265 ½				89	89 ¼			100 ⅞			3 0	27 ⅜		W.	rain
7	Sunday															W.	rain
8					88 ⅛				94 ⅛				2 0			W	cloudy
9	156 ¼	269	108			89 ¼	90 ⅛			100 ⅛			2 0			N. W.	cloudy
10	156 ½				88 ⅛	89 ⅜	90 ⅜			100 ⅛			3 0	27 ⅞		W	rain
11	157	270	108		88 ⅜	89 ⅜	Shut	95 ⅞		100 ⅜			3 0	27		S. S. W	rain
12	157			85	88 ⅞	89 ½				100 ⅜			3 0			N. N. W	cloudy
13		289 ¼			88 ⅞			96 ¼	94 ⅛	100 ⅛				27 ⅞		W S. W	rain
14	Sunday															S. W.	frost
15	158	266 ½	108	88 ⅛	89 ⅛	89 ⅛			94 ⅝	101			3 0	27 ⅝		W. S. W.	rain
16	158	2 4 ¼	108 ½			89 ⅜				101 ⅛			3 0	27 ⅞		S.	rain
17	158	622		88 ½		89 ⅜				101 ⅛			4 0	27 ⅛		S. W	fine
18	1 8	201			89 ⅛	89 ⅜		96 ⅞	94 ⅞	101 ¼			4 0	27 ⅛		S.	fine
19	158	261		8 ¼		89 ⅜		Shut		101 ¼			2 0	27 ⅛		S. E.	rain
20		261			89 ¼	89 ⅝			94 ⅞	101 ¼			2 0	27 ⅞		S.	fine
21	Sunday															S.	frost
22					89 ⅝				Shut	108 ⅝			2 0	27 ⅝		S. E.	frost
23										101 ⅛			1 0			F. b. S.	frost
24										101 ⅛			2 0	Shut		E. N. E.	frost
25										101 ⅛			3 0			E. N. E	wind
26																E.	frost
27																E. N. E.	snow
28																N. E.	frost

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

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[illegible]	14l. to 16l. 0	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	14l. 0s. to 15l.	14l 0s load	42s to 47 qr	56s to 64 qu	8 06d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9½ g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52s
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14s to 25 0	3 10d to 3s 3d	0s 0d to 4s 0d	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
										Coals 44s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For DECEMBER, 1767.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE publick papers, as well as your useful Magazine, have, for ſome time, remonſtrated on the exceſſive high price of proviſions of all kinds in this kingdom. Various are the conjectures of people, and the reaſons aſſigned for it. Such as throwing large farms together to be rented by one man; the great number of horſes, bred and fed for the uſe of carriages of all ſorts; the encloſing of commons; the exportation of our grain, cattle, butter, &c. together with ſeveral others too tedious for me to mention. Now, tho' I have not a head to determine to which particular of theſe, or whether from a concurrence of them all, this is owing; yet, I find, I have a heart too ſenſibly affected not to join in the general complaint. A complaint not confin'd to the lower claſs of people only, but which extends to men even of a competent fortune, to perſons in good trade and buſineſs, and of good education, in almoſt all profeſſions. But, I really think, there is not any ſet of men at preſent more to be pitied, than the inferior clergy of this realm. From hence, perhaps, you will be apt to ſuſpect me to be one of that fraternity. I am ſo, and the ſon of a clergyman. Pleaſe to hear a little of my hiſtory:—My father, being a zealous churchman, was very deſirous to breed his only ſon to the ſacred function, though, I confeſs, againſt my inclination. However, as he was the moſt affectionate and indulgent of parents, my duty and reciprocal love to him ſilenc'd my objections, and I thought myſelf obliged to acquieſce in his determination. To Oxford I was ſent, a commoner of Queen's College in the univerſity, under the care of Dr. F. the preſent very worthy provoſt of that houſe, with a head tolerably well ſtored with Greek and Latin, and a pocket with more money than ever it has been ſince; and all this in order to be properly qualified for a peſentation to a living againſt the ſky falls. As I before mentioned my father's indulgence, you will of courſe ſuppoſe he allowed me a proper maintenance.

S—, ſays he, you may depend on 80 l. a year at Oxford, which is as much as I can well afford you, and which is, I hope, as much as you deſire, unleſs upon ſome emergency or other. Sir, I anſwered, it is full as much as I deſire if not rather more. And indeed it was more than ever I ſpent in a twelvemonth, notwithſtanding the company I kept, and all my acquaintance were in every reſpect my ſuperiors; though I dare ſay no young gentleman at preſent can live as a commoner of Queen's, with any tolerable credit, for leſs than 100l. a year. But be that as it will—I had not been at college much above half a year before I received a letter from my uncle in the country, informing me of my father's ſudden death. The ſhock, you will imagine was great, eſpecially as it was unexpected; and what ſtill made it the more ſenſibly felt, was the loſs of a parſonage of upwards of 200l. per ann. and not an inch of any temporal eſtate devolving to me for my ſupport. Having before told you that it was not my inclination to be bred a clergyman, as I had little or no proſpect of preferment in the church, you will naturally wonder what induced me to take orders. The reaſon was this. That uncle from whom I received an account of my father's deceaſe, was an old bachelor, not likely to alter his condition, as zealous a divine as my father himſelf

ſelf was, and I, being his only nephew, was always taught to have a great dependance upon him. He told me that as my father had left me more than enough to ſupply my exigencies, at the univerſity, it would not be paying a proper regard to his memory if I did not ſtay there, ſince I knew it was his deſire; and at laſt added——that —it might one day or other be ſomething the worſe for me if I did not take his advice. Upon this I renewed my addreſſes to the muſes, and continued a dutiful ſon to Alma Mater till I took my degree of A. B. And now having ſpent the better part of my little fortune I thought it would be a prudent ſtep to pay a viſit to my uncle whom, I had not ſeen or heard from for ſome conſiderable time. But on my arrival in the pariſh where he lived, I was very much ſurpriſed to hear from an old acquaintance that he was lately married to a very young woman of little or no fortune. This news obliged me to ſummon up all my logick and philoſophy to ſupport me in paying my reſpects to my old uncle and young aunt. On coming into the room, he received me with more than uſual civility, and after ſome obſervations about the weather, and the war, and the news at Oxford, &c. he told me, that though he was now entered into the conjugal ſtate, I might be aſſureed it ſhould be nothing to my diſadvantage unleſs by any miſdemeanour I forfeited his regard.

He had procured a title to a curacy for me in the neighbourhood, and as the biſhop to whoſe dioceſe the church belonged, was lately tranſlated, I ſhould be obliged to wait upon the archbiſhop of Canterbury, he preſented me with a bill of ten pounds to bear my expences; backed with which, and an unexceptionable teſtimonium, I ſet out for Lambeth, and, the Sunday after my arrival, was ordained deacon in Somerſet Chapel. On my return into the country I entered on my curacy; and was treated by the whole pariſh with a civility and reſpect that is very ſeldom paid to a man of ſo ſmall an income as 30l. a year. I boarded with a reputable tradeſman in the place, had two decent apartments for my own uſe, and a conſtant fire in one of them; a freſh joint of meat every day, and, excepting the luxuries, every neceſſary of life amply ſupplyed, and all this for only 16l. per ann. About the time of my taking prieſt's orders my uncle died of the gout in his ſtomach a diſorder he had been long afflicted with. I attended at his funeral, after which ceremony, as is uſual, his will was read. But with what emotion did I hear theſe words! "Item I give and bequeath unto my nephew S. B. all my library of books, and alſo ten pounds for mourning." Here logick and philoſophy were both quite vanquiſhed, and in divinity now was my only refuge. As for the books they were not all worth above five pounds; indeed, had they been of more value they were of little ſervice to me, having a very good collection left me by my father, and improved by ſome which I purchaſed at Oxford.

Not long after my uncle's death, I had the offer of a curacy of 40l. per ann. which I accepted, and in which I ſtill continue. But as it is in a borough town and the price of every thing runs ſo high, inſtead of 16l. I am obliged to pay 20l. a year for my board. I ſerve another church, beſides that in the town where I live, of about five or ſix miles diſtance; ſo that it coſts me upwards of 5l. per ann. in horſe hire. 'Tis true, indeed, I had two churches at ſome diſtance in my former cure, but then one or other of my neighbours, upon almoſt all occaſions, lent me a horſe gratis. And you know, as a man eſpecially a clergyman, is expected to appear more decent in his dreſs in a town than in a country village, it coſts me at leaſt 6l. a year more in that article. So that, upon the whole I am no better off, if ſo well, as I was in my former curacy. I could mention ſeveral other inconveniences and indeed diſtreſſes, that I labour under; but fear I have tired your patience too much already. However one thing I cannot omit. There is a brother clergyman, (if, I may ſo call him) who has two very good livings, though he reſides upon neither, together with a very good temporal eſtate and no family, that lives in my pariſh he comes conſtantly to my church, but has never yet, for the ſpace of three years, once offered to aſſiſt me, tho' I am very healthy and entirely diſengaged

no, not even when he knew me in diſtreſs, and was requeſted to do it; and it was not a month ago, when I happened to dine with an acquaintance a mile or two out of town, that he actually refuſed to private-baptize a ſick child for me, and diſmiſſed the perſon that waited on him with this genteel expreſſion—*I will be a hack for no body.*

I had forgot to tell you, in its proper place, that when I was in my firſt curacy I fell in love with a very agreeable young woman, who I had pretty good reaſon to believe, was not behind hand with me. But fortunately for her and me, I removed to the place where I am at preſent. I ſay fortunately for her and me; for as her father proteſted he would never give her a ſhilling, if ſhe married me, how could a wife and family be ſupported in theſe times for 30l. a year? What reminded me of this, is the diſtreſs of a worthy clergyman who has a wife and ſix children, with no greater income for their ſupport than my own, and who now actually eat barley-bread.

I have not wrote this from a vanity of appearing in print, but in order to repreſent to you ſome of the diſtreſſes of myſelf, and my brethren the inferior clergy. As to the account you here have of myſelf; you may depend upon it to be no fiction or imaginary diſtreſs; for though (in the words of Ranger) "I may ſeem an odd ſort of a fellow perhaps," yet be aſſured—I ſcorn to tell you or any man a lye. Your's, I. B.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Wilder or more pernicious idea never entered into the head of man, than that of aiming to bring all men to hold the ſame opinions on the ſubjects of religion. You may as reaſonably ſeek to make all mankind have the ſame features and complexion. Difference of capacity, education, and a thouſand other differences, will always make men apprehend and underſtand the ſame things differently.

The author of our holy religion indeed no ſuch union as this; otherwiſe he would have left many things delivered in a leſs involved and doubtful manner. An union of heart and affection, in doing the will of God to the beſt of their knowledge and power, and in promoting each other's happineſs were the prime objects with him. "By this ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples, if ye love one another."

But ambitious prieſts, and intereſted politicians, not content with this, would needs make all mankind think, or ſeem to think, as themſelves pleaſed they ſhould; while others, ſtanding up for their unalienable right of private judgment, and of following the dictates of their own conſcience, the world has often been thrown into a flame by the conflict, and ſtates and empires ravaged and deſtroyed. All religious animoſities, maſſacres, murders, inquiſitions, have taken their riſe from this ſpirit of intolerance and domination over other men's conſciences: Men of no conſcience themſelves, too often out of ambition or intereſt, ſeeking to quench its light in others.

The religion of Jeſus ought not to bear the blame and diſcredit of the miſeries and miſchiefs that have been cauſed by men that were ſtrangers to the true ſpirit of his ſacred inſtitute.

The ſame miſchiefs would have followed, if any of the prieſts, or ſtates, in ancient Greece or Italy, had taken up the ſtrange notion of adopting one ſect of philoſophy, and forcing all men into it; of making for inſtance all men ſtoics, or of the ſchool of Zeno. Inſtead of the nobleſt ſtruggles for liberty, which we read with ſo much delight in their admired hiſtorians, their annals would have been filled with little but contentious diſputes about unintelligible words and myſteries, and the blood that was ſhed by the various diſputants. But thoſe wiſer ſtates ſet an admirable example to chriſtians, in leaving men to philoſophize at their full liberty, ſo that they did not injure or endanger the public weal.

The fanciful and chimerical project of an union amongſt all chriſtians, by ſubjecting all of them to human authority, and to creeds and articles of faith, compoſed by fathers and councils, miſled no leſs a man than Grotius, in the laſt century. Wearied out with the religious diſputes in his own country, and the diſturbances that followed

followed them, he weakly imagined there was no way to peace, but by the deciſions of an awful and impoſing human authority; not conſidering that political intereſts were at the bottom of thoſe diſputes, and fomented them all along; which would ſoon have dropped of themſelves, or, if continued, would have done no harm; as all meerly religious diſputes rather do good than hurt to ſociety, when not adopted, or abetted, by the civil power of a country, as the ſeveral ſects of philoſophy in ancient times, whetted and poliſhed the genius of thoſe times, and ſerved to produce thoſe finiſhed pieces of wit and ſcience, which have been the models for after-ages.

The affrighted Grotius, however, ſuppoſed there could be no end of the diſquieting religious diſſenſions of his country, but by ſubjecting it to an eccleſiaſtical head and authority; and thus by a natural conſequence, led him to Rome and a papal head.

I know that many churches contend for the honour of having this moſt learned and worthy perſon of their ſide and party, as the ſeveral cities of Greece and Aſia Minor ſtrove for the glory of giving birth to Homer; and we of the church of England, eſpecially, claim him for our own, for the compliments he ſometimes paid us.

But thoſe compliments do us little credit. His writings ſhew that he lent but too much countenance to the idolatrous ſaint and image worſhip of the Romiſh church, and others of their ſuperſtitions, though ſome of the bigots of that church cannot forgive him for not coming entirely over to them.

His letters are ſtill more deciſive of his ſentiments. I ſhall finiſh this little eſſay, with a tranſlation of one of them. A hugonot miniſter, of the name of D'Or, had turned Roman catho'ick; of which Grotius, in a letter to his brother from Paris, dated July the 26th, 1642, thus ſpeaks:

"What D'Or has juſt now done, the moſt learned Pithou had done before him. Caſaubon had reſolved to do the ſame, if he had ſtaid any longer in France. He affirmed this to many perſons, and among the reſt to Deſcordes. I ſhould be glad to have the abuſes remedied, which have been introduced into the church; and I will not be ſlack in admoniſhing abou them. But could it be right, or i there any precedent for making ſchiſm on account of ſuch things This ought to be moſt ſeriouſly at tended to, as it is evident from thei doctrines, that thoſe that have ſet up a-new for themſelves, or ſeparate from the church of Rome, had not the ſpirit of God; as they have them ſelves introduced new abuſes, and a this licenſe of ſeparating from th church being thus began, it will no be impoſſible ever to reunite them to gether again."

Other teſtimonies might be brought but this letter ſeems to be deciſive which way this excellent perſon lean ed. His own country for more than a hundred years paſt, has experience that peace from religious diviſion which he wiſhed for, not by havin recourſe to an eccleſiaſtic authorit but by entirely deſtroying it, and b the States granting a free and equ toleration to all quiet and obedien ſubjects. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

REUCHLI

To the PRINTER &c.

I AM a little ſurpriſed to find Ma neſia ſo often advertiſed in the p pers by different perſons, ſome which have made uſe of my nam without my conſent or knowledg but each contending for the excellen of his own preparation of it. If t gentlemen will give me leave to jud at all of my own preſcription, I ſh take the liberty not to decide up the goodneſs of theirs, but to tell t world what good Magneſia is; and deſire you to publiſh this ſhort hiſto of it, as ſome amends for uſing t name without my leave.

When I firſt introduced and reco mended it, now above twenty ye ago, I never intended it ſhould b ſecret to be advertiſed for the priv profit of any man, knowing tha good medicine would find its way i the world without the contempt method of advertiſing: I therefo grve the receipt to ſeveral apothe ries, not doubting but this wo make it public enough, and acco ingly it ſoon grew into reputati but no ſooner was it known to ſo chemiſts, than they found out me

to adulterate and underſell it, ſo that I ſoon ſaw in many places it was not the thing I meant at all. This obliged me to deſire Mr. Townſhend, apothecary, in New-court, Carey-ſtreet, and his partners, to make it ſtrictly, according to my own preſcription, for myſelf and friends, which they have continued to do ever ſince; but to ſhew that I do not mean to favour any man, and prevent as far as I can all further advertiſing and conteſt about it, I here publiſh that preſcription, which is as follows:

Take five pounds of the ſal. cathart. amar. or that ſalt made from the bittern or mother of ſea ſalt, which has been falſely called and ſold for Glauber's ſalt; diſſolve this in a ſufficient quantity of the ſofteſt and pureſt warm water, then decant, filter, or ſtrain the lixivium, ſo as to get it free from all grit and dirt, then pour into it a pint of ol. tartari per deliq. it immediately precipitates a white powder, which ſubſiding to the bottom, the ſaline water is to be decanted off, and the powder waſhed repeatedly, three, four, or more times, in warm ſoft water, of the ſame kind with the firſt, till there be not a grain of ſaline acrimony left in it; then take it out and dry it on a chalk ſtone by the fire, or in Boerhaave's ſtove. This is the Magneſia I mean.

The ſucceſs of the proceſs depends upon the goodneſs of the ingredients, particularly of the oil of tartar, and the ſoftneſs and purity of the water: I adviſe, therefore, ſometimes recommended diſtilled water, but rain or Thames water; well purified or filtered, will do very well. I need not add, that it ſhould be made in clean earthen veſſels, well glazed, and that it's beſt made in warm, dry weather. The criterions by which it may be known to be good, are theſe: It ſhould be of a brilliant whiteneſs, very light, impalpable, inſipid, and inodorous, except that when it is very fine and dry, upon pouring water on it ſuddenly, a very delicate perfumed vapour will riſe, ſcarcely perceptible but to thoſe who are well acquainted with it. The common method of adulterating it, is to uſe, inſtead of the oil of tartar, common ſoper's lie, or a lixivium of pot-aſh, which gives it a bitter, ſaltiſh, or urinous taſte, offending the palate, and nauſeating the ſtomach. When it is genuine, it is a good medicine in moſt acid indigeſtions of young or old, and the beſt preventative of the gout and rheumatiſm of any thing I know; but it is not to be taken in all caſes, nor unadviſedly in any. I ſhall make no apology, but that I mean honeſtly to ſerve the public, in giving you and myſelf this trouble.

W. CADOGAN.

George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare,
Dec. 16, 1767.

Extract from Thoughts, Eſſays, and Maxims, chiefly religious and political. *By* Charles Howard, *Eſq; of Greyſtock in Cumberland.*

"DEAN SWIFT, who knew human nature well, ſays, that the reaſon why many matches are ſo unhappy, is, that young women employ all their time in making nets; but, when wives, forget to make cages. The ladies, many of them, regard him as their enemy: whereas, if they conſidered it coolly, they ſhould look upon him as their beſt friend, for telling their faults in a ſerious as well as ironical manner. Where is the woman that can liſten to her faults without impatience? Handſome ladies are often ſo flattered, even by their own too fond parents, and brought up in ſuch a purſuit of pleaſures, balls, and company, in hopes of being well ſettled, and getting good huſbands, that is, rich ones, beyond their natural expectations, that they employ every female art to attract ſome perſon who may anſwer their own ambition, or the avarice of their parents. In this ſcience, and female art, young ladies are very apt ſcholars. If by chance they don't ſucceed in thoſe ſelfiſh and ambitious views, they often ſplit upon the other rock, in taking ſome worthleſs low man, who has no other merit but a handſome perſon and a moſt flattering tongue, and who brings diſgrace and diſhonour upon them and their family."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Aug. 1, 1767.

SIR,

AS you have favoured me with ſeveral engravings before, in your Magazine, I do not doubt but you will alſo favour me with the incloſed view and deſcription of the ancient and renowned

renowned Lumley caſtle, which cannot fail of being agreeable to your curious readers. See the PLATE.

DESCRIPTION.

Lumley Caſtle is an ancient, noble, well-built and pleaſant manſion: it is ſituate a mile to the eaſt of Cheſter-le-ſtreet in the county of Durham, and is the ſeat of the right honourable the earl of Scarborough. It is a large ſquare building, built of hewn ſtone, with towers at each corner, having a large court-yard in the middle, and another large ſquare court on the north ſide, conſiſting of the ſtables, brewhouſe, &c. &c. It contains a great number of ſpacious antique, as well as modern built rooms, and the paintings are exceeding ancient and curious in ſeveral of them, containing the effigies of the family, for many hundred years paſt, in the habits in vogue in their times. Within theſe few years there have been ſeveral alterations and additions made to this caſtle, which affords one of the fineſt proſpects in the north. It is bounded on the weſt by the river Wear, on the north by a fine rivulet and ſpacious park, with a large wood adjoining to the caſtle, which abounds with hares, partridge, pheaſants, &c. &c. The park, in which it ſtands, is walled round with hewn ſtone, had formerly deer in it, was paled round, and ſome miles larger; but after being walled and not ſo large, it is imagined the deer took a diſlike, and it was not long before they all died, except a few (which were given away) on the eaſt it is bounded by the ſame; and on the ſouth by a delightful and pleaſant plain. About it there are a number of fine and delightful walks with good gardens, which gardens are ſituated in a valley, with a pleaſant rivulet adjoining. This caſtle is much viſited by curious travellers, and generally by the judges of aſſize of the Northern circuit every year, being eſteemed the greateſt curioſity in the north.

Liulphus, the anceſtor of the family's ſtatue, is now ſtanding in the caſtle, cut in copper, upon a horſe in full ſtature, in the great kitchen of the caſtle, which is much taken notice of and admired. Facing the weſt front of the caſtle there is a fine ſalmon fiſhery belonging to the ſaid earl. From this fiſhery to Sunderland is about fourteen or fifteen miles by the river where it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. The tide flows within half a mile of this fiſhery, and where the dam is erected it ſtops the current of the water for near three miles up the river ſo that it makes a fine ſmooth water for the gentlemen and ladies to pleaſure on; and on each ſide the river are delightfully pleaſant walks. There are ſeveral dates upon different parts of the caſtle, but I cannot procure the real year it was built in; all very ancient. At Great-Lumley, a little more than a mile diſtant from this caſtle, there are the remains of an ancient hall-houſe belonging to the ſaid earl, which is ſuppoſed to have been built before the caſtle. About two or three hundred yards ſouth weſt from the caſtle, there are the remains of an ancient chapel, but none now living can tell any thing about it. There are ſeveral ſtones which appear like tomb-ſtones, but are moſtly ſunk into the earth, and there is a vault comes out from below the hill, or precipice, upon which the chapel has ſtood, and is now called the chapel hill; ſeveral have been in this vault, who ſay it is arched over, and further that it has communicated with the chapel: A ſtone lies over the mouth of the vault, ſo that it is difficult to find the entrance. It is reported, about a century and a half ago, that ſome ſtones were taken from this chapel to mend a breach in the fiſhery dam, but while there was a ſtone of them in the dam, it never would ſtand. The ancient people in this neighbourhood ſtill perſiſt in the truth of this legend.

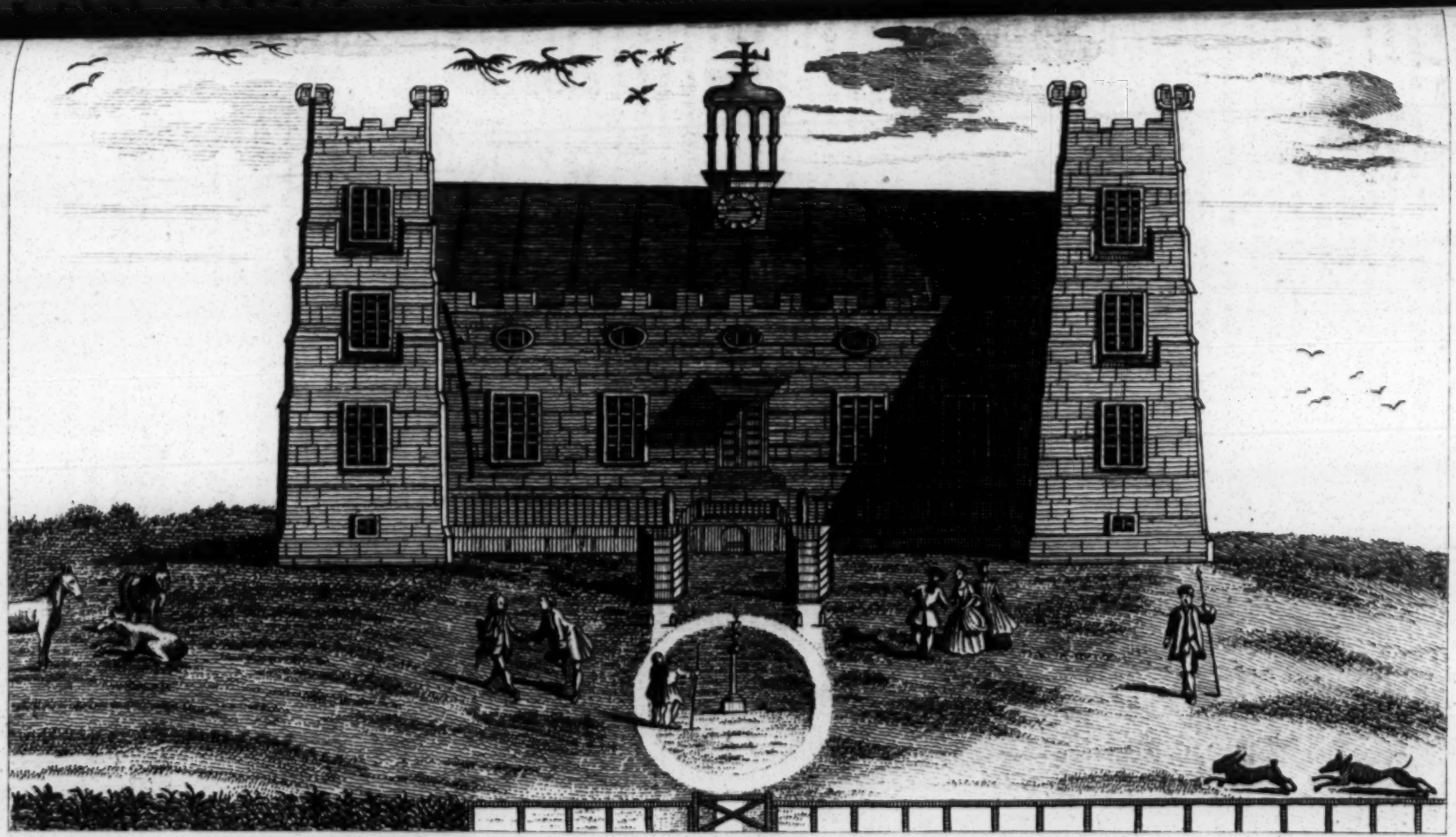
Lumley Caſtle does not appear ever to have been a place fortified, though there are a great many ſmall arms in it. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

EDW. BARRA

Teacher of Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Drawing, of whom gentlemen may have eſtates ſurveyed and planned in a moſt accurate and genteel manner, and at the moſt reaſonable prices.

WE have alſo given our readers this month, the third part of the MAP of the road from London to Berwick, beginning at Tuxford and extending to York.



The West Prospect of Lumley-Castle. Drawn by Edward Barrass.

10
45
FEB

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, *being the ſixth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.* *Continued from page* 559.

I Shall next, as uſual, give an account of the money bills brought in and paſſed during this ſeſſion, in purſuance of the many reſolutions of theſe two committees, the firſt of which was the bill for continuing the annual malt tax; which was preſented on the 28th of November, paſſed thro' both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 16th of December, containing a clauſe of credit for raiſing the full ſum of 750,cool. at an intereſt of 3l. *per cent. per ann.* by loans or exchequer bills, and alſo a clauſe for making good the deficiency of the malt tax, for the preceding year. But after this bill had been paſſed, viz. on the 10th of March, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſeveral merchants, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and all others, merchants, in the county of Norfolk, city of Norwich, and borough of Great Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk, and in Gorleſton, in the county of Suffolk, concerned in the making or exporting malt, reciting the act for prohibiting the exportation of corn or malt, and ſetting forth, that until the 15th of November laſt, the petitioners carried on their buſineſs of manufacturing ordinary barley, into a ſort of malt, fit for a foreign market only, and had conſiderable quantities of ſuch barley made, and declared, and making into malt for exportation; and that in the natural courſe of their trade, on the faith of former acts, granting a bounty on malt, made for exportation, they did buy large quantities of ordinary barley, under the price limited by ſuch acts, and had already paid all ſuch bounty to the farmers, by giving them a much higher price, than they otherwiſe would have done, and accordingly manufactured it into long malt, fit only for a foreign market, ſo that they have no alternative left, as it muſt be exported: but had the barley been made into ſhort malt, they might on paying the duty, have ſold it in any market of Great Britain: That the petitioners thus circumſtanced muſt, on exporting it without the bounty, be very great ſufferers; and that the loſs would be too heavy for them to bear, though it was what they could neither foreſee nor prevent; as the greateſt part of the ſaid malt had been actually ſhipped for exportation, and would have been exported before the paſſing of the act, but their ſhips had been ſtopped by the embargo on corn and malt; therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and allow the petitioners the bounty on the ſaid malt declared, or made for exportation, and barley ſteeped and entered at the Exciſe-office, to be made into malt for exportation, on or before the ſaid 15th of November, 1766, which ſince that time had been, or thereafter ſhall be, exported; or that the petitioners might have ſuch relief in the premiſes as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition, though not accompanied with a recommendation from the crown, nor preceded by a petition for leave to exhibit a petition, was preſently received, and, as ſoon as read, was referred to a committee, to examine and ſtate to the houſe the matter of fact contained therein; and a committee being accordingly appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, Mr. Charles Townſhend, on the 10th of April, made the report, which was then ordered to lie upon the table; but the report being again read on the 7th of May, it was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, where it was next day taken into conſideration, and the following reſolution agreed to, which being reported on the 11th, was agreed to by the houſe, and was as followeth:

"That the bounties granted by any acts of parliament now in being, upon the exportation of corn, be allowed for all malt, declared, or made for exportation,

portation, and barley ſteeped and entered at the Exciſe office, to be made into malt for exportation, on or before the 15th day of November laſt, which ſince that time hath been, or ſhall be exported.

And as ſoon as this reſolution was agreed to, an inſtruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, purſuant to the fourth reſolution of the ways and means committee agreed to on the 5th of May *, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution: Accordingly, a clauſe for this purpoſe makes the principal part of that act, and as to all that barley, that had been actually made into what they call Long Malt, before the embargo, the proprietors were certainly intitled to ſome relief from parliament, if their ſhips were ſtopped by the embargo; but, if they had no wheat, or wheat flour on board, I do not ſee how they could be ſtopped by the firſt embargo, as it related only to ſhips, or veſſels, laden, or to be laden, with wheat or wheat flour, to be exported to foreign markets; and if they had either of theſe on board, it was but taking out that part of their cargo and then the ſhips might have proceeded on their voyage, and the owners of that part of the cargo would have been intitled to the bounty, if the ſhips had ſailed before the paſſing of the act for prohibiting the exportation of corn.

The next money bill that was paſſed into a law, though late of being brought in, was the bill for granting an aid to his majeſty by a land tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain, for the ſervice of 1767. This method for raiſing the ſupply was not propoſed in the committee of ways and means, until the 27th of February, and then ſomething happened that was very extraordinary, and was very different from what had happened in that houſe in the year 1732. In the third year of the reign of his late majeſty King George the Second, our adminiſtration, in order to gain a little popularity among the trading part of this nation, had propoſed and got paſſed an act for repealing the ſalt duty, from and after the 25th of December, 1730. Accordingly, great encomiums were thereupon made, and, I believe, ſincerely made, upon the wiſdom and public ſpirit of our miniſters; but in a very few years the true deſign of our miniſters, in this pretended generous meaſure, was made to appear; for in the 5th year of the ſame reign, in order to gain a little popularity among our landholders, the ſame miniſters propoſed, that the land tax for the next enſuing year ſhould be reduced to 1s. in the pound, and that in order to make good the deficiency that would be thereby occaſioned in the ſupplies for the current ſervice, the ſalt duty ſhould be revived for three years only, and 500,000l. raiſed by a mortgage of it. How did our patriots of thoſe days behave upon this occaſion? Though they conſiſted moſtly of landholders, and many of them were among the greateſt landholders in the kingdom, yet they declared unanimouſly for having the land tax continued at 2s. in the pound, rather than revive ſuch a grievous tax as that called the Salt Duty, a tax which affected every branch of our trade and navigation, and was particularly heavy upon our poor labourers and manufacturers, who pay more towards it than is paid by the rich, becauſe they are obliged to live moſtly upon ſalt proviſions.

This was the behaviour of the called patriots in the year 1732, but in this year 1767, their behaviour was very different, for the propoſal of continuing the land tax at 4s. in the pound came from our adminiſtration, but the patriots propoſed reducing it to three, though every one knew that the ſupplies neceſſary for the current ſervice could not be provided for without incroaching upon the Sinking Fund. And as their behaviour was different, ſo was their ſucceſs, for in 1732 the queſtion was, upon a diviſion carried againſt the patriots by a great majority, but in 1767 it was carried in their favour by ſuch a majority that our miniſters did not think fit to bring it to a new trial upon the report, conſequently the reſolution of the committee was agreed to by the houſe, a bill ordered to be brought in purſuant thereunto, and Mr. Pate, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pryſe Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Sir Edmund Isham

* *See before, p.* 556.

Roger Newdigate, and Mr. Rigby, were ordered to bring in the ſame.

On the third of March the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Cooper, when it was read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, with the uſual clauſe of credit (inſerted by inſtruction) for raiſing by loans, or Exchequer bills the ſum of 1,500,000l. at an intereſt not exceeding 3l. *per cent.* and on the 23d it received the royal aſſent.

Whilſt our miniſters were conſidering what land tax they ſhould propoſe for the enſuing year, for upon this ſubject they very probably at firſt differed among themſelves, the committee of ways and means was adjourned from day to day without coming to any reſolution, as no general ſcheme for raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies could be formed, until that important queſtion was determined by parliament. And after it was determined, the ſaid committee reſolved, that the charge of the militia ſhould be defrayed out of the land tax, which was agreed to by the houſe on the 9th of March, and at the ſame time the other reſolution of that committee relating to our annual Exchequer bills was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be prepared and brought in upon the ſaid reſolutions, by Mr. Paterſon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Mr. Pryſe Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Cooper, and Lord Strange. The bill that was prepared purſuant to the ſecond of theſe reſolutions, was preſented to the houſe on the 10th by Mr. Paterſon, paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 3d of April, as it has been for ſome years a ſort of annual bill, that muſt be paſſed, and may probably continue ſo to be for ſome years to come; becauſe it is for the intereſt of the public to pay off thoſe debts firſt, that carry the higheſt intereſt; for theſe Exchequer bills are now in ſuch high credit, that no one of them is ever offered to any of the collectors of our public revenue, even after ſuch collectors are by law obliged to receive them, as they will be by this act after the 6th of April, 1768.

On the 16th of April, as ſoon as the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means that day reported were agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, ſhould be brought in, upon the ſaid reſolutions, and that Mr. Paterſon, Mr. Chancellor of the Excher, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Mr. Pryſe Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. In purſuance of this order, Mr. Paterſon on the 1ſt of May, preſented to the houſe a bill for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by way of annuities, and a lottery attended with annuities, to be charged on the Sinking Fund; when the bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 20th of May. For though the method of raiſing money for the public ſervice by a lottery has always been condemned, as being of pernicious conſequence not only to the trade and induſtry, but alſo to the morals, of the people, yet this bill met with no oppoſition in any part of its progreſs: Indeed, it could not with any countenance be oppoſed by thoſe who had been zealous for reducing the land tax, as that reduction made this bill neceſſary: whereas, if the land tax had been continued at 4s. in the pound, as was propoſed by our miniſters, they would have had no occaſion to have borrowed above a million, for making good all the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply; and that ſum might probably have been raiſed by an annuity bill at 3l. *per cent.* without adding the *douceur* of a lottery. But ſo it often happens: One wrong ſtep in politicks generally makes a ſecond neceſſary, and the ſecond is ſometimes of more dangerous conſequence than the firſt; as we have lately experienced in the affair of the ſtamp duty in America; for by pretending to impoſe that duty upon all the Britiſh ſubjects ſettled there, without ſo much as aſking the conſent of the different colonies, which we had, very wiſely and for our own intereſt, made diſtinct and independent of one another, we put them upon, and united them in, a claim of their privi-

leges as Britiſh ſubjects, and when the people of any country are provoked to make ſuch a claim they generally extend it too far, and too often purſue it in a riotous, perhaps a rebellious manner.

Thus the fooliſh long ſpeeches which King James the Firſt was by his ſycophants adviſed to make to his parliaments, and the villainous ſermons and books that were publiſhed by ſome prieſts and lawyers, who were known to be candidates for court favour, excited in the people both of England and Scotland ſuch a claim of privileges, as ended in the ruin of that king's ſon and ſucceſſor, and the total ſubverſion of our conſtitution; and though the royal family was reſtored, yet that claim has left in the minds of many people of this kingdom ſuch a jealouſy of the conſtitutional prerogatives of the crown, as may at laſt bring this monarchy into the ſame unfortunate ſtate with the preſent monarchy of Poland.

In further purſuance of the ſaid order of the 26th of April, and in conſeqence of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th reſolutions of that day reported and agreed to, Mr. Paterſon on the 11th of May, preſented to the houſe a bill for granting to his majeſty a ſum of money out of the Sinking Fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1767; and for carrying to the Aggregate Fund, a ſum of money which hath ariſen by the Two Sevenths Exciſe. This bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 20th, and committed, but before the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, the committee of the whole houſe, to whom it had been referred to conſider further of the preſent high price of corn, had, on the 15th of June, reſolved, that his majeſty be impowered, with the advice of his privy council, to permit the importation of any ſort of corn or grain, duty-free, into this kingdom, for a longer time than is permitted by any act of this ſeſſion of parliament; which reſolution being next day reported and agreed to by the houſe, an inſtruction was thereupon ordered to the ſaid committee, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution; and as ſoon as the order for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee was the ſame day read, they were further inſtructed to receive a clauſe of credit, a clauſe of appropriation, and a clauſe for obviating doubts, in relation to the meeting of commiſſioners, for putting in execution the land tax act of this ſeſſion.

With theſe inſtructions the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, by which a proper clauſe, in purſuance of each of theſe inſtructions was received, and added to the bill, and conſequently the heads of each clauſe were added to the title of the bill, in which form it afterwards paſſed thro both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

As to the clauſes of credit and appropriation they were in the common and uſual form, therefore I have no occaſion to take any farther notice of them; but as to the two other clauſes they were ſo extraordinary that I think it neceſſary to give the reader ſome account of them. As to the firſt, after reciting the acts paſſed at the beginning of this ſeſſion, relating to the importation of corn, &c. particularly the days which any ſuch importation was reſpectively by the ſaid acts to be permitted, duty free, it proceeds thus:—And whereas it may, during the ſaid next receſs of parliament, be expedient to permit the free importation of the ſeveral articles and things aforeſaid in this kingdom beyond the reſpective times by the ſaid acts limited, it is therefore enacted that it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty from time to time, during the ſaid next receſs, by proclamation, or order in council, publiſhed in the London Gazette, to permit the free importation of all, or any of the articles, or things aforeſaid, from his dominions in America, for any time, until the 1ſt of February, 1708: and from any parts or places in Europe or Africa for any time until twenty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament; and all and every the ſaid articles and things imported by virtue of ſuch proclamation, or order ſhall not be ſubject to the payment

of any ſubſidy or impoſition whatſoever, and may be allowed to be carried coaſtwiſe under the ſame regulations as the like articles and things, being the growth of this kingdom. But due entries thereof ſhall be made at the cuſtomhouſe belonging to the port of importation, or in default thereof the ſame ſhall be liable to the duties that were payable upon importation before the commencement of this ſeſſion.

This is the ſubſtance of the firſt of theſe two additional clauſes; and as to the ſecond it recites, Whereas by the land tax act of this ſeſſion, the commiſſioners appointed for putting the ſaid act in execution, were directed to meet upon or before the 30th of April laſt: But as it may have happened, that in ſome places they may not have met upon or before the ſaid day, in order to obviate any doubts that might riſe thereupon, it is enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid ſeveral commiſſioners who neglected to meet to put the ſaid act in execution upon or before the 30th of April laſt, and they are authorized and required to meet, with all convenient ſpeed, on ſuch day as they ſhall think fit to appoint; and ſuch meeting had in purſuance of this act, and alſo all meetings which ſhall have been held after the ſaid 30th of April, and before the paſſing of this act, ſhall be as effectual, as if the ſame had been held upon or before the ſaid day.

All the bills I have hitherto mentioned were, as I have ſaid brought in and paſſed in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means; and there were ſeveral other bills brought in and paſſed in purſuance of other reſolutions of the ſame committee, but as they related chiefly to the alterations that had been reaſoned on with regard to our taxes, they cannot properly be called money bills, therefore I ſhall defer giving an account of any of them until I come to the general hiſtory of the fortunate bills of this ſeſſion. In the mean time I muſt give an account of two important money bills, which were brought in and paſſed, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply namely the firſt four reſolutions of that committee agreed to on the 13th of April, for as to the two laſt reſolutions then agreed to they were of courſe made part of the appropriation clauſe in the bill I have laſt given an account of. But as to the firſt four they were by motion again read on the 28th of April, and as Mr. Speaker had on the 15th acquainted the houſe, that purſuant to their orders he had given due notice of theſe reſolutions, it was ordered, that a bill, or bills ſhould be brought in upon theſe reſolutions, and that Mr. Cooper, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Pryſe Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, and Mr. Paterſon, do prepare, and bring in the ſame. According to this order Mr. Cooper, the next day, preſented to the houſe a bill for redeeming the remainder of the joint ſtock of annuities, eſtabliſhed by an act made in the 3d year of his preſent majeſty's reign, in reſpect of ſeveral navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures. And alſo a bill for redeeming part of the joint ſtock of annuities, eſtabliſhed by an act made in the third year of his preſent majeſty's reign, chap. 12. Both theſe bills were then read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time, both paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and both received the royal aſſent on the 20th of May.

By theſe two acts the ſum of 26167761. 10s. and 11d. principal money, part of our late contracted debts, is to be paid off at Chriſtmas 1767, from which time the annuities attending the ſame are to ceaſe and be extinguiſhed; and as theſe annuities were all at the rate of 4l. *per cent per annum*, conſequently there will be by theſe two acts 104671l. added yearly to our ſinking fund, which is 59671l. *per ann.* more than the new charge it is to be loaded with by the abovementioned lottery and annuity act; even ſuppoſing that no addition ſhould be made to our public revenue by any of the new or additional taxes eſtabliſhed during this ſeſſion, which ſhews how quickly our ſinking fund would increaſe, if our land tax were again raiſed to 4s. in the pound and all our other taxes continued in the ſtate they are in at preſent, and two or three ſuch payments from our ſinking fund as have been made this year, without contracting

tracting any new debt, would have a very great, if not a compleat effect, towards raiſing all our 3l. *per cents* to ſell at par, till which time we cannot, in ſtrict juſtice to our public creditors, think of aboliſhing or leſſening the produce of any of our preſent taxes.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

THERE are a party of us who, for our amuſement, have eſtabliſhed a kind of political club. We mean to give no offence whatever to any body in our debates. The following is a mere *Jeu d'Eſprit*, which I threw out at one of our late meetings, and is at your ſervice, if you think it will afford the leaſt entertainment to your readers. I am, &c.

Y. Z.

MR. Preſident, the condition of this country, at the concluſion of the laſt ſpring, was ſuch as gave us ſtrong reaſon to expect, that not a ſingle moment of the interval between that period and our winter meeting would be loſt or miſemployed. We had a right to expect, that gentlemen, who thought themſelves equal to adviſe about the government of the nation, would, during this period, have applied all their attention, and exerted all their efforts to diſcover ſome effectual remedy for the national diſtreſs. For my own part, I had no doubt that, when we again met, the committee would have been ready to lay before us ſome plan for a ſpeedy relief of the people, founded upon ſuch certain lights and informations as they alone are able to procure, and digeſted with an accuracy proportioned to the time they have had to conſider of it: But if theſe were the hopes conceived by the whole ſociety, how grievouſly are we diſappointed! After an interval of ſo many months, inſtead of being told that a plan is formed, or that meaſures are taken, or, at leaſt, that materials have been diligently collected, upon which ſome ſcheme might be founded for preſerving us from famine; we ſee that this provident committee, theſe careful providers, are of opinion, they have ſufficiently acquitted themſelves of their duty by adviſing ths chair to recommend the matter once more to our conſideration, and ſo endeavouring to relieve themſelves from the burthen and cenſure, which muſt fall ſomewhere by throwing it upon the ſociety. God knows in what manner they have been employed for theſe four months paſt. It appears too plainly they have done but little good —I hope they have not been buſied in doing miſchief; and though they have neglected every uſeful, every neceſſary occupation, I hope their leiſure has not been ſpent *** in ſpreading corruption through the people.

Sir, I readily aſſent to the laborious panegyric which the gentleman upon the lower bench has been pleaſed to make of a very able member of the committee, whom we have lately loſt: no man had a higher opinion of his talents than I had; but as to his having conceived any plan for remedying the general diſtreſs about proviſions, (as the gentleman would have us underſtand) I ſee many reaſons for ſuſpecting that it could never have been the caſe. If that gentleman had formed ſuch a plan, or if he had collected ſuch materials as we are now told he had, I think it is impoſſible but that in the courſe of ſo many months ſome knowledge or intimation of it muſt have been communicated to the gentlemen who acted with him, and who were united with him, not leſs in friendſhip than by office. He was not a reſerved man, and ſurely, Sir, his colleagues, who had every opportunity of hearing his ſentiments in the committee, in private converſation, and in this ſociety, muſt have been ſtrangely inattentive to a man, whom they ſo much admired, or uncommonly dull, if they could not retain the ſmalleſt memory of his opinions on matters on which they ought naturally to have conſulted him often. If he had even drawn the looſeſt outline of a plan, is it conceivable that all trace of it ſhould be ſo ſoon extinguiſhed? To me, Sir, ſuch an abſolute oblivion ſeems wholly incredible. Yet admitting the fact for a moment, what humiliating confeſſion is it for a committee, who have undertaken to adviſe about the conducting of an empire, to declare to this ſociety, that by the death of a ſingle man, all projects for the public good are at an end, all plans are loſt, and that this loſs is irre-

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ble, since there is not a leader surviving, who is in any measure capable of filling up the dreadful vacuum?

But I shall quit this subject, for the present, and, as we are to consider of an answer in return to the advice from the chair, I beg leave to mention some observations occuring to me upon the advice itself, which I think I am warranted, by established practice of this society, to treat merely as the advice of the foreman of the committee.

The chief and only pretended merit of the present advice is, that it contains no extraordinary matter, that it can do no harm, and consequently that an answer of applause upon such advice, is but a mere compliment to the chair, from which no inconvenience can arise, nor consequence be drawn. Now, Sir, supposing this to be a true representation of the advice, I cannot think it does the committee any great honour, nor can I agree that to applaud the chair for such advice would be attended with no inconvenience. Although an answer of applause may not enter into the approbation of particular measures, yet it must unavoidably convey a general acknowledgement, at least, that things are, upon the whole, as they should be, and that we are satisfied with the representation of them, which we have received from the chair. But this, Sir, I am sure, would be an acknowledgment inconsistent with truth, and inconsistent with our own interior conviction, unless we are contented to accept of whatever the committee please to tell us, and wilfully shut our eyes to any other species of evidence.

As to the harmlessness of the advice, I must for my part regret the times, when advices from the chair deserved another name than innocent; when they contained some real and effectual information to this society,—some express account of measures already taken, or some positive plan of future measures, for our consideration. Permit me, Sir, to divide the present advice into three heads, and very little attention will demonstrate how far it is from aiming at that spirit of business and energy, which formerly animated the advice from the chair: You will see, under this division, that the small portion of matter contained in it is of such a nature, and so stated, as to preclude all possibility or necessity of deliberation in this place. The first article is, that every thing is quiet abroad. The truth of this assertion, when confirmed by an enquiry, which I hope this society will make into it, would give me the sincerest satisfaction; for certainly there never was a time when the distress and confusion of the interior circumstances of this nation made it more absolutely necessary to be upon secure and peaceable terms with our neighbours: But I am a little inclined to suspect, and indeed it is an opinion too generally received, that this appearance of good understanding with our neighbours deserves the name of stagnation rather than of tranquility; that it is owing not so much to the success of our negotiations abroad, as to the absolute and entire suspension of them for a very considerable time. C—ls, e——ys, and a——rs, it is true, have been regularly appointed, but, instead of repairing to their stations, have, in the most scandalous manner, loitered at home; as if they had either no business to do, or were afraid of exposing themselves to the resentment or derision of the c——t to which they were destined. Thus have all our negotiations with P———l been consigned to oblivion, The slightest remembrance of it must not now be revived. At this rate, Sir, foreign powers may well permit us to be quiet; it would be equally useless and unreasonable in them to interrupt a tranquility, which we submit to purchase upon such inglorious terms, or to quarrel with an humble, passive g———t, which hath neither spirit to assert a right, nor to resent an injury. In the distracted broken miserable state of our interior g———t, our enemies find a consolation and remedy for all that they suffered in the course of the war, and our councils amply revenge them for the successes of our arms.

The second article of the advice contains a recommendation of what concerns the dearness of corn, to our immediate and earnest deliberation. No man, Sir, is more ready than myself, as an individual, to shew all possible deference to the respectable authority, under which the advice from the chair is delivered; but as a member of this

society

ſociety, it is my right, nay I muſt think myſelf bound to conſider it as the advice of the foreman of the committee; and, upon this principle, if I would underſtand it rightly, or even do juſtice to the text, I muſt carry the foreman's comment along with me. But what, Sir, has been the comment upon the recommendation made to us from the chair? Has it amounted to any more than a poſitive aſſurance that all the endeavours of the committee to form a plan for relieving the poor in the article of proviſions, have proved ineffectual. That they neither have a plan, nor materials of ſufficient information to lay before the ſociety, and that the object itſelf is, in their apprehenſion, abſolutely unattainable. If this be the fact, if it be really true that the foreman, at the ſame time that he adviſes the chair to recommend a matter to the earneſt deliberation of the ſociety, confeſſes in his comment, that this very matter is beyond the reach of this ſociety, what inference muſt we neceſſarily draw from ſuch a text, and from ſuch an illuſtration? I will not venture to determine what may be the real motive of this ſtrange conduct and inconſiſtent language; but I will boldly pronounce that it carries with it a moſt odious appearance. * * * *

With reſpect to the third and laſt head, into which the advice may be dvided; I readily agree that there is a cauſe of diſcord ſomewhere; where it is, I will not pretend to ſay. That it does exiſt is certain: and I much doubt whether it is likely to be removed by any meaſures taken by the preſent committee. As to vague and general recommendations to us to maintain unanimity amongſt us, I muſt ſay I think they are become of late years too flat and ſtale to bear being repeated. That ſuch are the kind ſentiments and wiſhes of our chairman, I am far from doubting; but when I conſider it as the language of the foreman, as a foreman's recommendation, I cannot help thinking it a vain and idle parade of words without meaning. Is it in their own conduct that we are to look for an example of this boaſted union Shall we diſcover any traces of it in their broken and diſtracted councils, their public diſagreements and private animoſities! it not notorious that they only ſubſ by creating diviſions among others That their plan is to ſeparate part from party? Friend from friend Brother from brother? Is not the very motto *divide et impera?* Wh ſuch men adviſe us to unite, what op nion muſt we have of their ſincerity In the preſent inſtance, however, t advice is particularly farcical. Wh we are told that affairs abroad are pe ſectly quiet, conſequently that it is u neceſſary for us to take any notice them; when we are told that there indeed a diſtreſs at home, but beyo the reach of this ſociety's councils remedy; to have unanimity reco mended us in the ſame breath, is, my opinion, ſomething lower than diculous. If the two firſt propoſitio be true, in the name of wonder, up what are we to debate? Upon what it poſſible for us to diſagree? On point our advice is not wanted; on other it is uſeleſs: But it ſeems it be highly agreeable to the commit to have us unite, in approving of th conduct; and if we have concord nough amongſt ourſelves to keep uniſon with them and their meaſur I dare ſay that all the committe purpoſes, aimed at by the recomm dation, will be fully anſwered, entirely to their ſatisfaction: But t is a ſort of union, which I hope ne will, which I am ſatisfied never c prevail in a free ſociety like ou While we are freemen we may di gree; but when we unite upon terms recommended to us by the co mittee, we muſt be ſlaves.

[*Pub. Advertiſer.*]

To the PRINTER, &c.

OBSERVING that ſome farmers puzzled how to interpret the late acts of parliament relating to t pike and public roads, I herewith you an abſtract of the ſame, as fa they regard carriages, wheels, and number of horſes or neat cattle t uſed in drawing the reſpective carri therein enumerated. At the ſ time I have endeavoured to render abſtract more intelligible than the themſelves, by changing the langu to the vulgar dialect.

Nov. 24, 1767. AURIGA

By an act of the ſeventh of George the third, for reducing into one act the general laws for regulating the turnpike roads, the following conditions, relating to carriages, muſt be conformed to, viz. (See p. 401.)

Firſt, In regard to weight, including the carriage.

1. Every waggon having wheels with fellies of leſs breadth than nine inches at the ſole, muſt weigh no more than three tons. All the exceſs of weight muſt be paid for, at the rate of twenty ſhillings for every hundred weight.

2. Every waggon having wheels with fellies of nine inches breadth at the ſole, muſt weigh no more than ſix tons. All the exceſs of weight muſt be paid for as above: but if ſuch waggons or wains ſhall have the axle-trees thereof of ſuch different lengths, that the difference from wheel to wheel of the narrower pair of the ſaid wheels, be no more than four feet two inches, to be meaſured at the ground; and that the fore and hind wheels ſhall roll one ſingle path of ſixteen inches wide, on each ſide of the waggon, then ſuch waggon or waggons, is or are to be favoured with a reduction of one half of the full tolls, payable by all broad wheeled waggons, at all turnpikes within one hundred miles from London.

3. Every cart, or two wheeled carriage, having wheels with fellies of nine inches breadth at the ſole, muſt weigh no more than three tons. All exceſs of weight muſt be paid for at twenty ſhillings for every hundred weight.

4. The foregoing regulations, in regard to the wheels of carriages, and their loading, are not to extend to any carts, waggons, or other carriages, employed only in huſbandry, or in carrying only manure for land, hay, straw, fodder, or corn unthreſhed.

Reſtraint put upon broad wheeled waggons, not rolling a path of ſixteen inches width on each ſide.

5. Broad wheeled waggons, travelling on turnpike roads, above twenty miles from London or Weſtminſter, and not rolling a ſurface of 16 inches width on each ſide, are to have no pair of wheels wider aſunder at the ground, than four feet and ſix inches, nor the diſtance of the fore and hind wheels (not being timber carriages) more than nine feet, being meaſured from the centers of the ends of the axle-trees. The penalty 5l. on the owner.

The number of horſes, or neat cattle, to be allowed for the draught of each reſpective carriage.

6. No broad wheeled waggon is to be drawn with more than eight horſes.

7. No cart, or two wheeled carriage, with broad wheels, is to be drawn with more than five horſes.

8. The horſes in ſuch reſpective carriages are to be put to in pairs, except when there is an odd horſe, and except when the number of horſes ſhall not exceed four.

9. No waggon, wain, or other four wheeled carriage, having the fellies of the wheels of leſs breadth than nine inches, ſhall be drawn with more than four horſes; or ſix oxen, or neat cattle in pairs, and with two horſes to lead; or eight oxen, or neat cattle in pairs, and with one horſe to lead.

10. No cart, or other two wheeled carriage, having wheels with narrow fellies, as above, ſhall be drawn with more than three horſes; or four oxen, or neat cattle in pairs, and with two horſes to lead; or with ſix oxen, or neat cattle, and one horſe to lead.

11. A tranſgreſſion of any one of the four above limitations, as to the number of the horſes, or neat cattle to be drawn with, will be attended with the forfeiture of twenty ſhillings; and alſo every horſe, or other beaſt of draught, above the number limited, to any perſon, or perſons, who ſhall ſeize or ſue for the ſame, except when an additional number ſhall be allowed, by leave of the juſtices, to draw a ſhort length up hills, or through deep ſnow, or over ice occaſionally.

Further encouragements given to the uſe of broad wheels, and diſcouragements annexed to the uſe of narrow wheels.

12. On ſuch roads, where extraordinary tolls have been granted, in order to prohibit carriages from being drawn by too large a number of horſes, there waggons, or other four wheeled carriages, equipped with broad wheels, ſhall pay no more toll than can be taken for waggons drawn with four horſes, or beaſts of draught; and carts, equipped with broad wheels, ſhall pay no more than can be taken for carts drawn with three horſes.

13. Then, on the other hand, the

tolls are to be raiſed; one half more on all narrow wheeled waggons, wains, carts and carriages, and for the horſes or beaſts of draught drawing the ſame, which are now payable, or ſhall be made payable for the ſame, by any act or acts of parliament made, or to be made, in regard to turnpike roads: but the increaſed toll is not to take place in regard to any cart or carriage, drawn by two horſes, or by four oxen, and no more, and having the fellies of the wheels of ſix inches breadth at the ſole.

14. All exemptions, liberties, privileges, and advantages, allowed by former acts, or to be allowed by any future acts, are to be confined to waggons, wains, carts, or other carriages, having wheels with fellies of nine inches breadth at the ſole; to carts, drawn by two horſes, or four oxen, having wheels with fellies of ſix inches breadth at the ſole; and to carriages employed in carrying corn or grain in the ſtraw, hay, fodder, dung, lime, for the improvement of land, or other manure, or any implement of huſbandry only.

15. No waggon, wain, or four-wheeled carriage, having wheels of leſs breadth in the fellies than nine inches ſhall paſs upon any turnpike road, or through any turnpike, gate, or bar, if the ſame be drawn by horſes in pairs (other than and except waggons and four wheeled carriages, laden with fiſh, rabbits, poultry, calves alive or ſlaughtered, or lambs).

16. Truſtees of turnpike roads cannot compound for tolls, for or in reſpect of any waggon, wain, cart or carriage, or the horſes, or beaſts of draught drawing the ſame, unleſs ſuch carriages ſhall have wheels with nine inch fellies.

17. Laſtly, nothing in this act ſhall extend to any chaiſe marine, coach, landau, Berlin, chariot, chaiſe, calaſh, or hearſe, or to any caravan, or covered carriage of any nobleman or gentleman for his private uſe, or to ſuch ammunition or artillery as ſhall be for his majeſty's ſervice; or to any cart or carriage drawn by one horſe, or by two oxen, and no more; or to any carriage, having the ſole or bottom of the fellies of the wheels thereof of the breadth of nine inches, which ſhall be laden with one ſtone, one block of marble, one piece of metal, or one piece of timber.

By another act of the laſt ſeſſions for explaining, amending, and reducing into one act the ſeveral ſtatutes now in being for the amendment and preſervation of the public highways, &c. (See p. 397.) The following conditions are preſcribed to carriages travelling thereon, viz.

18. No waggon, having wheels with fellies of leſs breadth than nine inches, ſhall be drawn with more than ſix horſes.

19. No cart under like circumſtances with more than four horſes.

20. Waggons, with wheels having nine inch fellies in breadth, may be drawn with eight horſes, but with no more.

21. Carts with wheels having nine inch fellies, may be drawn with five horſes, but with no more.

22. All ſupernumerary horſes to be forfeited, with their gears, to the ſole uſe and benefit of any perſon or perſons, who ſhall ſeize or diſtrain for the ſame.

23. Waggons ſhod with a tire of leſs breadth than two inches and a half when worn, or being ſet or faſtened only with roſe-headed nails, ſhall not go or be drawn with more than three horſes. The forfeiture as above.

24. Theſe regulations concerning the number of horſes, and the wheels of carriages, are not to be deemed or conſtrued to extend to carriages conveying one ſtone, one block of marble or one piece of metal or timber; or conveying ammunition or artillery for his majeſty's ſervice; nor ſhall be deemed to extend to carts, waggons or other carriages, employed only in huſbandry or in manuring of land or in carrying of only hay, ſtraw, fodder, or corn unthreſhed, till Michaelmas one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſixty-nine.——*Thus two years of grace are allowed to farmers to wear out their narrow wheels in.*

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

THERE is no ſubject more pleaſing to many of your readers than that of love, it conſiſts of various kinds, is ſo extenſively made uſe of and affects us in ſuch a different manner, that it would be endleſs to de-

or expatiate upon it: I ſhall therefore only endeavour a little to hint what I have obſerved. The love of money ſeems to be the moſt predominant paſſion; and the generality of us think of nothing elſe but ſelf-intereſt and ſelf-love. Moſt of the matches, that are made now-a-days, are for money, inſomuch that it is a trade, a bargain and ſale, and regard, eſteem, or value for each other in the faſhionable married pair, ſo much out of the queſtion that it is a diſgrace for them ever to be ſeen much together; and ſhould it ſo happen, the poor man is called an apron-ſtring husband, he is in leading-ſtrings, a milk-ſop, and abuſed to the utmoſt degree by all the pretty, fine gentlemen, the faſhionable bons tons, who indeed very ſeldom have occaſion to exerciſe their talents this way, and eſpecially in ſome foreign countries, where a real love-match is as extraordinary, and as rare a thing to be ſeen, as a young lady who is not either a coquette, a flirt, affected and full of pride and vanity; or a young gentleman a coxcomb, a fribble, conceited, and altogether made up of impudence and aſſurance; and to which in a great meaſure may be attributed, the unhappineſs that too often attends the marriage ſtate; the indifference for each other, more than the pecuniary advantage, at the beginning, the exceſſive rage for pleaſures, expenſive amuſements, and the diſſipated life, &c. are all ſuch enemies to conjugal felicity, domeſtic enjoyments, and a ſober, regular life, that nothing but ſtarving and diſcontent prevails, and which too often accompanies them with ſorrow to the grave. On the contrary, how happy do thoſe live who have no pride, oſtentation, nor vanity, but abound with hoſpitality and chearfulneſs, ſocial eaſe and freedom, with love, unity, calm even tempers, and ſerenity of mind. Such couples we ſometimes ſee, when filthy lucre is not concerned, but where paſſionate regard and doating fondneſs conſtitutes and cements the matrimonial life; neither having a will of their own, but ſtudying and ſtriving each other for ever to oblige, being always in good humour, and pleaſed themſelves, and endeavouring to the utmoſt of their power, to make every one ſo they have the leaſt connection with; and a permanent ſituation of this kind makes life paſs away like a pleaſant dream, and its bliſs beyond expreſſion.

I am, Sir,

St. James's, Your humble ſervant,

Nov. 23, 1767. AMATOR.

Conſtruction of a Waggon, which in the Opinion of ſeveral Commiſſioners of the Turnpikes, and many eminent Wheelwrights, is better calculated for preſerving the Roads, and more uſeful than any of the Broad-wheeled Waggons now in Uſe.

THE wheels in breadth are about ſix inches and a quarter; the fore wheels going from out to out about ſix feet two inches; the hind wheels from inſide to inſide four feet aſunder; the bed is four feet in the clear in the narroweſt part, being wrathed and bowed in the hill country faſhion; and by putting on a top-wrathe and hoops, it may be, and has been, made a very convenient tilted waggon; theſe may be taken off or put on as occaſion requires. The wheels going plain, by their play beat a track about thirteen or fourteen inches wide; and the horſes drawing in pairs, this track is found a very good width to travel in. This waggon is very convenient in home buſineſs as it does not cut the ground in carrying hay, corn, &c. and as the wheels may be taken off for dung carts. It has been uſed upwards of two years, and by experience is found very ſerviceable in doing a great deal of buſineſs. In going on the coach road, where no other double waggon goes, it keeps the quarters very plain, whereas the track of the common nine-inch wheels is not wide enough for a horſe to work in. The wheelwrights ſay, they can make theſe carriages almoſt as light as the three inch ones, only in the rim of the wheel; whereas in a nine-inch wheel they muſt make it very heavy, or it will contain no ſtrength, as it lies ſo wide from the bar of the ſpoke. Theſe ſix-inch wheels are ſo ſtrong in their make, that they would carry vaſt weights, therefore it would be proper to allow, with the carriage included, only five tons as a ſufficient load.—This carriage has travelled the Glouceſter,

Tewkesbury, and Eveſham roads for two years paſt, without any interruption, drawing eight horſes; but being diſabled from ſo doing by the letter of the late act, the proprietor humbly hopes, with a great number of his brother farmers, that the legiſlature will take into conſideration the expediency of allowing them ſuch a carriage, the conveniences of which are ſo obvious.

To the PRINTER. *&c.*

SIR,

AT the eve of a general election of members to ſerve in parliament, we may look upon this nation as a fine lady peſtered by a multitude of ſuitors, who try every method they can think of to win her to their wiſhes, and gain her conſent: they woo her with a fervent warmth, flatter her with a thouſand fine ſpeeches, preſent her with numberleſs tempting gifts, and promiſe, vow and ſwear to be faithful to her, and to be her's alone for ever. But no ſooner have they gained her conſent, and the ſacred knot is tied, than they have too frequently, like the perjured lover, forgot all their promiſes, vows and oaths, ſlighted her embraces, and fled to the arms of a proſtitute.

Since dear-bought experience hath proved the faithleſs inconſtancy of theſe deceitful ſuitors, what care and caution, what prudence and circumſpection, ought the nation to take at theſe ſeptennial courtſhips, in beſtowing her favour, and giving her conſent! Thoſe who have been falſe to her before, ſhe will ſurely have the prudence not to truſt again: thoſe who broke their faith to her before, will never be true to her now, for thoſe who have been once proſtitutes, will be always ſo. In her choice ſhe ſhould ever pay a greater regard to the honeſty and moral characters of her ſuitors, than to the perſons who recommend them, or to the preſents they make her: for ſhe will never find faith and truth in thoſe who entertain ſuch notions of virtue and morality, as to endeavour to gain her favour by bribes, and to make themſelves legiſlators by breaking the laws of the land. Your's, &c.

ANGLICUS.

Extracts from Letters of the Right Hon. Lady Jane Douglas; *with ſeveral important Pieces of private Correſpondence. From all which the Characters of that celebrated Lady, and of her Huſband Sir* John Stewart, *will appear in a Light hitherto not ſufficiently known to the World, &c.*

From Lady Jane *to her Brother the* Duke.

Dear Brother, Rheims, 7th Aug. 1748.

THOUGH not a little diſcouraged by your favouring me with no anſwer to that under cover of Lord Crawfurd's, acquainting your grace with my change of ſtate, and in whoſe favours, I think it my incumbent duty as well as natural inclination, to acquaint you further with the happy conſequences of it, which I am hopeful may be a means to replace me, in ſome meaſure, to the ſhare of your favour I was once happy in, and never willingly forfeited; but to the contrary have regretted my ill fortune in that particular more than all the others of my more than ordinary croſs fate. I want of title and eſtate in the gentleman I have choſen ſeems ſurpriſing your grace well knows no ſubject could add to me; and a gentleman as well born as any, can take nothing off. Pleaſe to know then, my lord, that the 10th of laſt month I was bleſſed with * boys, one a promiſing child the other, poor thing, ſo weak, that I fear is little to be reckoned on. God's will be done: the other my hopes centre in and want but the pleaſure of your approving his having your name, with that of Sholto to the younger, to be happy: for, thank God, I have philoſophy enough not to place happineſs on ſuperfluous riches or pomp, and faith enough to hope they nor I ſhall never want a decent competency.

Though I have recovered health beyond expectation, I cannot make the letter ſo long as I incline, having many things to ſay: but am able to add no more, but that Mr. Stewart begs allowance of your grace, to offer his humble duty in this, and that of being permitted to do himſelf that honour more amply by a letter, if favoured by your grace with an opportunity; and

* *A blot on the paper which cannot be read. It means by what follows in this letter,* two.

that I am ever with the ſincereſt and moſt reſpectful regard,

Dear Brother,

Your moſt obedient ſervant, and
Moſt affectionate ſiſter,

JANE DOUGLAS.

Rheims en Champagne, 7th Aug. N. S. 1748.

The Earl of Crawfurd *to the Duke of* Douglas.

My dear Duke,

HAVING had the honour in my younger days to be favoured with your grace's friendſhip, which I have ever ſince flattered myſelf you have continued me, as I am conſcious no relation of your grace's family wiſhes it better, or prides himſelf more in the connexion they have with it: and as it has providentially been my fate to paſs theſe ſix laſt months confined to a place, where the irretrievable misfortunes it has pleaſed the Almighty to afflict me with, could only be rendered ſupportable to me by the moſt agreeable ſociety of ſo deſerving people as that of your ſiſter Lady Jane and Mr. Stewart; and as, during the ſpace of time we have been together, I have from a regard I have for your grace's family I cannot conceal, ſo far merited my Lady Jane's confidence as to be intruſted with the alteration there has happened in her ſtate of life, as alſo the notifying of it to your grace, by the incloſed, a ſervice that the ſame regard I have mentioned I ever ſhall have for your family, has even prompted me to offer, on ſo important an occaſion, recommending, with the greateſt earneſtneſs, all its conſequences to your grace's moſt mature deliberation; I ſay, as my undertaking proceeds from the moſt warm affection to your grace's family, I'm hopeful my repreſentations will not only meet with forgiveneſs, but with alſo their wiſh'd-for ſucceſs, in reconciling your grace to an event, all the well-wiſhers of your grace's family may have the greateſt reaſon to rejoice at, as there is ſuch viſible hopes of its being attended with the natural conſequences ſo much longed for, by all who are fond of ſeeing the family of Douglas multiply; and ſince I have thus far ventured upon my dear duke's goodneſs, he muſt forgive me if I proceed a little further, and repreſent, that a ſiſter, tenderly fond of your grace as ſhe is, and in the ſituation my Lady Jane is in at preſent, a favourable anſwer from your grace is more neceſſary than may be at firſt, perhaps, adverted to; wherefore, allow me once more to intreat you will neither by ſilence nor indifference hazard the bad conſequences that may follow either the one or the other. I can aſſure your grace ſhe does great honour to her family wherever ſhe appears, and is reſpected and beloved by all that have the honour of her acquaintance. She certainly merits all the affectionate marks of an only brother to an only ſiſter; much, much does ſhe wiſh, as well as others of your grace's devoted friends, there had been not ſo great neceſſity for her changing her way of life; but ſince it has become ſo abſolutely neceſſary, with the greateſt ſubmiſſion, conſidering the variety of different circumſtances, I would gladly hope your grace will not diſapprove of the perſon Lady Jane has choſe, as to be ſure there is none more deſerving.—But, I'm afraid, I ſhall incroach too long on your grace's patience, ſo I ſhall only add, that your grace's rendering Lady Jane ſatisfied and happy, by a reconciliation, and ſuch other marks of your brotherly affection as ſhall ſeem proper, ſhall ever render me unalterably, your grace's

Moſt devoted relation, friend,
and humble ſervant,

CRAWFURD.

P. S. As your grace may, perhaps, incline to know how things are like to turn out here, I ſhall venture to add, that I'm afraid the enemy will have made too great progreſs in the ſiege of Maeſtricht, before we, by the junction of all our troops and recruits, become formidable enough to interrupt their progreſs in their attempt upon Maeſtricht; but, I hope, we ſhall be able to fruſtrate all their other deſigns, and, perhaps, to thraſh them before the end of the campaign.

Lord Crawfurd *to Colonel* Stewart *at* Rheims.

Dear John, Lond. 12th Aug. 1748, O. S.

I had the pleaſure of yours, juſt as my wound broke out again. I have been ſo diſtreſſed ever ſince, that it has not been in my power to anſwer you, notwithſtanding I hope both you and Lady Jane will do me the juſtice

to

to believe it is impoſſible to congratulate you with more ſincerity than I do, on my Lady Jane's ſafe delivery of my two young relations. It is more than probable that the ſame Almighty Providence, who ſeems to have decreed their coming into the world, intends alſo to reſerve them, or theirs, for his great ends. Almighty God preſerve them, and their valuable parents, to rear them up in this ſelfiſh world.

I was lucky enough to receive your letter ſoon enough before I fell ill, ſo as to recommend my Lady Jane's affairs to the Duke of Argyll's care. He promiſed me he would talk to my Lord Milton, in relation to bringing the Duke of Douglas to a way of thinking of the affair as he ought to be. I alſo wrote to the Duke of Douglas a ſecond letter, though I had no anſwer to my firſt, intimating to him my Lady Jane's ſafe delivery, thundering in his ears his family's cauſe, and trying to rouſe up all that is Douglas in him; I wiſh it may have the deſired effect. I have alſo engaged my Lord Home, who is gone down to Lord Mark Kerr's to reconciliate him; and I intend to go myſelf as ſoon as I am well, in order to talk to him of ſome ſupplies for Lady Jane, which, I make no doubt, muſt ſoon become neceſſary. I have alſo ſpoke to the maſter of Roſs, ſon of the Lord Roſs, who is lately come over from Pruſſia, and who is gone down to Scotland to ſee his father, to talk with his father and the Marquis of Lothian, to take the proper ſteps with the Duke of Douglas, to induce him to act by Lady Jane as he ought to do. The young gentleman undertook the thing very willingly, and I believe, will do all that lies in his power to do you ſervice. You ſhall ſoon hear from me again, particularly, after I have ſeen my Lord Mark Kerr. In the mean time, pray make my compliments, in the moſt kind manner, to Lady Jane, my bleſſing to the two young gentlemen, my compliments to Mrs. Hewit, that we are all vaſtly obliged to her for her care of Lady Jane, and believe me, with unalterable regard,

Dear John,

You moſt devoted friend,
and humble ſervant,
CRAWFURD.

P. S. Having been ſo ill: I hop
you will excuſe this being wrote b
another hand.

Addreſſed thus:—*To Colonel Jn
Stewart, at Rheims en Champagne.*

Lord Blantyre *to Lady* Jane Douglas.

Madam, Paris, 24th April.

SO long a ſilence makes me afraid
that the letter I wrote to your Ladyſhi
in the beginning of January, has neve
reached you; if it is ſo, I am ſorr
for it, becauſe you will think me gui
ty of a neglect that I am innocent o
If, on the contrary, my letter ha
come to hand, I ſhall ſtill be more un
eaſy to gueſs at the reaſon of my n
hearing from you. The only way t
draw me out of ſo cruel a perplexit
is to let me hear from you ſoon, an
I know you are too good to leave m
long in pain. Write to me ſoon, de
Lady Jane, and make me happy, fo
nobody intereſts himſelf more than
do, in every thing that regards yo
I ſend this letter by a private han
that it may run no ſort of riſk. Adie
my dear Madam, I ſend a number
compliments to Mrs. Hewit; to M
Stewart, and to my two godſon
Farewell, dear Lady Jane. I am, wi
the greateſt truth imaginable,

Your affectionate couſin
and humble ſervant,
BLANTYR

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDO
MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Dec. 1, 176

BLOW a freſh bladder full of a
or fill it full of water, neit
can by any preſſure be forced, if t
neck be ſecured, through the pores
its membranes; but invert it,
turning it inſide out, and then fill
near full with water, that fluid
ooze out upon its ſurface, and in ti
even drops therefrom, ſo as in ab
twelve hours, half of it will have p
ed through that way.

The water will not be clear as w
poured in, but tinged with a red
lour, occaſioned by the impercept
blood globules that lay between
fibres, ſqueezed thither by the preſ
of the water out of the many min
blood-veſſels wherewith its membra
are diſſeminated, which being af
wards mixed and conveyed along w

the incloſed water, give it that ſtrong tincture, whence a bladder becomes white after the water is all run out.

From this eaſy experiment it is evident the membranes of the bladder are full of perforations, but of ſuch a ſtructure, or configuration, as that their orifices, or mouths, are largeſt (funnel-like) on the outward ſurface, and their courſe ſlanting like that of the ureters, ſo that though they penetrate the cavity of the bladder, and can by ſuch a mechaniſm convey water from without inwardly in the natural ſtate, yet neither water nor air can paſs through them from within outwardly, how great ſoever the compreſſion may be when ſhut up in the membrane.

This being the condition of the bladder with theſe ſloping paſſages, which open into it with an infinity of ſmall holes, they can thereby give an eaſy entrance to the external and ſurrounding fluids; but, on the contrary, collapſe, or ſhut exactly the paſſages from within to without, when preſſed open by the contents, by lying flat upon the internal ſurface of the bladder, thereby performing the office of ſo many valves, to retain what fluid it has received into its cavity.

Hence we may learn the mechanical reaſon of theſe following particulars relating to the animal œconomy.

Why punch, ſmall white wines, ſpirituous liquors, mineral waters, and the like diuretics, when freely drank, are ſo ſoon and plentifully evacuated by urine. Why ſome ſolid bodies alſo ſhall communicate their ſmell, taſte, and colour to the urine, ſoon after admitted in the ſtomach: Witneſs aſparagus, rhubarb, turmerick, ſaffron, onions, turpentines, and ſeveral other ſubtile ſubſtances.

Hence we learn likewiſe, that there is no need of any ſhort cut, or particular paſſages by means of any peculiar veſſels to cauſe a communication between the ſtomach and bladder (as ſome have imagined, but never proved yet) that ſhould convey liquids immediately from the one to the other, ſave the long, ſlow, round-about courſe through the lacteals firſt, and thence to be carried with the common current of the red blood to the kidnies for ſecretion.

Hence alſo it is, that in hyſterics, much pale urine is voided, and that tender conſtitutions, upon catching cold, commonly vent the like, and that very often too, much of which lympid liquor never reached the kidnies at all; but did only in the ſtate of condenſed ſteam, always exhaling more or leſs from the ſtomach and bowels, paſs directly into the bladder by thoſe many ſecret ſloping paſſages aforeſaid.

Laſtly, Hence alſo we learn the uſe and neceſſity of diuretics and ſaponaceous medicines in a dropſy, when ſuch patients generally make but little urine, and that very thick and turbid too; by reaſon thoſe oblique apertures are thereby obſtructed. In which ſtate it is eaſy to apprehend, the bladder could no longer receive the waters of thy lower belly, which are continually ſupplied, like a ſpring, by paſſing through the membranes of the ſtomach and other viſcera.

Query. If a warm bath would not aſſiſt to open theſe valvular ducts by piercing the bladder, as we well know it is excellent for ſtoppage of urine, as alſo to aſſiſt to bring away gravel.

Your's, J. COOK.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Should be glad to ſee a few things altered in our Common Prayer, which I think are blemiſhes in that admirable performance.

In the marriage ceremony the man is obliged to uſe thoſe words, "with my body I thee worſhip," which is certainly a very ſtrange and improper expreſſion; and alſo "with all my worldly goods I the endow," which might certainly be much better expreſſed.

In the form for adminiſtering Baptiſm, inſtead of ſo poſitively aſſerting that the infant is born again and made a child of God (which can never be proved to be the caſe) it might be better to ſay that it is thereby taken into covenant with God, entitled to participate all the ſacred ordinances of religion, and which (ſincerely and devoutly attended to) will be the means of conveying every ſpiritual and heavenly privilege.

The Abſolution in the Office for Viſiting

ſting the Sick is alſo exceptionable. It would be better if it was changed into a prayer, that he might be abſolved from his ſins by the mercy of God through the infinite merit of his Beloved Son, applied by the power and influence of the Bleſſed Spirit.

In the Office for burying the Dead, the miniſter is obliged to give God thanks for taking the perſon out of the miſeries of this ſinful world, tho' there be great reaſon to fear that he is gone to ſuffer much more exquiſite miſery in another world. In committing the body to the ground, he muſt alſo declare, that he doth it in ſure and certain hope of the reſurrection to eternal life, though the perſon might die an infidel, or blaſphemer, or with other black marks of perdition upon him.

I intreat thoſe, who have it in their power to amend ſuch miſtakes, ſeriouſly to reflect on the importance and expedience thereof, as it would relieve the conſciences of many ſincere perſons, who cannot approve of ſuch expreſſions, and alſo ſtop the mouths of the diſaffected to our excellent church. As to the objection that there would be no end of making alterations, I think there is very little weight in it. Neither would any juſt reflection lie on the memory of our pious reformers, as it would be only granting that they were but men, and conſequently liable to error and miſtake. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MONSIEUR de Fauré of Geneva, in a book publiſhed there laſt year, affirms, that he has found the true quadrature of the circle in whole numbers; and that the exact proportion between the diameter and circumference is as 162 to 512, or 81 to 256.

He ſays, that in the year 1749 his opinion met with the approbation of Monſieur Bernoulli, and of the Royal Society at London, I ſhould be therefore obliged to any of your ingenious correſpondents who have ſeen the book, or the former memoir, if they would favour the public, with the reaſons why this diſcovery was ſuppreſſed, if it amounts to demonſtration as the author pretends, or where he is deceived.

HERMETICUS.

Letter from the Chevalier D'Eon, *to the Duke de* Choiſeul, *Firſt Miniſter of State to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

London, 4th June, 17

My Lord Duke,

WERE it not for a diſor with which I have been e year, at this ſeaſon, ſorely affli ſince the poiſon given me in 176 the table of the Count De Guer I would ere now have done m the honour to let your lordſhip k with what a ſenſible pleaſure I h of your taking advantage of the good opportunity you could cont to put an end to the Count De G chy's embaſſy, and get named to ceed him a nobleman as much reſ ed for his honour, virtue, and parts, as for his illuſtrious birth every part of Europe.

I earneſtly wiſh, and that a deal more for the honour of the Fr embaſſy in England than my own vate advantage, that his Excell M. le Comte de Chatelet may as ſoon as poſſible. We ſhall the learning take place of ignor truth of falſehood, moderation o rogance, a calm of a ſtorm, inte of . . . . We ſhall then ſee ble, ſimple, unaffected generoſity ceed avarice; an avarice turned a by meer neceſſity, into a prodi as mean as it was uſeleſs and aff We ſhall then, in fine, have in land a real French ambaſſador ſtead of a Cevennes ſmuggler.

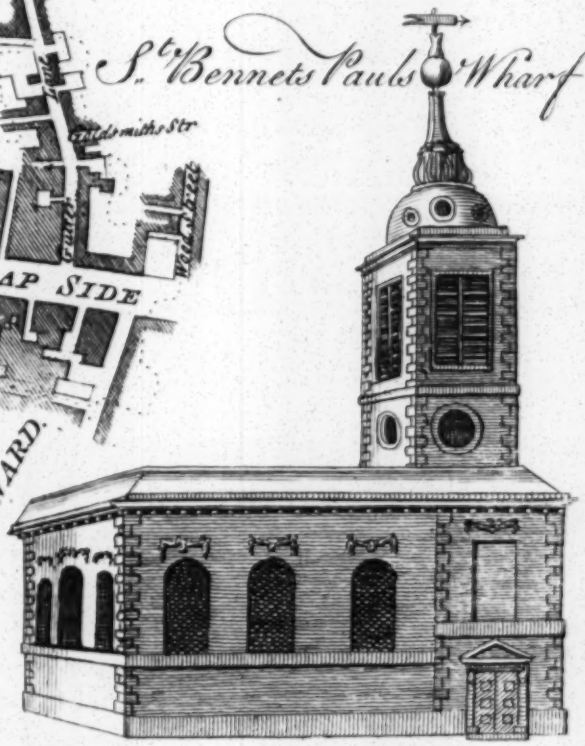
You are not unacquainted, my with my zeal for the ſervice king and country; and my reſpe affection for your lordſhip's p Theſe ſentiments of mine hav been the ſame. If the ackno ments of my gratitude to M. le Praſlin have been interrupted, ſ terruption can only be attribu the abominable practices of the de Guerchy againſt me, from h arrival in England; crimes pro witneſſes, examined on oath b grand jury of the city of Londo found the charge a true bill him. Proved even by the culpr ſelf, who, with as much ignora meanneſs, ſollicited for a *Noli P* or pardon from his Britannic m who, greatly on his part, n ſtanding the politicks of cour the indulgence uſually ſhewn

RAYNARDS CASTLE WARD
AND
FARINGDON WARD WITHIN,
With their Divisions into
Parishes, *according to a*
New Survey.

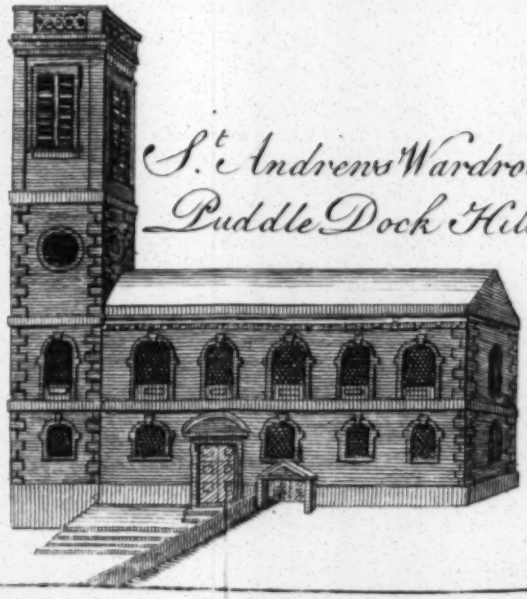
S.t Martins Ludgate.

PART OF
ALDERSGATE
WARD

St. Bennets Pauls Wharf



St. Andrews Wardrobe
Puddle Dock Hill.



St Pauls
Cathedral

St. Pauls Church Yard

CHEAP SIDE

BREAD STREET WARD

QUEENHITH WARD

CARTER LANE

Lit. CARTER LANE

Doctors Commons

Heroldr Office

Pauls Wharf

Trig Stairs

St Bennets Pauls Wharf

Guildhall

Goldsmiths Str

Lit Knightriders Str

Dunstill Lane Baynards Castle

ſhillings of courtiers, bravely and firmly reſiſted all ſolicitations. This inſtance alone ſuffices to mark, and characterize the juſtice and virtues of the young Engliſh monarch, and that of his worthy ſervants and magiſtrates. It ought to do him no leſs honour, than Philip of Macedon derived from a parallel inſtance; when being importuned by one of his courtiers, to interpoſe and prevent his cauſe being tried, he with great magnanimity anſwered, "*Better the courtier loſe his cauſe, than the prince his reputation.*" Even Tiberius himſelf, during his firſt eleven years, while he reigned glorioufly, performing acts of juſtice inſtead of tyranny, declared in full ſenate, "*Nec patiendum imperio, ubi legibus agi poſſit.* Tac. Ann.

The king, my lord, has made you the depoſitary of the greateſt part of his authority, that you may adminiſter juſtice to his ſubjects, who may therefore entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes of obtaining it. May not I then in particular, who ſhall never yield in duty to the moſt loyal amongſt them, be allowed to expect, that you will be pleaſed to enquire into the truth of my complaints? They belong to the department, which you now actually fill; and would you but condeſcend to beſtow a moment's attention upon them, I might expect that redreſs ſo eſtable to your character, and to which I have ſo good a right. Your lordſhip governs with great authority, but with equal equity; you ſupport religion without infringing the liberty of men's conſciences; you protect the nocent, but without trampling on the guilty; you make juſtice reign; you encourage the arts and ſciences; you not only procure plenty, but inſure the continuance of it. Such is, in miniature, the picture of a firſt miniſter of France, a miniſter fit to govern all Europe.

How often have I entertained myſelf with the pleaſing idea of the glory of your miniſtry reaching the lateſt poſterity, if . . . and becauſe all your actions ſhew, that you have propoſed to yourſelf, as the rule of your conduct, the Sacred Edict of the Great Conſtantine, Ad Univerſos Provinciales. *Si quis eſt, cujuſcunque loci, ordinis, dignitatis, qui ſe in quemcumque judicum, vicarium, amicorum vel palatinorum*

meorum, aliquid veraciter & manifeſtè probare poſſe confidet, quod non integrè atque juſtè geſſiſſe videatur, intrepidus & ſecurus accedat. Interpellet me; ipſe audiam omnia, ipſe cognoſcam: Et ſi fuerit comprobatum, ipſum me vindicabo. Dicat ſecurus, & bene ſibi conſcius dicat. Si probaverit ut dixi, ipſe me vindicabo de eo, qui me uſque ad hoc tempus ſimulatâ integritate deceperit: Illum autem qui hoc viderit & comprobaverit, & dignitatibus & rebus augebo Ita mihi ſumma divinitas ſemper propitia ſit, & me incolumem præſtet, ut cupio feliciſſimam & florentem rempublicam.

My thus quoting the very words of this emperor, is not ſo much, my Lord, with a view to remind you of them, as to let you ſee the high idea I entertain of your adminiſtration; an idea, which alone can inſpire that profound veneration, with which I am,

[*Polit. Reg.*] My Lord, Your's, &c.

Mr. Holwell's *Account of the* Eaſt-Indian *Manner of Inoculation, which gives a Sanction to the preſent Practice in* England.

"THE inhabitants of Bengal, knowing the uſual time when the inoculating Bramins annually return, obſerve ſtrictly the regimen enjoined, whether they determine to be inoculated or not; this preparation conſiſts only in abſtaining for a month from fiſh, milk, and ghee, (a kind of butter made generally of buffalo's milk) the prohibition of fiſh reſpects only the native Portugueſe and Mahomedans, who abound in every province of the empire.

When the Bramins begin to inoculate, they paſs from houſe to houſe and operate at the door, refuſing to inoculate any who have not, on a ſtrict ſcrutiny, duly obſerved the preparatory courſe enjoined them. It is no uncommon thing for them to aſk the parents how many pocks they chuſe their children ſhould have: Vanity, we ſhould think, urged a queſtion on a matter ſeemingly ſo uncertain in the iſſue; but true it is, that they hardly ever exceed, or are deficient in the number required.

They inoculate indifferently on any part; but if left to their choice, they prefer the outſide of the arm, midway between the wriſt and the elbow, for the males; and the ſame

between the elbow and the ſhoulder for the females. Previous to the operation, the operator takes a piece of cloth in his hand (which becomes his perquiſite, if the family is opulent), and with it gives a dry friction upon the part intended for inoculation, for the ſpace of eight or ten minutes; then with a ſmall inſtrument he wounds, by many ſlight touches, about the compaſs of a ſilver groat, juſt making the ſmalleſt appearance of blood; then opening a linen double rag (which he always keeps in a cloth round his waiſt) takes from thence a ſmall pledget of cotton charged with the variolous matter, which he moiſtens with two or three drops of the Ganges water, and applies it to the wound, fixing it on with a ſlight bandage, and ordering it to remain on for ſix hours without being moved, then the bandage to be taken off, and the pledget to remain until it falls off itſelf; ſometimes (but rarely) he ſqueezes a drop from the pledget, upon the part, before he applies it; from the time he begins the dry friction, to the tying the knot of the bandage, he never ceaſes reciting ſome portions of the worſhip appointed, by the Aughtorrah Bhade, to be paid to the female divinity * beforementioned, nor quits the moſt ſolemn countenance all the while. The cotton, which he preſerves in a double callico rag, is ſaturated with matter from the inoculated puſtules of the preceding year, for they never inoculate with freſh matter, nor with matter from the diſeaſe caught in the natural way, however diſtinct and mild the ſpecies. He then proceeds to give inſtructions for the treatment of the patient through the courſe of the proceſs, which are moſt religiouſly obſerved; theſe are as follow:

He extends the prohibition of fiſh, milk, and ghee, for one month from the day of inoculation; early on the morning ſucceeding the operation, four collons (an earthen pot containing about two gallons) of cold water are ordered to be thrown over the patient from the head downwards, and to be repeated every morning and evening until the fever comes on, (which uſually is about the cloſe of the ſixth day from the inoculation) then to deſiſt until the appearance of the eruptions (which commonly happens at the cloſe of the third complete day from the commencement of the fever) and then to purſue the cold bathing as before, through the courſe of the diſeaſe, and until the ſcabs of the puſtules drop off. They are ordered to open all the puſtules with a fine ſharp-pointed thorn, as ſoon as they begin to change their colour, and whilſt the matter continues in a fluid ſtate. Confinement to the houſe is abſolutely forbid, and the inoculated are ordered to be expoſed to every air that blows; and the utmoſt indulgence they are allowed when the fever comes on, is to be laid on a mat at the door; but, in fact, the eruptive fever is generally ſo inconſiderable and trifling as very ſeldom to require this indulgence. Their regimen is ordered to conſiſt of all the refrigerating things the climate and ſeaſon produces, as plantains, ſugar-canes, water-melons, rice, gruel made of white poppy-ſeed, and cold water, or thin rice gruel for their ordinary drink. Theſe inſtructions being given, and an injunction laid on the patients to make a thankſgiving Poojah, or offering, to the goddeſs on their recovery, the operator takes his fee, which from the poor is a pound of cowries, equal to about a penny ſterling, and goes on to another door, down one ſide of the ſtreet and up on the other, and is thus employed from morning until night, inoculating ſometimes eight or ten in a houſe. The regimen they order, when they are called to attend the diſeaſe taken in the natural way, is uniformly the ſame. There uſually begins to be a diſcharge from the ſcarification a day before the eruption, which continues through the diſeaſe, and ſometime after the ſcabs of the pock fall off; and a few puſtules generally appear round the edge of the wound when theſe two circumſtances appear only, without a ſingle eruption on any part of the body, the patient is deemed as ſecure from future infecton, as if the eruption had been general.

When the before recited treatment of the inoculated is ſtrictly followed it is next to a miracle to hear, that one in a million fails of receiving the infection, or of one that miſcarries under

* *Goote ka Togooran, the Goddeſs of Spots.*

under it; of the multitudes I have ſeen inoculated in that country, the number of puſtules have been ſeldom leſs than fifty, and hardly ever exceeded two hundred."

AS we have heretofore given our readers ſeveral extracts from a maſterly performance, intitled, *An Attempt to explain the Words* Reaſon, Subſtance, &c. &c. &c. (See p. 396.) we ſhall from the ſecond edition thereof, inſert the following extraordinary letter from the author to his biſhop.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Ferns, *in* Dublin.

"My dear good Lord!

SINCE I did myſelf the honour to write to you laſt, I have been very unwell *, occaſioned by a violent agitation in my mind, upon a ſubject of the higheſt importance to me. But now that my reſolution is fixed, and my mind a little ſettled, I find myſelf, in ſome meaſure, capable of writing to you. And firſt, my Lord, ſuffer me to return you all the thanks that can flow from the moſt grateful heart, for your great goodneſs to me.

That you ſhould not only offer me the pariſhes of Tullimony and Baily-quilliane, but aſſure me in your laſt letter that you would accommodate me in the beſt manner you could!—How then muſt I lament in the ſecond place, that I find myſelf incapable of receiving your lordſhip's favours? I beg leave to inform your lordſhip, that laſt October a book was put into my hands, which (though it had been publiſhed many years) I had never ſeen before, called Free and Candid Diſquiſitions, &c. I ſet about reading it with ſome prejudice againſt the deſign. But upon conſidering matters ſeriouſly, I was brought over to be of the author's opinion in ſeveral particulars. So that I find I cannot now bring myſelf to declare an unfeigned aſſent and conſent to *all* things contained in the Book of Common Prayer, &c.

In debating this matter with myſelf, beſides the arguments directly to the purpoſe, ſeveral ſtrong collateral conſiderations came in upon the poſitive ſide of the queſtion. The ſtraitneſs of my circumſtances preſſed me cloſe: a numerous family, quite unprovided for, pleaded with the moſt pathetic and moving eloquence.—And the infirmities and wants of age, now coming faſt upon me, were urged feelingly. But one ſerious conſideration prevailed over all theſe.——That the Creator and Governor of the univerſe, whom it is my firſt duty to worſhip and adore, being the God of Truth, it muſt be diſagreeable to him, to profeſs, ſubſcribe, or declare, in any matter relating to his worſhip or ſervice, what is not believed ſtrictly and ſimply to be true.

Thus, my Lord, I have preſumed to repreſent to you the preſent ſtate of my mind. And now, I fear, I muſt take my leave of your Lordſhip. Suffer me then to do it, with aſſuring you that I am, with all gratitude, eſteem, reſpect and affection, my dear good Lord, your Lodſhip's moſt obliged, moſt dutiful, and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Ravilly, Jan. 15, 1760. W. ROBERTSON.

P. S. I am quite at a loſs what I ſhall ſay to my good Lord Primate †. If your Lordſhip will pleaſe to make my moſt grateful acknowledgments to him, you will oblige me much."

A Diſſertation on Rom. viii. 18—26.

Continued from p. 582.

DR. Taylor's interpretation of ver. 19. is by no means to be reconciled with what the apoſtle ſaith, ver. 23. where ſpeaking of the ſame creature as ver. 19.—And not only they but (we apoſtles) ourſelves, are waiting with them for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our bodies—or in the hope of the revelation of the ſons of God.

Dr. Whitby, on the αποκαραδοκια, ſays, "Here it is to be noted, that in the ſacred dialect, deſire and expectation is aſcribed to creatures, in reference to things they want, and which tend to their advantage, though they explicitly know nothing of them. Thus the Meſſiah is called (gr.——) the expectation of the Gentiles, Gen. xlix. 10. Hebrew——the deſire of all nations, Hag. ii. 7.

* *This word is commonly uſed in Ireland for* ill, *or* indiſpoſed.
† *Who had recommended Mr. Robertſon to the Biſhop.*

Admitting the ſenſe the Dr. has given of the word, (gr.) yet he has not ſhewn, or even attempted to ſhew, that is the general meaning of it in other paſſages in the New Teſtament where it occurs, much leſs has he made it appear, that is the ſenſe in which St. Paul uſed it in the text, he propoſed to explain, which he certainly ought to have done, becauſe a particular word is uſed in different ſenſes by different writers. Nay one and the ſame word by the ſame author. To inſtance only in St. Paul's uſe of the word κτισις, *creature.*

It is the obſervation of a judicious writer who ſays. "It is very poſſible to find out a ſcripture ſcheme which may ſuit a general inditerminate word in ſcripture, and yet not be the preciſe meaning of that word as uſed in that particular place. To free that, we muſt always be able to ſhew, that the idea which we annex to that word is that which was preſent to the mind of the ſacred writer, when he uſed it in the place that is under conſideration. It would be happy for us, if the interpreters of ſcripture would always conſider this. Adhering to the context will not eaſily ſuffer a man to be deceived where it can be traced, if it be carefully attended to, and where it cannot it will do us no harm to be very modeſt."

Ibid. That the word κτισις, *creature* means thoſe only who in ver. 16, 17. are called the ſons of God, and not mankind in general, ſeems at leaſt very probable from the context, and what has been obſerved, and which will be farther made appear. In ver. 17. the apoſtle tells them that their joint-heirſhip with Chriſt would end in their being glorified together with him—or partaking of the glory that ſhall be revealed in them—or the manifeſtation of the ſons of God. This glory the creature earneſtly expected in due time to enjoy. But, as Dr. Taylor puts the queſtion very juſtly (and to which he ſeems not to have given a proper anſwer) "How can all mankind deſire and wait for the revelation of the ſons of God, or the glory that ſhall be revealed in them, when but a ſmall part of mankind know any thing of it." That mankind in general had no knowledge of this is too evident to be denied, and therefore it follows that by the—creature—they are no the perſons the apoſtle intended, ſee ing the creature he ſpeaks of had a earneſt expectation of it.

That the word κτισις in the Ne Teſtament ſometimes means only tho who in ver. 16, 17. are called the ſon of God, is plain from theſe paſſage where it occurs, 2 Cor. ver. 17. Ga vi. 15. Eph. ii. 10, 15, 24. Col. iii 1

Ibid. What the import of the wor αποκαλυψις *manifeſtation*—of the ſons God is, may be ſeen by comparing with theſe paſſages where it is uſed, Cor. i. 7. 1 Thes. i. 7. 1 Pet. i. 5. 13. iv. 13.

Ibid. What the apoſtle intends b the word απεκδεχομαι, *waiting*——f the manifeſtation of the ſons of God may eaſily be diſcerned by comparin it with ver. 23, 25, where it is plain includes the apoſtle's expectation, looking for the glory that ſhall be re vealed when Chriſt's diſciples ſhall b glorified with him. Which is expreſſe by waiting for the adoption, to wit, th redemption of the body, and in ver. 2 by being delivered from the bondage corruption into the glorious liberty the children of God. That this is th meaning of the word is farther evide from theſe paſſages, where it is uſed a like ſenſe, 1 Cor. i. 7. Gal. v. Phil. iii. 20. Heb. ix. 28.

The word προσδοκαω, to wait—— which is of nearly the ſame impo with the above, is uſed in a like ſen as in the verſe under conſideratio 2 Pet. iii. 12, 13, 14.

Verſe 20. The word κτισις, her and in verſe 21. means the ſame as ver. 19. already explained.

The word ματαιης, *vanity* is fou only in theſe paſſages, Ephes. iv. 2 Pet. II. 18. The word ματαιος, v is contained only in theſe texts, a xiv. 15, 1 Cor. iii. 20, xv. 17. Tit. 9, James i. 26, 1 Pet. i. 18. I p ſume from the context to the ve under conſideration, there is no ground to conclude the apoſtle u the word ματαιης in either of the ſen it is to be underſtood in theſe tex The contexts alone therefore ought determine the apoſtle's meaning, a that ſeems to be ſufferings for Chr which they were ſubject to. This ſe of the word *vanity*, I infer from w

be ſaith, ver. 17, 18. "If ſo be that we ſuffer with Chriſt, we ſhall be alſo glorified together. For I reckon that the ſufferings of this preſent time (which we are ſubject to) are (quite *vanity* mere nothing) not worthy to be compared with the glory, &c." The apoſtle having in this compariſon obſerved, how inſignificant or inconſiderable the ſufferings for Chriſt were, when compared with the Revelation, &c. expreſſes, that by the word *vanity* in ver. 20. They were ſubject thereto, not willingly, *i. e.* not by their own choice, or deſire (as 1 Cor. ix. 17. where the ſame word is uſed) but by reaſon of him (God) who, in the diſpenſation of his providence ſubjected them to ſufferings (not without but in) hope of a glorious reward with Chriſt. See the like thought expreſſed by the apoſtle, Phil. iii. 8. 10.

I think it probable the author to the Hebrews intends nearly the ſame thing, (as in the verſe under conſideration) chap. xii. 2—11. In theſe verſes, compared with the foregoing chapter, and chap. x. 32—39. it ſeems plain that ſuffering with, or for Chriſt's ſake, is here intended, and which he repreſents they were ſubjected to, or exerciſed with, by God, as a fatherly correction. See 1 Pet. ii. 20, 21. 2 Cor. iv. 10, 11.

Ibid. What the object of this hope was, or the thing hoped for is exceeding plain from the preceding verſes, and ver. 23, 24, 25. compared with chap. v. 2—5. Col. i. 5. 23. 1 Theſ. i. 10. iv. 13—18.

Verſe 21. What the apoſtle intends by the creature being delivered from the bondage of corruption, is explained in his own words, 1 Cor. xv. 42, 52, 53, 54. The apoſtle's meaning here is very plain, namely, the reſurrection of the body from the grave, and its being changed like unto the glorious body of Chriſt. Compare the context with Phil. iii. 20, 21. This is that which the creature, who was made ſubject to vanity, ver. 20. hoped for. Which farther ſhews, that by the creature St. Paul did not mean men in general, ſeeing they had no knowledge of it, and therefore could not hope for ſuch a deliverance. By the creature therefore is meant thoſe, which, in ver. 16, 17. are called the children of God, who hoped for it upon the promiſes made in the Goſpel, which alone have brought life and immortality to light.

The expreſſion—into the glorious liberty (or as the margin—the liberty of the glory) of the children of God, is, I preſume, of the ſame import with—being glorified together with Chriſt—or the glory that ſhall be revealed in them. Compare herewith Col. iii. 4. 1 Pet. iv. 12, 13.

Ver. 22. The groaning and traveling in pain together, here ſpoken of, ſeems to be the ſame as is expreſſed, ver. 17, 18. namely, ſuffering for Chriſt, and which the apoſtle mentions ver. 23, as his own experience and thoſe whom he includes with himſelf where he ſays; and not only they (the creature—the creation) but ourſelves alſo groan within ourſelves (or travail in pain alike with them) waiting (with them) for the adoption (*i. e.* the poſſeſſing the right of ſonſhip) to wit, the redemption of our bodies, or to be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

The following paſſages ſeem to illuſtrate this to be intended by the apoſtle, 2 Cor. v. 1—4. compared with chap. iv. 8—18. where he enlarges on the ſame thing as in Rom. viii. 17, 18. namely, Chriſtians ſufferings for Chriſt. See 2 Cor. xi. 26, 27, 1 Theſ. ii. 9. 2 Theſ. iii. 8.

Ver. 24. The perſons included in—we in this verſe (from the moſt natural conſtruction of the context) appear to mean others beſides thoſe who received the firſt fruits of the ſpirit, ver. 23. And who ſhould the apoſtle mean but the—creature or the creation—mentioned in the foregoing verſes, that earneſtly waited for the manifeſtation of the Son of God—who were ſubjected in hope of being delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God—and by the apoſtle are joined with thoſe who received the firſt fruits of the ſpirit—waiting for the adoption, &c.—Theſe perſons the apoſtle includes with himſelf as ſaved by hope.—But ſurely it cannot be juſtly ſuppoſed he ſpeaks thus of men in general, who did not ſuffer for Chriſt, and who had no hope, nor knowledge of what is meant by the revelation of the ſons of God, &c.

But

But underſtanding the apoſtle to ſpeak of Chriſtians only, the whole reaſoning in theſe verſes as connected with the context is quite eaſy and natural: but underſtood of men in general, it appears forced and unnatural. W. A.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Continuation of the Letter, p. 456.

SIR,

THE firſt conſideration is—that Mr. Terraſſon, though a profeſſed philoſopher, engages philoſophy in a very debaſing employment. Inſtead of employing philoſophy to reaſon, or rather to laugh and ridicule religion out of the world—He, poor ſimple man, ſays, that philoſophy eſtabliſhes revelation, and obliges him to ſubmit his reaſon to it's brighter evidence. To what a ſlaviſh abject meanneſs has he reduced philoſophy? to be a drudge to revelation? Surely ſuch a proceeding might well exclude him from that tenderneſs, which, as a philoſopher, he might otherwiſe have expected. And it ſeems natural to think that Mr. Voltaire, who (as the biſhop of Glouceſter informs me) uſes philoſopher and deiſt as ſynonymous terms, might conceive ſuch a diſguſt at ſeeing philoſophy ſo abuſed and degraded in the preface, as to be induced to criticize the work with ſeverity, rather than with the lenity ſuppoſed. But why then does he honour Mr. Terraſſon ſo much as he does, by allowing that he lived and died like a philoſopher? The reaſon poſſibly may be, that his very excellent character would do honour to philoſophy.—Philoſophy, therefore, was to have the honour of it: but as philoſophy was ill-uſed by him in the above preface, the wiſe Voltaire very politically gives an ill character of the book, to prevent it's being read, leſt Mr. Terraſſon ſhould by the uninitiated, be deemed a believer, and ſo chriſtianity be thought to have a ſhare in producing his virtues. I hope this conjecture, whether right or wrong, will be pardoned on the account of the extreme modeſty of it, and the very diffident manner in which 'tis offered. I have not preſumed to advance it as a certainty like the philoſophical hiſtorians, who can aſſign the exact motive to every matter of fact, and, with undoubted certainty, aſcribe to ambition and heroiſm, what really proceeded from a protuberancy, or a humour, which afterwards produced a fiſtula *in ano* Swift. I have often thought, that the exact knowledge we have of the real cauſe of Harry's zeal in the reformation, has unfortunately deprived us of many moſt excellent diſſertations on enthuſiaſm and fanaticiſm, ſubjects on which our admirable hiſtorians are ſo fond to diſplay their eloquence, as they are qualified to do them juſtice. I doubt not this vaſt effect would be attributed to one or the other of these fertile cauſes, the *teterrima belli cauſa* remaining for ever a profound ſecret or never reaching the ſublimity of their ideas.

The ſecond conſideration that ſupports me is—that Mr. Terraſſon's ſtile and manner are totally different from Mr. Voltaire's. This point I leave to the candor of the reader, who will poſſibly be ſo courteous as to allow that moſt great writers are apt to diſlike a ſtile and manner to which their genius, or taſte has not inclined them, and that ſuch a diſlike may produce a ſevere criticiſm. What the devil does it ſignify to the world, what kind of wine Montaigne likes—ſay Scaliger or ſome other I don't call who? When the moſt excellent Dr. Huxham (for whom I have the higheſt veneration, and whoſe valuable life I pray God long to continue) aſſures me that good generous old port is better for my health than champaign, must I drink the latter becauſe a bon vivant of high taſte tells the world, that he always drinks it, and that port is horrid ſtuff? If Mr. Voltaire chuſes to ſend his Candid, and his other heroes all over the world, to diſplay his and their wit, humour, genius, philoſophy by ſaying and doing extraordinary things, and making extraordinary obſervations, muſt we be obliged to mount their hobby horſes? If he thinks lively anecdotes, ſhining hints, poetic inventions, and flirts at revelation preferable in hiſtory, philoſophy, criticiſm, to the ſolid, ſober, religious manner of Mr. Terraſſon, and pronounces his mannner void of taſte muſt you and I, in the name of goodneſs, be bound to think ſo too? Is the

the uſe we make of the pains our worthy tutor Mr. Holwell took in teaching us the nature and uſe of true reaſoning? was it for this that we read with him Ariſtotle, Longinus, Tully, Quintilian, Puffendorf, Euclid, Aldrich, Locke, &c? I allow Mr. Voltaire to be a writer of very extraordinary genius and learning, but have ſo much the Roman or rather Briton in me—that I muſt ſtruggle hard before I ſubmit to a dictator. *Manu: hæc inimica tyrannis*—as the Oxford profeſſor ſays in that curious—complimentary, bullying, charitable vindicative, candid, ſatyrical combat between two men from whom the world might reaſonably expect other things, which with the higheſt prudence and delicacy he has expoſed to view for the entertainment and inſtruction of the good natured age. Mr. Voltaire would be the firſt to condemn me if I annexed the idea of infallibility to any man; and the biſhop of Glouceſter has fully convinced me, in that noble work which has moſt deſervedly raiſed him to the higheſt claſs of writers, that infallible and Voltaire are ideas very diſtant. The reader will appprehend, I mean the Divine Legation and perhaps will pardon me for adding a little to the chit-chat which that book has occaſioned. About twelve years ago, whilſt I was a member of the univerſity of Oxford, I learnt firſt the title of this book from a lady's reading an argument againſt it out of a political book, (I believe it was Letters on falſe Religion) viz. That the Divine legation of the lawgiver of the Hottentots, might be proved as clearly as that of Moſes by the medium of the omiſſion of a future ſtate. What effect this argument had upon the lady I know not, but upon me it had ſuch a powerful one, that for a long time afterwards, whenever Moſes was mentioned, I always found the idea of a Hottentot Lawgiver ſticking cloſe to him. The common chit-chat concerning this work at the univerſity was not at all calculated to counter-act the prejudice. From this infallible ſource of truth I learned, that the author was a great ſcholar, alſo a pedant, that he had ſtuffed his book full of quotations, which none but a moſt profound pedant could underſtand, that after all it would be labour loſt to endeavour to underſtand them, becauſe his ideas were ſo perplexed, his ſcheme ſo paradoxical, his ſtile ſo uncouth, that the peruſal of his work would yield neither pleaſure nor inſtruction. Fortified with theſe notions, I was always ready to join in running down this *opus magnum*, as ſome affectedly call it, without underſtanding, or ever reading a ſingle page of it. After quitting the univerſity I ſeldom heard of this book, but whenever it chanced to come upon the carpet, it was always repreſented under the ſame diſadvantageous idea. You may be ſure then I ſhould as ſoon have undertaken to diſcover the *opus magnum* of the alchymiſts, as to ſtudy ſuch a piece of plaguy, uſeleſs pedantry. It chanced, however, that having read in the Obſervations on the Converſion of St. Paul, a work never to be mentioned without an encomium, and in the Eſſays of Dr. Brown, whoſe death I ſincerely bewail as a publick loſs, and in other valuable authors, ſome handſome recommendations of this deſpiſed work, I was induced to prefer their judgment to the unmeaning chat of the multitude. And what was my ſurprize, when I met with no quotations but what were abſolutely neceſſary to elucidate ſome eſſential points, and thoſe ſuch as a very moderate ſcholar might underſtand! when, in ſhort, I found depth of thought, fineneſs of imagination, extenſive erudition, neat expreſſion, united and ſhewing themſelves in every part of the work?—In the firſt heat of indignation I could not help annexing the idea of Hottentot to the writer who ſuggeſted it. But cooler reflection ſhewed me that what I thought was owing to ignorance was really the effect of the writer's art. It is an allowed excellence in writing, it ſeems, to throw out hints, and leave the reader's imagination to perſue them. Mr. Voltaire is a great maſter of this excellence, and always has recourſe to it, when he is ſenſible a hint is eaſier aad ſafer than a formal argument. But the Hottentot writer moſt eminently excels in it. For the readers will pleaſe to obſerve, that in order to make out his parallel, theſe neceſſary articles muſt be furniſhed by their imagination. 1ſt. That the Hottentots have a regular ſyſtem of laws and

and policy. 2. That their lawgiver pretended to a divine commiſſion. 3. That he was bred up in ſome eminent ſchool of legiſlation, in which the doctrine of a future ſtate was taught and highly valued *. 4. That he has given evident proofs that he knew this doctrine, and yet has deſignedly omitted it as a ſanction of his laws. Now, what reader is there who muſt not admire an author who pays ſo great a compliment to his underſtanding as to ſuppoſe it capable of furniſhing theſe and various other parts of the parallel?

I ſcorn to apologize for this digreſſion, becauſe I've ſeen many longer ones, as little to the purpoſe, obtruded without an apology. I ſcorn even to tell the reader, that it anſwers two purpoſes, 1ſt. To give an opportunity to dedicate my letters to the lady above hinted at, who is ſiſter to a very worthy member for a borough between Pool and Bridport, and who, for true politeneſs and affability, refined taſte and underſtanding, ſtrict virtue and unaffected piety is equal to the higheſt character her ſex can boaſt. I am proud to tell the world that to this lady I owe the higheſt gratitude for reſcuing me from the ſhackles of ſome fanatic notions, with which a calviniſtic ſchoolmaſter and miniſter had cramped my mind. 2dly, The ſecond purpoſe I preſent [to the reader] in the words of Dr. Sydenham (Swan's tranſlation, p. 536.) "Though it may perhaps ſeem abſurd, eſpecially in a perſon whoſe life or death are of ſo little moment, to mention himſelf ſo frequently, yet my intention in communicating theſe particulars is to ſerve others, whoſe lives and health are probably of greater value." Pleaſe to change the words life and death into —right or wrong way of thinking— and you have my meaning preciſely. I have entertained fooliſh notions concerning the Divine Legation, and deprived myſelf for many years of the pleaſure and inſtruction I have ſince received from it:—Many others have been, and are in the ſame caſe——and ſo may you courteous reader. Take warning by me. Don't cenſure before you read. Judge for yourſelf.

I ought now to return, but the Oxford profeſſor ſtands in my way, and obliges me to pay him a paſſin compliment. But what can I ſa handſome enough to a man who ha immortal honour by giving the cou de grace to the unfortunate Appendi and threatening the ſame fate to th great work? A man, who, if canoni zation was in vogue, would certainl be added to the liſt of ſaints for in forming the world——that it woul be no preſumption even in a youn ſtudent in theology to undertake t give a better, *i. e.* a more ſatisfactor and irrefragable demonſtration of th Divine Legation of Moſes in fiv pages, than the biſhop has in fi volumes."——A man whoſe pamphl has been read with the moſt raviſhin delight, and indeed received, eſpecia ly by the clergy, as a publick benef But, Rev. Sirs, what injury has th Divine Legation done you, that yo ſhould rejoice ſo much at it's threate ed deſtruction? Has it given any en couragement, or handle, to Atheiſm Deiſm, or (what your adverſaries in nuate you more dread) Hereſy an Schiſm? You may aſſure yourſelves has advanced principles directly ten ing to overthrow them all. Do yo think the author meant, by inſiſti only on one medium in defence Moſes, to exclude all the other we known ones. He meant indeed, you will take his word, to avail hi ſelf of every argument the young ſt dent could produce, and to add a ne one, which, whether it held or n would leave them their full force. H he in all this done any harm to you to religion? Pardon, Rev. Sirs, t well-meant addreſs, and let not p judice, or, what ſome would think be envy, induce you to rank a frie among your foes. Whatever hono is due to the Profeſſor for increaſi the prejudices of the world againſ book-which has undoubtedly been ſome ſervice to religion, and ſo mu galled the enemies of it—let thoſe w never read it beſtow upon him. know he will pardon us, if prejud in favour of a work from which have, or fancied we have, recei very great pleaſure and inſtructi ſhould make us ſuſpect, that it is ſuperable, even by thoſe talents wh could demoliſh, or ridicule, an app dix, written perhaps with too m lev

* *As abſolutely neceſſary to ſociety.*

levity. We heartily join in acknowledging the worthy and ingenious profeſſor's merit, and ſincerely congratulate learning and him on the preferment it has moſt juſtly procured him. We eſteem the pamphlet in queſtion to be written in a moſt maſterly manner, and to have all the merit which wit, humour, and ſound logic can give a compoſition. But we muſt ſtill think that the Divine Legation, excluſive of the main argument and the learned diſſertations, contains ſuch a vaſt fund of uſeful learning, ſuch a variety of valuable hints, reſpecting men, manners, and opinions, that by thoſe who have carefully ſtudied it, notwithſtanding the profeſſor's inſinuations, it will be placed in the claſs of the moſt uſeful and ingenious performances, worthy of the peruſal of every ſcholar and gentleman. My Lord Lyttelton too, whoſe writings will improve your underſtanding, refine your taſte, confirm your faith and morals, and give you the beſt notions in hiſtory and politics, ſaid, ſome years ſince, given the world reaſon to call Mr. Voltaire's infallibility in queſtion. And pray, Sir, what do you think of his turning advocate for the Jeſuits, in a laboured epiſtle which appeared in our papers a few years ago under his name? I don't affirm it was really his, as he has had ſo many brats unjuſtly laid at his door. But on a ſuppoſition that it was, what are we to think of a man who could ſtand forth an apologiſt for a ſociety, to which he ſo often has given the moſt ſhocking character poſſible? What ſhall we think of a man who can affirm to the world, that Mr. Voltaire falſely aſcribed to the whole ſociety notions peculiar to a few in one particular countries, when Mr. Voltaire's work, and the collection of wicked notions of the Jeſuits made by the authority of different cities in France, are direct and poſitive evidences againſt him? Perhaps, the honeſt author meant to try, whether the name and authority were ſufficient to ſave a ſinking ſociety.——And, oh—what pleaſure—what rapture—to have one's picture placed above that of Ignatius, with a motto like this—*Unus-qui nobis ſcribendo reſtituit*—? Could any lover of fame reſiſt ſuch an allurement?——The ignorant philoſopher is *aſcribed* to Mr. Voltaire. Here, as in the foregoing, we are in the dark. But if it is his—one muſt be ſerious in the charge againſt him. "What theological dogma (ſays he) has not been the cauſe of ſpilling blood?" This was the neceſſary effect of thoſe ſenſible words—"whoſoever liſtens not to the church, ſhall be looked upon as a pagan and a publican." Lond. Mag. Sept. p. 449. St. Matthew, xviii. 17.—Mr. Voltaire has a charge of this kind againſt the Law of Moſes, of which Biſhop W. ſays, Divine Legation, Vol. IV. p. 143. But when he goes on to ſay, that the Jews found, *by the very conſtitution of the law itſelf*, that they were the *natural enemies* of all mankind, this was not like a poet, being indeed a tranſgreſſion of the probable: For by the conſtitution of the law itſelf, every Jew that could read found all mankind to be his *Brethren.*——The Jews, he tells us, were *commanded* to hold all other people in abhorrence. If he had ſaid their *idolatries* in abhorrence, he had ſaid true; but that was ſaying nothing. To tell the world, that the Jews were commanded to hold the perſons of idolaters in abhorrence, was done like a poet.

I ſhall quote no more from this well known book——but muſt obſerve, that the author ſeems to have confuted this charge of Mr. Voltaire's as effectually as argument can confute any thing, and muſt expreſs my ſurprize that any one, who had read the confutation, ſhould bring the ſame charge againſt the Goſpel, where there is apparently leſs reaſon for it, and where it meets the ſame the ſame confutation. I would beg the reader who deſires to underſtand this matter to read what relates to Mr. Voltaire in the place referred to [in line 1ſt, and what precedes and follows from p. 139 to the end of the ſection;] and alſo to conſider our Saviour's behaviour to the diſciples who were for burning a Samaritan village, and to the Syrophenician woman, and to publicans and ſinners, and his parable of the good Samaritan, and his making love the mark by which his followers ſhould be known, &c. If now Mr. Voltaire is not infallible, Mr. Terraſſon may have ſhewn ſome taſte, or, if the reader will not allow taſte, ſenſe, and judgment,

and be permitted to have weight in determining the point of decorum, which the behaviour of the great Roman and Britiſh patriots ſo ſtrongly recommends. O what would I give to ſee this point accurately diſcuſſed by the learned, refined, ſober Dr. Bos, or the polite Dr. Trivia, who (I humbly apprehend) are as capable of doing it juſtice, as they are of affording rational and elegant entertainment to his honour and family——— who prefer their company to the politeſt circle, in which their enemies allow they are highly qualified to ſhine. I ſhould take the greater pleaſure in ſeeing it diſcuſſed by them, becauſe they always obſerve the decorum of the ſacred character, as well by choice as by the excellent cuſtom of his honour's houſe, from which all kind of profane, obſcene diſcourſe is totally baniſhed. But their great modeſty, which is equal to their great abilities, will deprive us of this bleſſing.

Y. Z.

Caſe of a Feather ſwallowed by a Young Lady. Communicated to the Medical Society, by George Cleghorne, *M. D. and Lecturer of Anatomy in* Dublin. *Read* June, 1762.

[From Vol. III. of the Medical Obſervations, juſt publiſhed.]

A Young lady, who had been long ſubject to violent head-achs, which ſometimes deprived her of her reaſon, was ſuddenly attacked with a ſevere fit of this diſtemper, upon the death of a favourite brother; and to add to her diſtreſs, ſhe had the misfortune to ſwallow a feather, which ſhe had thruſt down her throat to promote vomiting.

The by-ſtanders made ſeveral attempts to extract it with their fingers; but theſe not anſwering expectation, ſhe drank warm water, and vomited plentifully without diſcharging the feather. Then they ſent for Mr. Morriſs, ſurgeon, who, being made acquainted with the circumſtances of the caſe, did me the favour to call at my houſe and deſire my aſſiſtance on this preſſing emergency.

As it was the third or fourth feather of a gooſe-wing, whole and entire, without any part being cut off, we both agreed, that all poſſible means ought to be employed without delay to extract it, as fatal conſequences were to be apprehended from ſo ſtubborn and indigeſtible a body getting into the ſtomach; and having mentioned the ſponge and whalebone among the inſtruments we might have occaſion for, Mr. Morriſs objected, that this would more probably puſh it down than bring it up; but he immediately retracted his opinion, when I obſerved to him that the largeſt end of the ſhaft being uppermoſt, the ſlanting poſition of the laminæ compoſing the web might readily allow the inſtrument to paſs beyond them, and catch hold of the ſponge, as it was drawn back again; more eſpecially if the ſponge was introduced dry, and permitted to ſwell by imbibing moiſture in the œſophagus.

After having conſidered the affair attentively, we went to our patient's lodging, furniſhed with all the proper inſtruments we might poſſibly ſtand in need of, and particularly with a long flexible whalebone, to each extremity of which a piece of ſponge was fixed with two ſtrings reaching betwixt each. The ſtrings were added to the inſtrument by Mr. Tuckey ſome years ago, when he had occaſion to uſe it, that he might have it in his power to extract the ſponge, in caſe it ſhould break looſe from the whalebone, in the œſophagus; and we readily perceived that it might be of ſingular ſervice in the preſent caſe, by laying hold of the web, if the whalebone was turned round its axis.

We found our patient not well clear in her ſenſes, ſo that ſhe was incapable of giving a diſtinct account what ſhe felt. Nevertheleſs, ſhe complained of an uneaſineſs in the right ſide of her neck below the larynx, though ſhe drew her breath eaſy. She ſwallowed without any great difficulty.

We firſt tried by depreſſing the root of the tongue and inſpecting the fauces, if we could ſee any part of the feather, or reach it with our fingers; but this being to no purpoſe, Mr. Morriſs introduced the ſmalleſt end of the above-mentioned inſtrument into the left ſide of the fauces, to avoid puſhing down the feather, which we had reaſon to think was lodged in the œſophagus, and having thruſt it far down to-

the ſtomach, he began to make the extraction by ſlow degrees, inclining the end of the inſtrument he held towards the left ſide, and twiſting round repeatedly, that the ſtrings might have a better chance to take hold of the feather.

This firſt attempt proved unſucceſsful, and ſo did another which I made after the ſame manner; but the third time, Mr. Morriſs having introduced the largeſt end of the inſtrument as far down as he could into the œſophagus, was lucky enough to bring up the feather along with it into the fauces, from whence he extracted it with his fingers, about two hours after it had been ſwallowed.

The lady was bled largely that evening; ſhe afterwards had a glyſter injected, and bliſters applied to her ancles. Notwithſtanding all this, her throat was inflamed ſo much the next day as to prevent her ſwallowing, which occaſioned the bleeding to be repeated, and nouriſhing glyſters to be preſcribed; after this, the inflammation ſubſided, and ſhe ſpeedily recovered.

I cannot conclude this caſe without obſerving, that it was a lucky circumſtance the feather was whole and entire, as it might not have been ſo eaſily extracted if the web had been ſtripped from the ſhaft; nor, perhaps, was it leſs fortunate, that the inſtrument we happened to employ had ſtrings faſtened to it, as the extraction might poſſibly be owing to their catching hold of the web; and, whenever the ſponge and whalebone is to be uſed for extracting pins, bones, and the like, from the gullet, it will certainly be a great advantage to have two, three, or more of ſuch ſtrings attached to it.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE *bolt* that *is ſoon ſhot*, generally goes beſide the mark. *Philo-Confeſſional*'s opinion of Dr. Rutherforth's vindications, is of very little weight I apprehend; but certainly is nothing to the purpoſe of proving that *another* perſon, the author of the Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments, is not able to do himſelf juſtice, if he thinks it needful.

As little to the purpoſe is his next remark; ſuppoſe I were altogether as uncharitable * and raſh, in my temper and judgment as he would have me thought to be, how does that prove that the church I am of, "is a prieſtly hierarchy uſurping over the rights and liberties of the reſt of mankind?"—Is every church or ſociety anſwerable for the badneſs of heart, of any *one particular* that belongs to it? He had beſt not maintain this, for the ſake of the ſociety he is of. But, after all, he wrongs me groſsly, and miſrepreſents what I ſay. In my letter I ſpeak not of diſſenters in general;—much leſs do I ſay, that they are as bad as infidels;—I expreſsly ſpeak of the *moſt inveterate* of the diſſenters only;—and of them, all that is implied, is that they are, in common with infidels, diſaffected to the church eſtabliſhed, and lovers of any thing that tends to vilify and blacken it.

Had I given real grounds for the complaints of my treatment of diſſenters, it would have come with a very ill grace, from writers ſo *abuſive* to the church eſtabliſhed, and who take ſuch pains to have it thought *a tyrannical uſurper*, &c.—But as it is, I cannot reconcile it to common honeſty.

He attempts however to ſupport his point by adding; "this will yet more explain itſelf by his diſlike to that proteſtant claim, viz. every man ought to be at liberty to *adjoin* himſelf to the church or ſociety of Chriſtians which appears to him, to be moſt agreeable to the word of God, in its form and worſhip."

Unluckily for him again, this ſo far from being *diſliked* by me, happens to be a claim made by me for mankind, over and over again. [See Mag. for May, p. 229] and which *Hubert* would only grant after taking away the means of diſtinguiſhing what each ſociety held; as to *Philo-Con*'s reaſoning on the neceſſary means of diſtinguiſhing this, I leave it to be compared with mine, and am in no pain as to whoſe *weakneſs of head* and *ſtrength of prejudices* will there-

* *The contrary of which he might have ſeen in my frequent expreſſions in the* confeſſion *of my approbation of the extenſive toleration enjoyed by the diſſenters.*

by preſent themſelves openly. His next paragraph is the old ſtory that *Hubert* told us, and has been conſidered before. [See Mag. for June, p. 292.]

Let him not triumph at my aſtoniſhing conceſſion before he underſtands it—I believe, however, that he will not eaſily lead others into miſunderſtanding it; eſpecially ſuch as conſider what went before [See Mag. for Aug, p. 391] and is referred to therein——a fair enquirer will always conſider the whole together.

It is diſagreeable work to have nothing to do but to point out blunders, and ſet right miſrepreſentations *, and to repeat objections to continually repeated and unſupported aſſertions—— and therefore I ſhall take up no more of your room; and unleſs ſomething of a very different kind appears, I ſhall not trouble you again.

I ſhall add only one remark——that Philo-Confeſſional is ſadly vexed at that precious ſtroke of *evil-ſurmiſing* being wreſted out of Hubert's hands, by my declaration that I had neither *fat rectory*, &c.——but he cannot think of entirely parting with it——It is the life and ſoul of his cauſe—— he will therefore do his beſt to retain it ſomehow, and tells you, that though I have *no elevating proſpect*, yet [proſpect or no proſpect] I am "doing my beſt, as ſeveral others of my brethren are, to mend my ſituation."—Naughty men that they are, to think of mending their ſituation—It is an unpardonable crime, *in any but ſuch as oppoſe the eſtabliſhment.*——Ay, but he would have it thought that I am driving at that, by writing on the ſide I do, and am actuated by ſuch a view.—But then ſure I ſhould have given in my *real name*——that patrons might know where to ſend their preſentations, nominations, and appointments;—I doubt it will entirely defeat his good-natured inſinuation, when I aſſure him, as I truly can, that I have never told any one in the world, that I am the writer of theſe ſeveral papers that ſo diſturb him.

I am, yours,

PHILELEUTHEROS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Oct. 7, 1767.

TO interſperſe philoſophical ſubjects, now and then for variety ſake, with my medical ones, may perhaps be pleaſing to ſome of your readers, wherefore we ſhall next enquire here, why *aqua fortis* diſſolves *ſilver*, and not gold, while *aqua regia*, on the other hand, diſſolves *gold*, but not *ſilver*.

This is indeed another abſtruſe and difficult problem to ſolve in chemiſtry, which has as yet been but lamely accounted for. Nevertheleſs, if we will make uſe of mechanical principles, it is very capable to be philoſophically reſolved.

That we may have a clear conception of the matter, let us lay down firſt theſe few neceſſary propoſitions, which, if put to it, I can eaſily prove, but at preſent, for brevity's ſake, we will for once take for granted.

1. All bodies are conſtituted of moſt minute ſolid particles of matter, of an extended, impenetrable, but diviſible ſubſtance. 2. That between theſe ſmall component corpuſcles there are infinite numbers of pores, or void ſpaces, larger or ſmaller, in every body. 3. That in the ſolideſt body in being, there is much more empty ſpace than matter, even gold itſelf not excepted. 4. and laſtly, That the parts or atoms of matter, are forced and held together by the preſſure, or pulſion of ſome ſubtile inviſible fluid, or æther, ſurrounding them.

Allowing only theſe four data, we are next to conſider, that the ſpace of the pores of gold is not ſo large as that of ſilver, becauſe its gravity much exceeds that of the other. Yet that even gold is not without pores, ſolid as it is, is plain from the common experiment of a compreſſed hollow ſphere of that metal, firſt filled with water, then put into a compreſſing engine, when that fluid may be forced out, and ſtand in drops on the ſurface of the globe.

Suppoſe then that the diameter of the pores of ſilver be to that of gold as two to one; it will follow, that

* *Miſquoting and miſrepreſenting is a general trick with theſe writers, which they learnt from their leader it ſeems.* *See* Doubts on the authenticity of the laſt publication of the Confeſſional.

the corpuſcles fit to penetrate the pores of gold, muſt be eight times leſs than thoſe particles that can penetrate the larger pores of ſilver. Thus the menſtruum fit to diſſolve ſome bodies is not ſo adequate to diſſolve others; either by reaſon the pores are too ſmall to admit the particles of the diſſolvent, or elſe too large, and ſo let them paſs freely through without reſiſtance. In both which caſes, tho' oppoſite in condition, yet in neither can the ſame menſtruum indifferently diſſolve any body.

Now *aqua fortis* is made of vitriol and nitre. *Aqua regia* differs only by having ſome ſal ammoniac added thereto, one of whoſe principles is ſea ſalt. Now, by what is commonly called attraction, though by pulſion in reality, they are, like ſo many ſharp wedges, drove into the pores of the recipient, till the coherent particles are ſeparated or divided aſunder, *i. e.* rendered fluid; while ſuch ſalts, whoſe corpuſcles are too ſmall to fit the pores and ſeparate the conſtituent atoms of ſilver, paſs through the pores freely without any action.

So you ſee what ſize ſuits ſilver is too large for the narrow pores of gold, and what ſized particles of ſalts ſuits gold, is too ſmall to act upon ſilver. For as gold is a body much denſer than ſilver, conſequently its pores muſt be much ſmaller than thoſe of ſilver alſo.

Your's. J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Dec. 7, 1767.

I Am much for reducing medicine to all its primitive ſimplicity, and think the ancients exceeded us in ſome things, tho' we excel them in others: Let us join then their knowledge to ours in the beſt method to improve the art, and thereby gain credit both to ourſelves and to our profeſſion.

To inſtance an example: I ſhall at this time pitch upon a particular vegetable, which, though ſo very common, I fancy its virtues are but yet little known in the preſent practice.

Carduus Benedictus, the Bleſſed Thiſtle, well worthy the title, an annual plant; flowers in June or July, the beſt time to be gathered, ſhould be dried in the ſhade, and kept in a dry place to prevent moulding and rotting, as it is very apt to do.

The leaves and ſeeds, the only parts uſed in pharmacy, have a penetrating bitter taſte, not very ſtrong, nor durable, attended at firſt with an ingrateful flavour, much of which it loſes in keeping. Even cold water extracts, in a few minutes, the fine, lighter, and more grateful parts of this excellent herb; but if the digeſtion be continued ſome hours, the diſagreeable parts will be extracted alſo.

Hence a ſtrong decoction is exceeding nauſeous, and even offenſive to the ſtomach; but rectified ſpirits of wine gain a very pleaſant bitter taſte, that remains uninjured in the extract.

The nauſeous decoction is ſometimes uſed alone to provoke vomiting, and a ſtrong infuſion to promote the operation of other emetics; but this elegant bitter, when freed from the offenſive parts of the plant, may be advantageouſly applied to other purpoſes.

A light infuſion of clipt carduus in cold water is excellent in loſs of appetite, where the ſtomach is injured by irregularities, and far preferable to the common compound bitters of the ſhops and taverns.

What need is there then to be at the unneceſſary expence and trouble of making ſuch a ferruginous bitter, as ſome ſo fondly keep by them, of gentian, ſnake root, orange peel, ſaffron, cardamums and cochineal, when this ſingle plant alone furniſhes us with a ſimple ſtomach bitter, preferable to them all ſo jumbled together? With me this is always a phyſical maxim, The more ſimple a medicine is, the more wholeſome it is; and a tender ſtomach, that cannot be reconciled to a compound preſcription, may be brought by degrees to a ſimple one, and that is no ſmall advantage gained.

A ſtrong infuſion in cold, or warm water, if drank freely, and the patient be covered up warm, will produce a plentiful ſweat, much ſafer and better than when forced by confounded Venice treacle, and promote all glandular ſecretions in general beſides; or daſhed with white wine, it is of great ſervice after catching cold to reſtore interrupted perſpiration, and ſet all to rights again.

A quar-

A quarter or half a pint faſting, or an hour or two before dinner, or both, is good to create an appetite; or a dram made from it to ſuch who can bear nothing colder in their ſtomachs. It kills worms beſides.

It alſo makes a fit bitter to take along with the bark, both to make it ſit eaſier, and to render that drug ſtill more efficacious. Leſſer Centaury is entitled to all we have ſaid on the Bleſſed Thiſtle.

Your's, J. Cook.

N. B. As to the idle ſkits of my adverſaries, I pity the poor creatures, and compare them to a ſilly ſet of ſnarling curs ſnapping at my ſhadow; but to diſappoint them of the main pleaſure of their farther impoſition for the future, I am determined to take in no letters not bearing the ſtamp of poſt paid upon them. So let the office look out.

The moon ſhines no leſs bright for the dogs barking at her. And there never was a good undertaken, but ſatan had always his ſervants ready to oppoſe it.

Of the Ruins of Pæſtum, *or* Poſidonia, *a City of* Magna Græcia, *in the kingdom of* Naples.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many travellers, eſpecially from this kingdom, which annually viſit Italy, in queſt of monuments of antiquity, it is moſt certain, that the ruins of the antient city of Pæſtum have, till within theſe eight years, entirely eſcaped the eye of curioſity. Hence one would naturally ſuppoſe it, like Herculaneum, to have lain concealed in the boſom of the earth. No; our ignorance of its exiſtence was owing to its ſituation, in a part of Italy ſcarce inhabited, and far diſtant from any of thoſe cities which are ever viſited by ſtrangers. Its diſcovery, indeed, was quite accidental. A painter's apprentice from Naples, as we learn from the preface to an account of theſe ruins lately publiſhed, viſiting his friends at Cappaccio, about eight years ago, was the firſt intelligent perſon who obſerved theſe magnificent remains of antiquity. He communicated this diſcovery to his maſter, who ſoon viſited Pæſtum, and made drawings of the principal buildings. Theſe drawings were ſhewn to the King of Naples, who immediately ordered the wood, with which the city was overgrown, to be cleared away, and Pæſtum aroſe from the obſcurity in which it had lain concealed during many centuries. The public buildings, which have eſcaped the deſtructive hand of time, are a theatre, an amphitheatre, and three Doric temples. The two firſt are, in their preſent ſituation, of little importance; but the three temples, conſidering their antiquity, which, from their architecture, appears to be extremely remote, are amazingly entire. In the title page of this work, we find a bone for the antiquaries of this kingdom, which, it ſeems, hath already proved too hard for the teeth of many of the virtuoſi in Italy. It is an antient inſcription on a ſarcophagus found near Pæſtum, conſiſting of letters, or characters, ſo totally diſſimilar to every known alphabet, that no one hath hitherto been able to form a tolerable conjecture concerning the language in which it is written.

An Account of the Widowed Wife. *A New Comedy now performing at the Theatre Royal in* Drury Lane.

MR. Wildman having in an unhappy fit of jealouſy, excited by the artifice of a villainous incendiary, wounded, and, as he ſuppoſed, killed an imaginary rival, left his wife abruptly, and taking his ſon with him went to the Eaſt Indies, changing his name to that of a diſtant relation, Melmoth; where, after ſeveral years, he accidentally met the man he ſuppoſed ſlain, who fully convinced him, from many corroborating circumſtances, of his wife's innocence, and his own raſhneſs. His former tenderneſs reviving, he returned to England to ſeek her; ſhe had alſo, at the inſtance of her relations, in reſentment of her huſband's ill treatment, dropped the name of Wildman, and aſſumed that of Mildmay. By theſe ſeparate names of Melmoth and Mildmay, they are known to the audience.

Mrs. Mildmay, in the courſe of twelve years, having heard nothing from her huſband, had applied herſelf wholly to the education of her daughter Narciſſa, who by this time was become marriageable, and was addreſſed by Lord Courtly and Mr. Melmoth, both men of honour; the former preferred by

by her mother, the latter by the young lady.

The piece opens with the arrival of Alderman Lombard at Bath, who we find, by his converſation with Furnival, a knaviſh barriſter, has declared himſelf a candidate for the borough of Gluttonbury, in oppoſition to Colonel Campley. The alderman diſplays his contempt for his antagoniſt in tranſlating the old adage, *Dulce & decorum eſt, &c.* which he is told ſuits exactly the character of the colonel. "Die for our country!" exclaims he, "no, no, maſter Furnival! ſuch perhaps might have been the faſhion in Greece and Rome, but we *modern* patriots *live upon our country*."

Upon the alderman's arrival at Bath, he takes the firſt opportunity to ſee Melmoth; to whoſe father, Sir John Melmoth, he had been agent. He acquaints him very abruptly, that Sir John was dead, and, on account of his irregularities, had cut him off with a ſhilling, and left the bulk of his fortune to his ſecond wife. Melmoth, reduced to deſpair by this intelligence, reſolves immediately to acquaint Narciſſa with his misfortune; and expreſſes the utmoſt anguiſh at being obliged to forego his hopes in her, which yet he declares himſelf determined to do, till he can receive her on more equal terms.

Wildman, being returned to England a general officer, and whom we ſhall know for the future by the name of General Melmoth, now appears in company with Colonel Campley. On hearing from him the diſtreſs of Melmoth, the general informs Campley, that Sir John, before his death, had, at his inſtance, made another will, to which he was executor, wherein the widow was moderately provided for, and the bulk of his fortune left to his ſon. This news the general deſires may for a time be kept ſecret from Melmoth, as the ſuppoſition of his being left deſtitute, on account of his former libertiniſm, may have a good effect on his future conduct, and be an excellent criterion to prove the affection of his miſtreſs.

Mrs. Mildmay, accidentally ſeeing the general with Colonel Campley, faints. On her recovery, the variety of paſſions excited by this caſual interview, her joy at ſeeing him, her fear of his remaining unreconciled to her, her recollection of his former tenderneſs, her agony at the ſuppoſition that he may now be another's, produce a very affecting ſcene.

Lombard, intent on his electioneering project, is perſuaded by Furnival to diſpoſe of his daughter (whoſe fortune is 60000l.) to Lord Courtly; who Furnival aſſerts has the diſpoſal of Gluttonbury borough. His lordſhip, however, prepoſſeſſed in favour of Narciſſa, appears very little diſpoſed to embrace the propoſal. Mrs. Mildmay, from the ſimilarity of the name aſſumed by her huſband, and from a miſtake of Dr. Mineral, a goſſiping phyſician, who was ſent for on her fainting, apprehends that Melmoth is her ſon. She determines, without acquainting her daughter with her ſuſpicions, to endeavour to detach her from him. While Narciſſa is in ſurprize at her mother's earneſtneſs, Melmoth enters and acquaints her with his father's death, and the loſs of his expectations. Narciſſa, concluding that her mother having heard theſe particulars, was for that reaſon deſirous to prevent their union, determines to give Melmoth a generous proof of her affection, and propoſes to go off to Scotland with him, which he embraces with rapture; and going to Col. Campley to borrow his chaiſe, the general (who was with the colonel, but retired till Melmoth had diſpatched his buſineſs) becomes acquainted with their intended tour, which he deſires may proceed, and undertakes to wait on the young lady's mother, and acquaint her with the true ſtate of Melmoth's fortune.

Furnival endeavours in vain to perſuade Lord Courtly to addreſs Miſs Lombard. My lord leaves him to attend a ſummons from Mrs. Mildmay. On the approach of the two young ladies Furnival retires to liſten, and over-hears the manner of Narciſſa's intended elopement. On their departure he appears, and declares his intention of corrupting her chairmen, and delivering her into the hands of Lord Courtly.

Campley is introduced to Alderman Lombard by the general, and avows an affection for Miſs Lombard, by whom his paſſion was favoured: The alderman accepts an invitation to his lodgings,

lodgings, to talk over the buſineſs, but tells him, he muſt not think of his daughter unleſs he reſigns the borough; that he may chuſe Sophy or Gluttonbury.

Mrs. Mildmay, apprized of Narciſſa's elopement, intreats Lord Courtly (to whom ſhe diſcovers her apprehenſion that Melmoth is her ſon) to purſue and ſtop them, but forbids his acquainting them with their ſuppoſed conſanguinity. Furnival having procured chairmen to carry Narciſſa to Lord Courtly's lodging, Syllogiſm, Melmoth's, ſervant, follows the chair, drunk; Melmoth, informed by his ſervant where Narciſſa is, reſcues her from Furnival; but before they go off, Lord Courtly enters, attended by Mrs. Mildmay's ſervants. Finding it in vain to perſuade them to return, he leaves the ſervants to prevent their procedure, and retires haſtily to procure Mrs. Mildmay's conſent to reveal to them their ſuppoſed affinity.

Syllogiſm preſenting a blunderbuſs drives Furnival and the ſervants off, while Melmoth carries off Narciſſa; notwithſtanding which we find they have been ſtopt, and the young lady, returning home, is acquainted by her mother with the reaſon of her oppoſing their union. Melmoth coming to viſit Narciſſa is received by her with a diſſembled indifference; ſhe affects to have changed her mind, to rejoice at their diſappointment, and leaves him with a declaration that he is the laſt man to whom ſhe would think of giving her hand. Amazed and enraged he follows her to ſeek an explanation. General Melmoth comes to Mrs. Mildmay's to reconcile her to the union of her daughter with Melmoth, by explaining his real ſituation as to fortune, which he ſuppoſes is her only objection. A moſt affecting ſcene enſues, in which the general, after having very tenderly recognized his wife and daughter, acquaints them that his ſon died in the Eaſt Indies, and explains to them Melmoth's real ſituation. All miſtakes are ſet to rights, the widowed wife reſtored to the arms of her huſband; the perplexities of the young couple removed; even Lord Courtly declares that he feels a pleaſure in their happineſs, though promoted by his own diſappointment. We muſt not forget that Alderman Lombard pays us another viſit, in which he introduces Colonel Campley and Miſs Lombard to the general, and tells him, that Sophy and Gluttonbury are gone together. [See the poetry.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for November, 1767, p. 577. is an invitation to explain Eph. ii. 3. In compliance with which, I here ſend you ſome obſervations, which I have found in a volume publiſhed ſeveral years ago *. "St. Paul reminds the Epheſians, that once, or formerly in their gentile ſtate, *they were dead in treſpaſſes and ſins.* Which expreſſion can never be applied to infants. And with the apoſtle, a life in ſin is not life, but death; as he ſays elſewhere. [1 Tim. ver. 6.] *She that liveth in pleaſure, is dead, while ſhe lives.* And what follows here, ſhews, that he means practice in ſinning, or actual and wilfull ſins. *Wherein*, ſays he to thoſe Epheſians, *in time before ye walked, according to the courſe of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the ſpirit that now worketh in the children of diſobedience. Among whom alſo we all*, that is, we Jews alſo, for the moſt part, and generally, *had our converſation in times before, in the luſts of our fleſh, and of the mind; and were by nature*, in our former ſtate, before we were enlightened by the goſpel, *children of wrath*, deſervedly expoſed to puniſhment, or the divine indignation, *as well as others. But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in ſins, has quickened us together with Chriſt. (By grace ye are ſaved.) And has raiſed us up together and made us ſit together in heavenly places in Chriſt.* The whole context ſhews that the apoſtle does not ſpeak of puniſhment, or indignation, due to natural corruption, but to actual ſins. Nor does he ſay: *And indeed we are*, but *were by nature children of wrath.* So we were, when *we had our converſation in the luſts of our fleſh.* But God in his great mercy had through Jeſus Chriſt delivered the Epheſians and others, from that ſtate of ſin and miſery."

Your humble ſervant,

Dec. 15, 1767. A. N.

* *Lardner's ſermons, upon various ſubjects, vol. 1. p. 153, 154.*

To the EDITOR, *&c.*

SIR, London, Dec. 8, 1767.

THOUGH in an extraordinary manner I have very long, and very grievouſly ſuffered, for having manifeſted my zeal for the public welfare in general, and my dutiful regard to his preſent majeſty in particular, yet I cannot forbear, ſuch is my fate, being ſtill ſolicitous for the good weal of my country; wherefore having juſt now read in this morning's public papers, that his moſt gracious majeſty, from his abundant and paternal regard to his ſubjects, has taken the earlieſt opportunity to paſs a moſt ſalutary act for the relief of his people, eſpecially of the poorer ſort, permit me, therefore, with a view to further and promote ſo good an end, to caſt my mite before the public in your extenſive paper: And as my view in laying my private thoughts before the public, is to ſerve the pooreſt of the poor, and who, in the county of Devon, where I live, when at home, ſubſiſt moſtly on bread made of barley, I therefore, for their ſakes, hope and intreat, if you think it may be of any ſervice to them, or to the public, that you will give the following hints a firſt place in your paper of tomorrow, as the earlier any public evils are made known, the ſooner as well as the eaſier they may be removed, for the greater benefit of the community.

After this tedious preface, it is hoped, what is to be added will not be thought over long, as being more immediately to the point in view; and is, that it may, perhaps, be worthy of conſideration and enquiry, whether the revenue would not be advanced by a total prohibition of uſing barley in the diſtillery, as therein is conſumed, let me rather ſay waſted, vaſt quantities of that grain, and ſo very much as is hardly to be imagined, and which has indiſputably occaſioned the high price of bread corn, but too ſeverely felt by the poor, and in an extraordinary manner by the very pooreſt of them in many parts of the kingdom, who, by reaſon of the very high price it at preſent bears, can with the utmoſt difficulty buy any bread to ſuſtain their miſerable poor families: And it may not be unworthy to be conſidered, whether the revenue might not be more than a little benefitted by a total prohibition of diſtilling ſpirits from *every* ſort of grain that is made uſe of as bread-corn for the ſuſtenance of the poor; as by this means, it is humbly apprehended, the price of corn would *immediately* fall, to a much lower price than it now bears, and will probably continue to bear till ſuch a prohibition is laid; and which is the rather to be hoped and wiſhed for, as thereby malt will neceſſarily become cheaper, which will greatly tend, not only to the ſervice of the poor, but increaſe the more common uſe of beer, conſequently the duties on hops, on malt, as alſo the duty on beer, would be very greatly increaſed; the poor labourer would alſo hereby have his beer the better, and every family be greatly benefitted by it. And I will now further add, what perhaps has not been commonly thought of, or ever pointed out to the legiſlature or the public, which is, that by rendering barley cheap, fleſh meat in general will become cheaper, and by this all the middling claſs of people, as well as the poor, will receive conſiderable advantage; and it is not improbable, that the poor will hereby be more benefitted than by any other means which has hitherto been pointed out for their particular ſervice, and this will be evident from the following conſiderations, viz. when barley is rendered cheap, almoſt every poor man in the country, who has a family, rears up and feeds a hog or more for his winter's ſtock of food for their ſupport; and this, till of late, and that barley has borne ſo high a price, was the common practice: It muſt therefore be clearly evident, as hinted at before, that if barley is rendered cheap, all kinds of fleſh meats muſt be lowered in price, as vaſt numbers of the poor will raiſe of themſelves a conſiderable part of their food: And however ſimple this may at firſt ſight appear, it may, perhaps, be the ſhorteſt, the eaſieſt, and the beſt way for the immediate eaſement of the diſtreſſed poor, who are at this time labouring under great hardſhips.

P. S. Let me now aſk if it is not a paradox in politics to give a bounty, or admit of a drawback on the exportation of ſpirits diſtilled from corn,

and at the ſame time to labour under a want of grain, and call out for an importation of it; and more eſpecially as a conſiderable part of the duty laid on it at the ſtill is drawn back on its being exported, and when alſo well known that a very great part of it is continually ſmuggled into moſt of the ports in the kingdom, and which not only tends to deſtroy the labouring people, but prevents, to a very great degree, the wholeſome uſe of malt drink, and to the great diminution of the revenue, that would otherwiſe ariſe from the more common uſe of it. And let me add, I have been credibly informed, that one diſtiller, in or near Briſtol, has conſumed more barley in one year, than was equal to the growth of that grain in three counties. How great then muſt have been the conſumption in London. And let me farther add, that labouring men, eſpecially in the ſmithery, and in many other very hard works, require good and wholeſome beer to recruit their exhauſted ſpirits; but as malt, by reaſon of the great conſumption in the diſtillery, is kept up to ſo high a price, they can hardly be properly ſupplied with good beer; and as a ſtop being put to the diſtilling of malt ſpirits can affect only an inconſiderable number of diſtillers, and may be of real ſervice to many thouſands, or hundreds of thouſands of his majeſty's good ſubjects, it is hoped the experiment may be made at leaſt in the preſent dearth of bread corn. I am,

Your occaſional Correſpondent,

[*Lloyd's E. P.*] TOLCHER, *of Plymouth.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE defence of every ſtate now depends upon fire arms; for being deprived of powder, fleets would be uſeleſs, artillery alſo, and arms, and towns of courſe are defenceleſs; Pruſſia not only conſumes the vaſt quantities they make, but buys up all that the Swedes and Danes can ſpare. The government of France gives the greateſt encouragement to have ſaltpetre made within that kingdom, beſides they buy up all that can be ſpared from the home conſumption in Spain and Italy. Holland hardly ſupplies itſelf, and depends chiefly (as we do) to be ſupplied from the Eaſt Indies. If, therefore, in any future war that ſupply ſhould be cut off or interrupted, as it was when Madraſs was loſt in one war, and Calcutta in another, we ſhould be reduced to the utmoſt extremity for want of gun-powder. It is, therefore, abſolutely neceſſary, now we are at peace, to take effectual meaſures for re-eſtabliſhing ſaltpetre works in all parts of England that are conveniently ſituated for it. From the time of Edward the IIId, till the time the firſt ſalt-tax was laid, which is about ſeventy years ago, we made ſaltpetre in England not only ſufficient to ſupply the army and navy, but exported enough to make it a conſiderable branch of trade. Arts, and advantageous manufactures have often been loſt, by the impoſing injudicious exciſes, of which this is one inſtance; they are not ſo eaſily retrieved as loſt. When the ſalt-tax was renewed, it is probable that they were aware of the conſequence of the firſt impoſition, reſtraining it to the rock and ſea ſalt, and thereby the making ſaltpetre and other chemical ſalts is not now ſubject to the laws of the exciſe; yet that has not its effect of reviving that trade, for the works having been deſtroyed, though the trade was very gainful, yet the re-edifying would have been expenſive, and therefore deterred from the undertaking.

WALLER R.

Extracts from Letters to married Women, *lately publiſhed.*

"THIS is the time (when infants are two or three years old) in which their little fond endearments begin to operate, their every action is wonderfully engaging, and their pretty liſping tongues are of univerſal harmony. How exquiſite the delight to view their expanding minds—now catching ſound, then quickly riſes into ſenſe, beaming the happy proſpect of future underſtanding! Here the volume of man begin—even at this time the fertile genius glows. How tranſporting is the ſweet ſenſibility!"

The author then takes occaſion to draw a contraſt between a laudable and virtuous paſſion, and an unchaſte, vicious life; in which he expoſes the folly and miſery of the wretched lib-

tine

tine and ſhews that thoſe only who are wiſe enough to cultivate a chaſte and honourable love, can expect felicity from their children, or know the happy enjoyments of a little ſmiling family.

"What numbers of debauchees, in different climes and ages, worn out by guilty intemperance mournfully lament their curſed fate, in not being bleſſed with an heir to ſucceed to their half-ruined fortunes? Conſiderate providence! thus to diſappoint them—for what but impurity and diſeaſe could they give birth to? Happy, thrice happy decree of nature, that virtue alone can claim a ſmiling and a healthful progeny!

This is a theme worthy of an abler pen. How often has prattling innocence diſarmed the rugged fierceneſs of a brutiſh nature, and melted down the rage of paſſion into more than female ſoftneſs? How often, I ſay, by theſe means, is the man of wrath inſenſibly diſſolved into tenderneſs and love? I muſt tear myſelf away from the digreſſion, ſhould I indulge my zealous inclination, a volume of panegyric would fall ſhort of the ſubject.

The human mind in its infant opening, has been juſtly compared to a blank ſheet of paper, ſuſceptible of every impreſſion. Whence, it may be ſuppoſed, children receive their prejudices and inclinations, from the diſpoſitions of thoſe perſons to whoſe care they are entruſted, in like manner as this preſent letter conveys the ſentiments of the author.

That any children are naturally vicious, I would not willingly believe. When I hear parents exclaiming againſt the bad diſpoſitions of their own children, I cannot help oftentimes ſecretly condemning them for introducing ſuch vices into their habits. Inſtinct, even in brutes, produces a tenderneſs for their young—a harmleſs ſociety amongſt their neighbours—a paſſive fear towards their enemies—and violence ſeldom is diſcovered but againſt thoſe animals which nature has appointed for their ſupport. Can we then imagine that a worſe than brutiſh fierceneſs ſhould be naturally diſcernable in our infant ſtate; that ſpite, malice, anger, and revenge, ſuch accurſed paſſions, ſhould tyrannize before we are capable of ſelf defence? The very ſuppoſition ſeems to me an arraignment of providence in the firſt part of the creation, and appears to be inconſiſtent with the juſtice of a benevolent deity.

It therefore behoves every mother to be perfectly ſatisfied of the diſpoſitions of ſuch ſervants, to whom ſhe entruſts the care of her children at this ſuſceptible time of life; when even the more affectionately theſe perſons treat them, the worſe conſequences are to be apprehended if their own tempers are not good; for as children are gratefully fond of thoſe who uſe them kindly, they are by far the more likely to imbibe the bad qualities of an indulgent attendant, and, on the contrary, to profit by good examples.

Objects that attract the eyes, are the firſt delighting. The pleaſures from hearing are the next. From ſight and ſound ideas take their gradual riſe. Hence, a partial fondneſs is formed towards thoſe whoſe province it is to attend upon them; and children, for this reaſon, are more fond of their nurſes, who are conſtantly prattling to them, than of parents neglectful of their infancy.

The want of duty and affection in children towards their parents, ſo much to be cenſured, and ſo generally complained of, often proceeds from this early miſmanagement. The indifference alſo of too many parents towards their children frequently owes its origin to depriving themſelves of the enjoyments of their little ones at this engaging ſeaſon of life. Even to an unintereſted perſon, the expanding of an infant mind is a delightful entertainment; but to good parents, the pleaſure and attachment muſt certainly prove exceedingly more agreeable, and laſting. We muſt indeed pity thoſe whom neceſſity deprives of this happy ſolace, but utterly condemn ſuch whoſe inclinations drive their little nurſlings from them. Unnatural and miſtaken perſons, who if they are puniſhed with undutiful children, ſuffer only in conſequence of their own neglect!

Would you my tender and conſiderate matrons, wiſh to ſee your children truly amiable? be then ever careful of yourſelves. Endeavour alſo as much as poſſible to prevent vio-

lent exceſs of paſſion in your huſbands. This is a laudable taſk, and much more in the power of women then they generally imagine. Truſt me, my fair ones, truly prudent and good wives, by bending a little to the rugged, head ſtrong, and boiſterous diſpoſitions of ſome huſbands, may for the moſt part civilize them; and by their endearing and ſoothing manners, in ſpite of early vicious habits, compel them to a behaviour of tenderneſs and love. Thus by the example of an engaging deportment on your part, you will ſoften their tempers, ſo as to render them good huſbands, good fathers, good maſters, and valuable members of ſociety.

While on the other hand, vindictive and peeviſh women not only forfeit this female importance, but too frequently eſtrange their huſbands affections from them; and need I ſay that this want of harmony, and ſincere friendſhip, between man and wife, is a dangerous pattern for their children.

From the ſtrong force of example, it becomes in a manner natural to the children of ſuch perſons to give an unbridled looſe to every impulſe; nay, their emulation is ſoon engaged to become equally tyrannical with their parents. On the contrary, where no ſuch precedents are before their eyes, where impaſſioned and youthful love, keeps pace with ſentimental friendſhip; where the polite and well bred man ſhews a virtuous inclination towards his wife; and they both join in a proper regard for their children—How much reaſon have we to expect that their young and tender minds will be impreſſed with virtue? Nay, I dare aver that, from this rectitude of behaviour, ſuch parents will generally be rewarded, with good and dutiful children."

A natural and eaſy Method if ſuckling Children, ſo as to render this Duty rather a Pleaſure than a Fatigue.

[From the Same.]

"SLEEP is eſſentially neceſſary to life, and that the ſtomach ſhould ſometimes be at reſt, is as eſſentially neceſſary to health; both theſe things the mother and child equally require. Thus the laviſh part of the buſineſs is ſet aſide; for it is an abſurd and erroneous cuſtom, after ſtuffing it continually in the day, to keep a child at the breaſt all night. This counteracts the operations of nature, not only by depriving it of its reſt, but alſo from a conſtant fulneſs, the powers of the infant body are prevented from exerting themſelves in a proper manner upon the aliment received. Hence the ſtomach and bowels are enfeebled, and thereby rendered incapable of producing ſuch wholeſome nouriſhment as a child would otherwiſe obtain from its food; to which grand purpoſe, ſound ſleep and abſtinence are equally conducive.

On the other hand, the mother, being continually diſturbed during the night, is alſo prevented from aſſimilating that good and perfect milk, which would otherwiſe be produced from the food of the day. Hence ſhe becomes ill, grows tired of her taſk, and the crude milk proves noxious to the weakened bowels of the infant. Thus diſappointment and death ſucceed.

I know it will be urged by ſome that it is impoſſible to keep children quiet and at reſt during the night, and that they cry for food. Let them be managed from the birth according to the directions I ſhall lay down, and then I believe few perſons will complain of their being troubleſome. One reaſon why children do not ſleep well by night is, that they are indulged too much in the cradle by day, when they ſhould have exerciſe. Another ſtill greater reaſon, I am inclined to think, proceeds from pain, occaſioned by improper food in the firſt paſſages, for I will venture to affirm, that almoſt every child's bowels, from the preſent wrong management, are in a ſtate of diſeaſe, which too frequently grows up with it into life; and thus in infancy the lurking cauſe of a bad conſtitution is oftentimes eſtabliſhed.

When their little ſtomachs, irritated by too large a quantity, and the bad quality of food, become ſomewhat empty; a pain, probably like what we call the heart-burn, and acidities at the ſtomach, awakens them from their diſturbed ſlumbers; and theſe little creatures can then only diſcover their uneaſineſs by crying. Hence nurſes, partly for their own quiet, and partly thro

thro' a miſtaken notion that children cry only for nouriſhment, cram them until they are quite gorged. Such infants eagerly devour whatever is given them, becauſe the reception of food takes off that too great ſenſibility of the ſtomach which cauſed the pain. A ſimilar effect to this, grown perſons troubled with the complaints I have juſt now mentioned, muſt every day experience upon taking nouriſhment; for it always affords a preſent relief.

Four or five times in the twenty-four hours are ſufficient for a child to receive the breaſt, and let the following rules be nearly obſerved. About ſix or ſeven in the morning, after which the child may be allowed an hour or two's ſleep,—again, an hour after the mother has breakfaſted—and a third time, if ſhe pleaſes, before dinner—a fourth time, at five or ſix o'clock in the evening, being two or three hours after dinner—and, laſtly, between ten and eleven, juſt before ſhe goes to reſt.

Now, by thoſe mothers who have ſervants to take off the laborious part of the management of children, this ſurely cannot be deemed a fatigue; that the taſk itſelf is a pleaſure, the fondneſs of nurſes towards children at the breaſt fully proves; and that it is an indiſpenſible duty, the feelings of human nature explain.

In the early months, ſleep may be indulged during the day, but exerciſe ſhould alſo between whiles be given to children. As they grow ſtronger, ſleep ſhould be leſs encouraged, and exerciſe encreaſed.

As to the rocking children, the cuſtom is altogether abſurd, it was invented only to ſave their attendants trouble, for which by the by, they in return ſuffer. Infants, if well, ſleep without this lullaby-labour, and ſuch forced doſings generally render them peeviſh and watchful in the night; which is the moſt proper time, both for them and their nurſes to enjoy their reſt.

At the end of ſix or ſeven months, when the four firſt teeth ought to appear, children ſhould be kept awake, and exerciſed as much as poſſible; by which time, if managed properly, they will generally gain ſtrength enough to ſhoot theſe teeth, and the others will in due courſe be cut with eaſe.

It is entirely owing to the weakneſs of their bodies that children cut their teeth with ſo much difficulty, and that it is attended with fever, convulſions, and death.

This weakneſs of body is but little underſtood; for if a child be bloated with fat, which too generally happens, the parents and their friends call it a fine child, and admire how it thrives. When, alas! that very fat is the diſeaſe which renders its conſtitution thus feeble; for if the butcher did not kill lambs and calves when they become immoderately fat, they likewiſe would die as frequently as children. Which death may be juſtly attributed to the prepoſterous method ſo generally in uſe, of giving them too much improper nouriſhment; and not managing them in other reſpects, as nature requires, to ſtrengthen the body from the food received."

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The WINTER's WALK.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

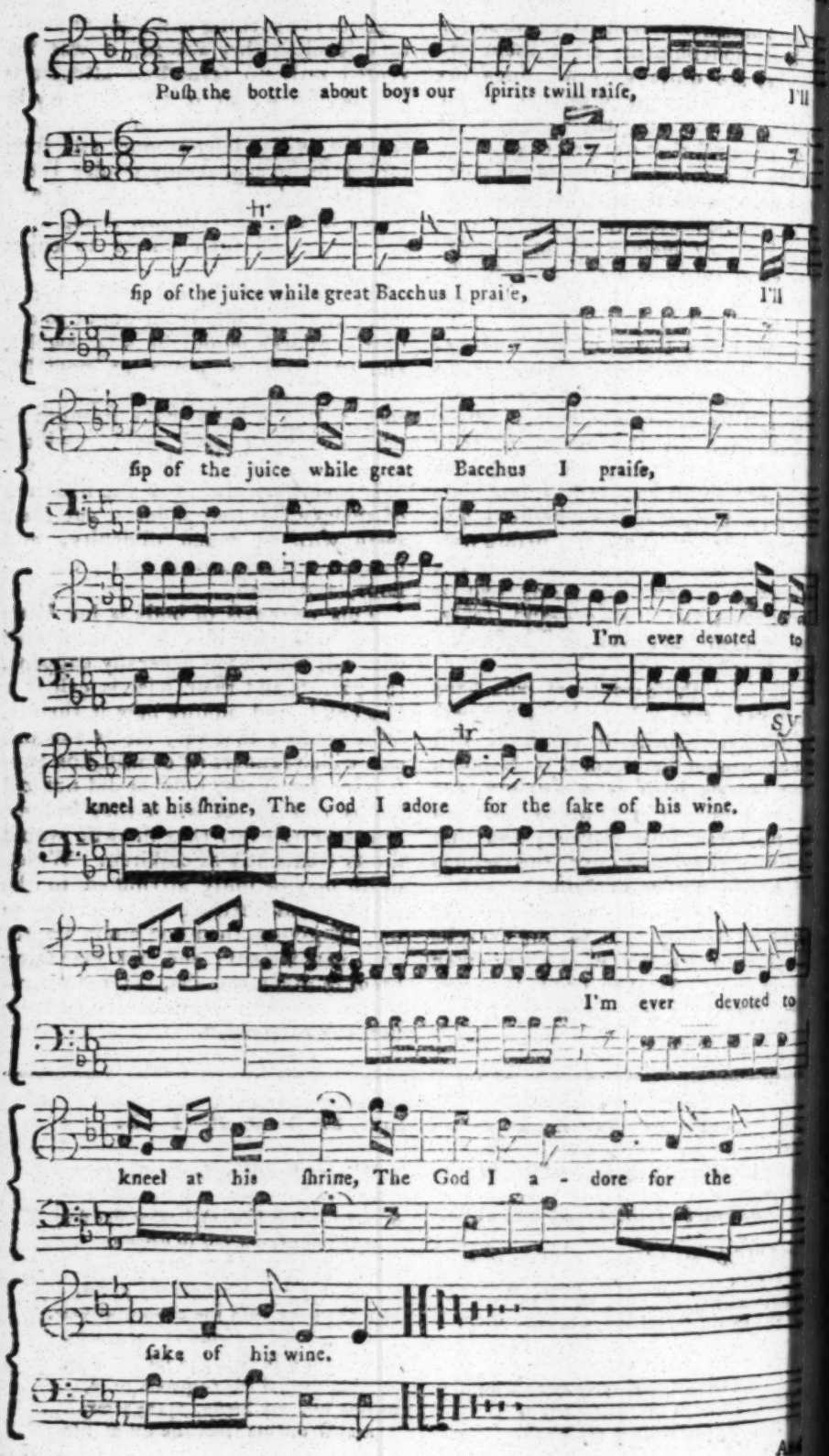
BEHOLD, my fair, where'er we rove,
What dreary proſpects round us riſe;
The naked hill, the leafleſs grove,
The hoary ground, the frowning ſkies!

Not only through the waſted plain,
Stern Winter, is thy force confeſs'd;
Still wider ſpreads thy horrid reign,
I feel thy pow'r uſurp my breaſt.

Enliv'ning hope and fond deſire
Reſign the heart to ſpleen and care,
Scarce frighted Love maintains her fire,
And rapture ſad'ens to deſpair.

In groundleſs hope and cauſeleſs fear,
Unhappy man! behold thy doom,
Still changing with the changeful year,
The ſlave of ſunſhine and of gloom.

Tir'd with vain joys, and falſe alarms,
With mental and corporeal ſtrife,
Snatch me, my Stella, to thy arms,
And ſcreen me from the ills of life.

THE

Push the bottle about boys our ſpirits twill raiſe, I'll
ſip of the juice while great Bacchus I praiſe, I'll
ſip of the juice while great Bacchus I praiſe,
I'm ever devoted to
kneel at his ſhrine, The God I adore for the ſake of his wine.
I'm ever devoted to
kneel at his ſhrine, The God I a - dore for the
ſake of his wine.

II.

And dear Venus a while now our time ſhall employ,
For love with our wine is the ſource of our joy,
We cannot be happy completely with wine,
Unleſs the God Bacchus with Venus we join.

III.

Let the dull thinking miſer ſigh over his pelf,
What he adds to the heap he but ſteals from himſelf;
While we imitate the Gods Bacchus and Jove,
And daſh our champaigne with the pleaſures of love.

To WINTER.

By Mr. WOTY.

WHAT! tho' thou com'ſt in ſable mantle clad,
Yet, Winter! art thou welcome to my eye:
Thee here I hail, tho' terrors round thee wait,
And winds tempeſtuous howl along the ſky.

But ſhall I then ſo ſoon forget the days
When Ceres led me thro' her wheaten mines! [hand,
When Autumn pluck'd me, with his tawny
Empurpled cluſters from ambroſial vines!

So ſoon forget when up the yielding pole
I ſaw aſcend the ſilver-bearded hop!
When Summer, waving high her crown of hay,
Pour'd o'er the mead her odoriferous crop!

I muſt forget them, and thee too, O Spring!
Tho' many a chaplet thou haſt wreath'd for me:
For, now prepar'd to quit th'enchanting ſcenes,
Cold, weeping Winter! I come all to thee.

Hail to thy rolling clouds and rapid ſtorms!
Tho' they deform fair Nature's lovely face:
Hail to thy winds, that ſweep along the earth!
Tho' trees they root up from their ſolid baſe.

How ſicklied over is the face of things!
Where is the ſpice-kiſs of the ſouthern gale! [thorn;
Where the wild roſe, that ſmil'd upon the
The mountain flower, and lilly of the vale!

How gloomy 'tis to caſt the eye around,
And view the tree diſrob'd of every leaf;
The velvet path grown rough with clotting ſhowers,
And every field depriv'd of every ſheaf!

How far more gloomy; o'er the rain beat heath;
Alone to travel in the dead of night:
No twinkling ſtar to gild the arch of heaven:
No moon to lend her temporary light:

To ſee the lightning ſpread its ample ſheet,
Diſcern the wild waſte thro' its liquid fire;
To hear the thunder rend the troubled air,
As Time itſelf and Nature would expire:

And yet, O Winter! has thy poet ſeen
Thy face as ſmooth and placid as the ſpring;
Has felt, with comfort felt, the beam of heaven, [ring.
And heard thy vallies and thy woodlands

What time the ſun with burniſh'd locks aroſe,
The long-loſt charms of nature to renew;
When pearls of ice bedeck'd the graſſy turf,
And tree-tops floated in the ſilver dew.

Father of heaven and earth! this change is thine:
By Thee the ſeaſons in gradation roll,
Thou great omniſcient Ruler of the world!
The Alpha and Omega of the whole!

Here humbly bow we down our heads to Thee!
'Tis ours the voice of gratitude to raiſe,
Thine to diffuſe thy bleſſings o'er the land;
Thine to receive the incenſe of our praiſe!

Pure if it riſes from the conſcious heart;
With Thee for ever does the ſymbol live:
Tho' ſmall for all thy love is man's return,
Thou aſk'ſt no more than he has pow'r to give.

PROLOGUE *to the New Comedy of* The Widow'd Wife.

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

TO gain the public ear, the man of rhimes
Should always ſpeak the language of the times;
And little elſe hath been of late in hearing,
Than terms and phraſes of electioneering.
Our author therefore ſends me to aſſure ye,
Worthy and free electors of Old Drury,
How happy he ſhould prove, if it content you,
That he be one of thoſe who repreſent you;
The *ſtate poetic*, laws, and legiſlature,
Like the *political*, in form and nature;
Phœbus, the nine, and bards of reputation,
King, peerage, commons, of the ſcribbling nation. [wit,
Now, from Parnaſſus' throne, the prince of
It ſeems, hath iſſued out his royal writ
For a new member—No offence to give
To a late worthy repreſentative;
Who, ris'n to favour, hath from us retreated,
And 'midſt the lords of t'other houſe is ſeated—
His ſervice loſt, preſuming you may need him,
The preſent candidate would fain ſucceed him.
Not that he vainly boaſts on this occaſion,
He met encouragement from your perſuaſion;
Or that both friends, who love, and foes, who hate him,
Have been unanimous to nominate him.
'Tis for this loyal borough, his affection
And patriot zeal, that make him riſk th'election:
To his conſtituents ſubject to controul,
With whoſe good leave he means to ſtand the poll;
Truſting ſecure to their impartial choice,
The town uncanvas'd for a ſingle voice:

Nay,

Nay, brib'd no brother burgeſs-bard of note,
Nor by corruption gain'd one critic's vote.
Too proud to beg, too modeſt to demand,
By merit only would he fall or ſtand:
Nor enmity nor friendſhip interfering,
He only asks a fair and candid hearing.
If, after that, you ſhould with ſcorn reject him,
Or make one honeſt ſcruple to elect him,
He'll lay his unadviſed ſcheme aſide,
And frankly own himſelf not *qualified*.

EPILOGUE *to the* WIDOW'D WIFE,

Spoken by Mrs CLIVE.

WHENE'ER phyſicians wrangle with each other,
And college dons ſhut out each licenc'd brother,
Should they throw ſquibs made up of Latin ſcraps,
And come to pulling wigs, as women caps,
The ſick grow well—death will not lay about him,
He has more honour than to work without 'em.
Should you *(to the pit)* whoſe ſkill and wiſdom we acknowledge,
The *fellows* of this old *dramatic college*
(No matter what the cauſe of altercation)
Croud hither ev'ry night for diſputation;
The bard, half dead before, enjoys the ſport,
Gets ſtrength each day, and is the better for't:
Warm'd with this ſubject, let your fancies play,
And me, by licence make a *doctor* pray.
Suppoſe this gown a ſuit of velvet, plain,
With a gold button, and this fan—a cane;
My *cap* becomes a *tye*, moſt wiſely big;
Oh! no—I had forgot—a ſmart *bag* wig;
No *phyſic buſhes* now are ſeen in town;
For all the ſigns, you know, are taken down.
Call me *licentiate—fellow*—what you will—
I'll feel your pulſes all, and prove my ſkill.
The pulſes of the boxe- firſt I'll feel,
And by their beating will their thought reveal.
(ſhe acts the doctor, feeling of pulſe.)
Languid, and low—Wildman's old faſhion'd ſtory
Was much too *nervous* to be ſet before ye:
For twelve long years a tender wife forſaking,
Worn out with wand'ring, and what's worſe, with raking,
And then return—He was not worth the taking.
As for the pulſes of my friends above,
They thump for joy—when ſpouſes kiſs and love;
Bleſs their young hearts—what means this palpitation?
Each miſs's blood is now in agitation!
Each quick pulſation for Narciſſa beats,
When ſhe went oſt—they ſcarce could keep their ſeats.
When Lombard talk'd of bribes—how lik'd you that? *[To the pit.*
Some pulſes in this houſe went—pat, pat, pat.
If this our night's preſcription you have taken,
Without wry faces, or your heads much ſhaken;
If you perceive ſome character, and wit,
With plot and humour——*quantum ſufficit*
Mixt up with *ſal volatile* of ſatire:
Let it——*Quotidie nocte repetatur*;
'Tis by *our noſtrums* you are kept alive!
Purſue the regimen of *Doctor Clive*.

An OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

Written by Mr. WILLIAM WOTY;

And Spoken by Mr. STANTON,

At the converting a late Amphitheatre into a commodious Theatre,

In Aſhby-de-la Zouch, Leiceſterſhire, 176[7].

THE fickle ſky not always looks ſerene,
Clouds interpoſe, and often ſpoil the ſcene!
Thro' towns, thro' cities,—whereſoe'er we range,
We find one certain truth—that all things change.
This very ſpot, wherein we hope to pleaſe,
This *barn* has had its revolution days.
The time hath been, a time of happy cheer,
When Sir *John Barley Corn* preſided here.
But he, poor knight, was ſoon threſh'd out o' door,
And other *Threſhers* * occupy'd the floor;
Onward they came, and furious dealt their blows;
One cork'd an eye, and one unbridg'd a noſe.
The muſes redden, that ſo rude a fight,
In theſe enlighten'd days, ſhou'd give delight.
Be this forgot—and let the uſeful ſtage,
Receive the ſanction of your patronage.
Here, great in woe, ſhall *Tragedy* appear,
Melt the hard heart, and draw the virtuous tear;
Shall gently force you to partake her mourn,
And make her ſorrows, ſorrows of your own.
But if too quick the genuine plaints of grief
Invade your boſoms, and ye want relief,
The romp, Miſs *Comedy*, ſhall lend her aid,
And heal the wound that *Tragedy* has made.
She ſets no bones—but, as a ſpirit-ſetter,
No doctor in the world can do it better;
For by one doſe ſhe'll ſooner eaſe your pain,
Than all the *fellows* can in Warwick-lane.
In ſhort if *Tragedy* ſhou'd make you ſnivel,
Miſs *Comedy* (for ſhe's a merry devil)
With handkerchief emitting ſcent of roſes,
Shall ſtand in readineſs— to wipe your noſes.
Thus, if the firſt ſhou'd want its proper force,
Cook-like, we furniſh out a ſecond courſe—
One thing remains which makes us all alert,
We hope your favour will be—our *deſert*.

PROLOGUE

On the Opening of the THEATRE ROYAL *in* Edinburgh, *on* Wedneſday, Dec. 9.

Spoken by Mr. ROSS, *to whom the* PATENT *is aſſigned.*

SCOTLAND, for learning and for arms renown'd,
In ancient annals is with luſtre found;

* *Alluding to a battle fought there, Aug.* 29, 1767.

And ſtill ſhe ſhares whate'er the world can yield,
Of letter'd fame, or glory in the field;
In every diſtant clime, Great-Britain knows,
The thiſtle ſprings promiſcuous with the roſe.
While in all points with other hands ſhe vy'd,
The ſtage alone to Scotland was deny'd:
Miſtaken zeal, in times of darkneſs bred,
O'er the beſt minds its gloomy vapours ſpread;
Taſte and religion were ſuppos'd at ſtrife,
And 'twas a ſin to view this glaſs of life.
When the muſe ventur'd the ungracious taſk,
To play cluſive with unlicenc'd mask,
Much was reſtrain'd by ſtatuary awe, [law.
And tragic greatneſs fear'd the ſcourge of
Illuſtrious heroes arrant vagrants ſeem'd,
And genteeſt nymphs were ſturdy beggars deem'd. [age,
This night, lov'd George's free enlighten'd
Bids royal favour ſhield the Scottiſh ſtage;
His royal favour every boſom cheers;
The drama now with dignity appears.
Hard is my fate, if murmurings there be,
Becauſe the favour is announc'd by me:
Anxious, alarm'd, and aw'd by ev'ry frown,
May I intreat the candour of the town?
You ſee me here, by no unworthy art;
My all I venture, where I've fix'd my heart;
Fondly ambitious of an honeſt fame,
My humble hopes your kind indulgence claim;
Nor ſordid gain, nor profligate applauſe,
Shall make me falſe to taſte and virtue's cauſe;
I wiſh to hold no right but by your choice—
I'll riſque my *patent* on the *public voice*.

An EPITAPH *on one Mrs.* ANN HILLARY, *who was buried in the Year* 1655, *in* Beaminſter *Church, in* Dorſetſhire.

'TIS not becauſe this woman's virtue dies; [lies.
That this braſs tells you—here Ann Hill'ry
Her name's long-liv'd, by all ſhe is commended, [ended.
And now the poor cry—*Hill'ry term is*

City of Verſes written on Occaſion of the Diſpute between the Committee at Bath *and* King Derrick.

Quo, Quo, ſceleſti, ruitis?

WHERE, where, ye wicked and profane,
Your malice have ye pointed?
Rebels to pleaſure's golden reign,
To Bath, and Bath's anointed.

Hath not the public voice decreed,
In juſtice to his labours,
To raiſe the little man a head
(Like Saul) above his neighbours?

And ſhall nine men, committee men,
Elate in ſelf opinion,
Depoſe our lawful ſovereign,
Uſurping his dominion?
Dec. 1767.

Nine taylors thus together join,
Each eking out his ſpan,
Big with the mighty number nine,
And call themſelves a man.

The fatal ſiſters thus create
(As ancient bards have written)
Nine lives at once to animate
An individual kitten.

Yet think not, Derrick, that the pow'r
Thus form'd, ſhall ſurely fail;
Or that thy right in the dread hour
Of trial ſhall prevail.

Should Fortune, cruel in her play,
Reſolve on thy undoing,
And doom thy ſtate and thee a prey
To anarchy and ruin;

Laugh, if thou canſt, at ſuch vain things,
Nor at thy fall repine;
For greater ſtates, and greater kings,
Shall read their fate in thine.

An OCCASIONAL BALLAD.

To the Tune of Chevy-Chace.

WHEN M—n, M—n, rul'd the L—k,
He rul'd it like a prieſt;
He had among his choſen flock,
Eight hundred ſouls at leaſt.

His fame was ſpread both far and near,
As a right Goſpel preacher,
And many ſtrangers came to hear,
This zealous ſaint and teacher.

It chanc'd a knotty point aroſe,
About a preſentation;
And this good methodiſt was choſe,
To give his arbitration.

He talk'd of ſimony and ſin
'Till K—n ſhook with fear,
And well he might, conſidering
The danger he was near.

"What can I do, the poor man cry'd,
"My all is now at ſtake,
"Vouchſafe to be my friend, and guide,
"For kind compaſſion's ſake."

M. "I have a rev'rend friend at hand,
"Who much for me will do,
"Perhaps he in the gap may ſtand:
"If that will comfort you."

Then from the veſtry forth ſtep'd H—s,
Who lik'd the living well,
But how to get it in his claws
At firſt he cou'd not tell.

Till M—n ſtarts the caſe again,
"Your choice, Sir, pleaſe to make it,
"Yourſelf preſent ſome *worthy* man
"Or let the biſhop take it."

H. "Oh do not let the living lapſe!
"To put things out of doubt.
"And ſave you from ſuch ſad miſhaps
"I'll take it *out and out*."

"This living will my ruin be,"
(Again poor K——n ſaid)
"That's nothing, Sir, at all to me,
"'Tis Simony I dread."

Ah ſure St. Paul you was not right!
To H--s I now appeal,
In armour of a chriſtian knight *.
To brave out heart of ſteel.

The ſequel of the tale is known,
Too well for me to tell,
And all who've heard it needs muſt own,
Saints ſtrike a bargain well.

And now the moral of my ſong,
Is to thoſe few addreſs'd,
Who dare diſtinguiſh right, from wrong,
With ſenſe unbiaſs'd, bleſs'd,

What miſchief in their doctrine lurks,
Who faith alone defend,
And make a ſhadow of good works,
Which muſt of courſe attend.

Againſt enthuſiaſm pray,
From M—'s chapel keep,
For when the ſhepherd goes aſtray,
I tremble for the ſheep.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *of* Dec. 15, 1767.

A Reſolution and Order of the Houſe of Commons.

Martis 15 *die Decembris* 1767.

Reſolved,

THAT one third part of the capital ſtock of annuities after the rate of four pounds per cent. eſtabliſhed by an act made in the third year of his majeſty's reign, intitled, An act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, and for raiſing the ſum of three millions five hundred thouſand pounds by way of annuities and lotteries to be charged on the ſaid duties, which ſhall remain after the fifth day of January next, be redeemed and paid off on the fifth day of July next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that one third part of the capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of four pounds per cent. eſtabliſhed by an act made in the third year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, An act for granting to his majeſty's ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, and for raiſing the ſum of three millions five hundred thouſand pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries to be charged on the ſaid duties, which ſhall remain after the fifth day of January next, which will be redeemed and paid off on the fifth day of July next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame, agreeable to the clauſes and powers of redemption contained in the ſaid act.

Which reſolution and order, thus ſigned and publiſhed by me, are to be ſufficient notice for the repayment of one third part of the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities, which ſhall remain after the fifth day of January next, and of the redemption of ſo much of the ſaid annuities, as are attending on the ſaid third part.

J. CUST. Speaker.

St. James's, Dec. 15. As ſeveral artificers and manufacturers, ſubjects of Great Britain, have from time to time gone into foreign countries to exerciſe their ſevetal callings, contrary to the laws of theſe kingdoms; the following abſtracts of two acts of parliament of George the Firſt and George the Second, to prevent ſuch practices, are publiſhed for the information of all perſons who may be ignorant of the penalties they may incur by diſobedience to them.—And it will be obſerved, that they extend to thoſe who are anyways concerned or inſtrumental in the ſending or enticing artificers, or manufacturers, out of theſe kingdoms, and of the exportation of the tools and inſtruments uſed by them, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers themſelves.

Statute 5 George I. *chap.* 27.

If any perſon ſhall contract with, entice, or ſolicit any artificer in wool, iron, ſteel, braſs, or other metal, clock-maker, watch-maker, or any other artificer of Great Britains to go into foreign countries out of the king's dominions, and ſhall be convicted thereof upon indictment or information, in any of the courts at Weſtminſter, or at the aſſizes or quarter ſeſſions, he ſhall be fined any ſum not exceeding one hundred pounds for the firſt offence, and ſhall be impriſoned three months, and till the fine be paid. And if any perſon having been once convict, ſhall offend again, he ſhall be fined at the diſcretion of the court, and impriſoned twelve months, and till the fine be paid.

If any of the king's ſubjects, being ſuch artificers, ſhall go into any country out of his majeſty's dominions, to exerciſe or teach the ſaid trades to foreigners; and if any of the king's ſubjects in any ſuch foreign country exerciſing any of the ſaid trades, ſhall not return into this realm within ſix months after warning given by the ambaſſador, miniſter or conſul of Great Britain, in the country where ſuch artificers ſhall be, or by any perſon authorized by ſuch ambaſſador, &c. by one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, and from thenceforth inhabit within this realm, ſuch perſon ſhall be incapable of taking any legacy, of being an executor, or adminiſtrator, and of taking any lands, &c. within the kingdom by deſcent, deviſe or purchaſe, and ſhall forfeit all lands, goods, &c. with-

* *See Epheſians vi. verſes* 13 *and* 14, *&c.*

this kingdom to his majeſty's uſe, and ſhall be deemed alien, and out of his majeſty's protection.

Upon complaint being made upon oath before any juſtice of the peace, that any perſon is endeavouring to ſeduce any ſuch artificer, or that any ſuch artificer hath contracted, or is preparing to go out of his majeſty's dominions, for the purpoſes aforeſaid: ſuch juſtice may ſend his warrant to bring the perſon complained of before him, or before ſome orher juſtice; and if it ſhall appear by the oath of one witneſs, or by confeſſion, that he was guilty of any of the ſaid offences, ſuch juſtice may bind him to appear at the next aſſizes or quarter ſeſſions; and if ſuch perſon ſhall refuſe to give ſecurity, the juſtice may commit him to goal till the next aſſizes or quarter-ſeſſions, and until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law: And if any ſuch artificer ſhall be convicted upon indictment of any ſuch promiſe, contract, or preparation, to go beyond the ſeas for the purpoſes, aforeſaid, he ſhall give ſecurity to the king, not to depart out of his majeſty's dominions, as ſuch court ſhall think reaſonable, and ſhall be impriſoned till ſecurity given.

If any of the above offences ſhall be committed in Scotland, the ſame ſhall be proſecuted in the court of juſticiary, or the circuits there.

Statute 23d, George IId. chap. 13.

If any perſons ſhall contract with, or endeavour to ſeduce any artificer in wool, mohair, cotton or ſilk, or in iron, ſteel, braſs, or other metal, or any clock-maker, watch-maker, or any other artificer in any other part of the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, to go out of this kingdom or Ireland, into any foreign country, not within the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, and ſhall be convicted upon indictment or information in the King's Bench at Weſtminſter, or by indictment at the general goal delivery for the county, &c. wherein ſuch offence ſhall be committed in England, or by indictment in the court of juſticiary, or any of the circuit courts in Scotland; or by indictment or information in the King's Bench in Dublin, if ſuch offence be committed in Ireland; the perſon ſo convicted ſhall, for every artificer contracted with, or ſeduced, forfeit five hundred pounds, and ſhall ſuffer imprisonment in the common goal of the county or ſtewarty in which ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, for twelve calendar months, and until forfeiture be paid: And in caſe of a ſubſequent offence of the ſame kind, the perſons ſo again offending, ſhall forfeit for every perſon contracted with or ſeduced, one thouſand pounds, and ſhall ſuffer impriſonment in the common goal of the county or ſtewarty wherein ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, for two years, and until ſuch forfeiture be paid.

If any perſon in Great Britain or Ireland ſhall put on board any ſhip or boat not bound directly to ſome port in Great Britain or Ireland, or to ſome other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, any ſuch tools or utenſils as are commonly uſed in, or proper for the preparing, working up or finiſhing of the woolen or ſilk manufactures, or any part of ſuch tools, he ſhall for every offence forfeit all ſuch tools, or parts thereof, put on board; and two hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, &c. in any court of record at Weſtminſter, or in the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, or at any of the four courts in Dublin reſpectively, wherein no eſſoin, &c. ſhall be allowed.

It ſhall be lawful for any officer of the cuſtoms in Great Britain, and for any officer of the revenue in Ireland, to ſeize and ſecure, in ſome of his majeſty's warehouſes, all ſuch tools or utenſils prohibited to be exported, as ſuch officer ſhall find on board any veſſel not bound directly to ſome port in Great Britain or Ireland; or to ſome other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain; and all tools ſo ſeized ſhall, after condemnation, be publicly ſold to the beſt bidder; and one moiety of the produce ſhall be to the uſe of his majeſty, and the other moiety to the officer who ſhall ſeize and ſecure the ſame.

If the captain of any veſſel in Great Britain or Ireland knowingly permit any of the ſaid tools, prohibited to be exported, to be put on board his veſſel, he ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered as the penalties inflicted upon perſons exporting the tools; and if the veſſel belongs to his majeſty, the captain ſhall not only forfeit one hundred pounds, but ſhall alſo forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any employment under his majeſty.

If any officer of the cuſtoms in Great Britain, or of the revenue in Ireland, take, or knowingly ſuffer to be taken, any entry outward, or ſign any cocket or ſufferance for the ſhipping or exporting of any of the ſaid tools, or knowingly ſuffer the ſame to be done, he ſhall forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered as aforeſaid, and alſo forfeit his office, and be incapable of any office under his majeſty.

One moiety of the forfeitures ſhall be applied to the uſe of his majeſty, and the other moiety to the uſe of the perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

AT a court of common-council, it was agreed that the thanks of the court be returned to the late lord mayor.

The houſe of Peers waited upon the king with their addreſs of thanks for his ſpeech from the throne, to which he returned the following anſwer.

"My lords,

Your readineſs to provide for the public ſervice with the unanimity and diſpatch ſo neceſſary at this juncture, as well as to avail yourſelves of the preſent general tranquillity, in order to promote the internal proſperity of my people, is highly agreeable to me; and I rely upon your aſſurances, that you will uſe your endeavours to relieve the diſtreſſes which the poor labour under from the high price of corn.

I thank you for the joy you expreſs on the increaſe of my royal family; and I feel for the part you take in my concern for the unexpected loſs of my late brother the duke of York."

THURSDAY, 26.

The houſe of commons waited on the king with their addreſs, and received the following anſwer:

"Gentlemen,

I return you my very ſincere thanks for your dutiful and loyal addreſs; the part you take in the late happy event in my family, completes the ſatisfaction which I receive from it: and your affection to me appears equally manifeſt from the ſhare you take in the melancholy incident which we all regret, and ſerves as a conſolation to me. I ſee with pleaſure the continuance of that zeal, and true public ſpirit, which I have long experienced in my faithful commons, by your attention to the ſeveral objects recommended to your conſideration, and particularly to the means of providing againſt a ſcarcity of corn, and for paying the public debt. You may depend upon my invariable attention to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom."

FRIDAY, 27.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 29th inſtant, for her late moſt ſerene highneſs the Arch Dutcheſs Maria Joſepha, daughter of the empreſs queen, and ſiſter to the preſent emperor of Germany, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, black or white fans, and white gloves.

The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

MONDAY, 30.

N°. 3576, in the lottery, was drawn a prize of 10,000l.

The following were choſen officers of the royal ſociety for the enſuing year.

PRESIDENT.

The right hon. the Earl of Morton.

COUNCIL.

Swithin Adee, M. D. James Burrow, Eſq; V. P. John Campbell, Eſq; Ld. Charles Cavendiſh, Mr. Peter Collinſon, Lord Biſhop of St. David's, V. P. Andrew Coltee Ducarel, L.L. D. Samuel Dyer, Eſq; Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D. Mr. Richard Grindal, Peter Holford, Eſq; Earl of Huntingdon, Gowin Knight, M. B. Nev. Maſkelyne, M. A. M. Maty, M. D. Sec. C. Morton, M. D. Sec. N. Munckley, M. D. Samuel Wegg, Eſq; Iſrael Wilkes, Eſq; James Weſt, Eſq; Treaſurer, V. P.

TUESDAY, December 1.

St. James's. Laſt night the ceremony of the chriſtening of the young prince was performed in the great council chamber by the lord biſhop of London: his royal highneſs was named Edward: The ſponſors were, his ſerene highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, repreſented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; his ſerene highneſs Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, repreſented by the Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole; and her royal highneſs the Landgravine of Heſſe-Caſſel, repreſented by the Dutcheſs of Hamilton, one of the Ladies of her Majeſty's Bedchamber.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's further change of mourning on Sunday next the 6th inſt. for his late royal highneſs Edward-Auguſtus Duke of York, next brother to his majeſty: alſo for the change of the mourning for her late moſt Serene Highneſs the Archduchеſs-Maria-Joſepha, daughter of the Empreſs-Queen, and ſiſter to the preſent Emperor of Germany; and for her late moſt Serene Highneſs Louiſa-Dorothea, conſort of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets.

The men to continue in black-full-trimmed, and to wear coloured ſwords and buckles.

MONDAY, 7.

Whitehall, This day his majeſty came to the houſe of peers, when his majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to

An act to continue and amend an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction

of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour.

An act to continue ſeveral acts, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, barley, barley meal, pulſe, oats, oat meal, rye, and rye-meal, duty free; and alſo ſo much of an act, made in the ſame ſeſſion, as relates to the free importation of rice from his majeſty's colonies in North America; and to allow the importation of wheat and wheat flour, from Africa, for a limited time, free of duty.

TUESDAY, 8.

An untenanted houſe, with part of the Roſe alehouſe, in Curſitor's ſtreet, fell down, by which five perſons were killed; and many others dangerouſly bruiſed.

FRIDAY, 11.

Came on at Doctors-Commons, before the right worſhipful Doctor Betteſworth, chancellor of the dioceſe of London, a remarkable cauſe between an eminent tradeſman in Piccadilly and his wife, for repeated acts of cruelty, adultery, and giving her the foul diſeaſe, and other very ill uſage committed by the huſband; when after many learned arguments by the civilians for and againſt, the innocence of the wife not being in the leaſt impeached, the judge pronounced the man to have been guilty of both the cruelty and adultery, and divorced the woman from her huſband, and condemned him in full coſts, to the ſatisfaction of the whole court.

SATURDAY, 12.

Four houſes were conſumed by fire in Spaw fields.

SUNDAY, 13

An houſe was burnt in King-ſtreet, Soho.

MONDAY, 14.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Henry Domine, for forgery, Anne Hervey-Turner, for robbing her maſter, and Edward Hart, for horſe ſtealing, received ſentence of death: Three to be tranſported for fourteen years, forty two for ſeven years; ſeven were branded, and one was whipped.

MONDAY, 21.

At a chapter of the garter, at St. James's the duke of Cumberland was inveſted with the enſigns of that moſt noble order.

His majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

To the bill for granting an aid to his majeſty of 3s. in the pound land-tax to be raiſed in Great Britain for the ſervice of the year 1768.

To the bill for continuing and granting to his majeſty certain duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1768.

To the bill for allowing the free importation of Indian corn or maize from any of his majeſty's Colonies in America for a limited time.

To the bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

To the bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to take the oaths to qualify themſelves for offices and employments within the time limited, &c.

And to ſeveral naturalization, Road, and private bills; after which the Houſe of Peers adjourned till the 14th of January next.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's going out of mourning on Sunday next the 27th inſtant, for his late royal highneſs Edward-Auguſtus Duke of York, next brother to his majeſty; and alſo for her late moſt ſerene highneſs Louiſa-Dorothea, conſort of the reigning duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Note, That the mourning for the late arch-dutcheſs Maria-Joſepha, daughter of the empreſs queen, ended on Saturday the 12th inſtant.

TUESDAY, 22.

Lord Chamberlain's office. His majeſty, in compaſſion to ſuch manufacturers and people in trade, as, by the length of court mournings, are, in this time of general ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, deprived in a great meaſure, of the means of getting bread, hath been pleaſed to give directions for ſhortening all ſuch mournings for the future; and the Lord Chamberlain's orders for court mournings will be iſſued hereafter conformably thereto.

THURSDAY, 24.

At a chapter of the order of the thiſtle the dukes of Athol and Buccleugh, were inveſted with the enſigns of that order, in the the rooms of the earls of Murray, and Hyndford, deceaſed.

The following is her majeſty's anſwer to the congratulatory meſſage of the honourable Houſe of Commons, on her happy delivery of a prince:

'Gentlemen,

'The duty ſhewn to the king on this occaſion, and attention to me, require my ſincere thanks. My warmeſt wiſhes will ever attend the proſperity of this nation.'

The journeymen weavers in Spittlefields have done abundance of damage lately, by riotouſly cutting and deſtroying the work of thoſe that laboured at under prices.

Sir David Dalrymple has given three prize medals, a golden and two ſilver ones, to Eton ſchool, for the encouragement of the ſtudents there, in their exerciſes.

Several atrocious murders have been lately committed: Ann Hall, was killed by her huſband, at Briſtol, one Philpot, ſhot his father, at Barpool, near Taunton; Bridget Burling, of Cambridge, was murdered by perſons unknown; and a marine at Portſmouth was diſpatched, as ſuppoſed, by a comrade.

Petitions

Petitions have been preſented to the Houſe of Commons from ſeveral cities and boroughs, ſimilar to that from the city of London, relative to the dearth and high price of proviſions.

Incendiary letters have been ſent to ſeveral perſons in the country, and rewards and pardons are promiſed for the diſcovery of the writers.

A mob of 2000 perſons at Kidderminſter, lately forced the farmers to ſell their corn at 5s. a buſhel, in that market, and then quietly diſperſed.

Extract of a letter from Bridgwater, Dec. 16.

"A moſt extraordinary phenomenon has lately appeared in the villages of Limpeſham, Burnham, Brent, and ſeveral other pariſhes near this place, the fields of which are over run with an incredible number of mice, which do infinite damage; the dogs and cats have killed great numbers but are ſo cloyed with them that they will not now go after them: The cattle will not touch the graſs where thoſe vermin are, and we expect no relief but from a ſevere froſt, which, it is hoped, will deſtroy them. A ſimilar circumſtance is not remembered by the oldeſt perſon in theſe parts."

Dublin, Nov. 24. Saturday the ſeptennial bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons; and yeſterday the ſpeaker, attended by a great number of the commons, waited on his excellency Lord Townſhend with the ſaid bill, in order to have it tranſmitted to England.

Leave is given to bring in heads of a bill, for the better ſecuring the freedom of parliament, by aſcertaining the qualifications of knights, citizens, and burgeſſes of parliament.

Leave is given to bring in heads of a bill for the better ſecuring the freedom of parliament, by vacating the ſeats of ſuch members of the Houſe of Commons as ſhall accept of any lucrative office or employment from the crown, or any penſions upon the eſtabliſhment of Great Britain or Ireland.

Reſolved, that it appears to this committee, that the penſions placed upon this eſtabliſhment (excluſive of the French and military penſions) for two years from the 25th of March 1765, to the 25th of March 1767, exceed the whole charges of the reſt of the civil liſt 60688l. 7s. od. ½.

Reſolved, that it appears by the public accounts, that the charge of the civil eſtabliſhment, for two years preceding Lady-day, 1751, amounted to 146134l. 8s. 4d. ¾, and that the charge of the civil eſtabliſhment, for the two years preceding Lady-day, 1767, amounted to 257988l. 6s. 10d. ¾, and that the diſference is an exceeding of 111853l. 18s. 6d. in the two laſt years.

Dublin, Dec. 5. The following is his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, of the 24th of November:

"George R.

His majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for their dutiful and loyal addreſs, congratulating him upon the increaſe of his family, and expreſſing their attachment to his perſon, family, and government. It is his conſtant deſire to promote the happineſs of his ſubjects of Ireland, as well as it is his wiſh to ſee them, under his government, a contented and a flouriſhing people. G. R."

Mr. Robert Stewart, of Warwick, in Bucks county, New England, and his three ſons, were in Sept. laſt, ſuffocated by going into a well, he was digging deeper, by the unwholeſome vapour thereof.

To the Printer *of the* Public Adverti*ſer.*

SIR,

MY friend Mr. B. (heretofore I preſume Benevolo) accuſeth me of having infringed mine own maxim *. This accuſation would gall me a good deal, but for one ſlight circumſtance, viz. I humbly apprehend it to be totally without foundation. So far from retracting the aſſertion of wheat having been cheaper ſince the granting the bounty than it was for the ſame number of preceding years, I believe I may venture to add to it by ſaying than it ever was in this country before, taking the average from our earlieſt records, and allowing for the value of money at different periods, not being poſſeſſed of thoſe ineſtimable treaſures of literature and knowledge, the London Magazines, and not having leiſure or inclination to make the calculation I refer to Mr. B. for his ſerious enquiry.

That a man ſhould take pen in hand who is ſo illiterate as not to have read the London Magazine for 1767, what preſumption!

Surely Mr. B. is rather abſurd. He allows wheat to have been cheaper ſince the bounty, and yet he calls it a regulation that continues a high price. He aſks if 48s. is not above the common price of wheat in any country that can be called a corn country? It certainly is. It ſeldom coſts ſo much in this country, which by the bye was not a corn country till rendered ſo by the very bounty he complains of. There is one of his queries anſwered in the affirmative. Does it make for or againſt him? He calls this a country chiefly ſupported by our manufactures, in which I think he is miſtaken. Our agriculture has ſupported us ſo, thanks to the luxury of our manufacturers, and the frauds of our dealers, we have very few articles left but what we are underſold in, in foreign markets. For ſome time after our prices became high, our reputation for our integrity in our manufactures ſupported

* See p. 549.

ported us: That I think now is pretty near gone. The preſent high price of proviſions is, however, dreadful, not to the manufacturer in general, but to the poor country day-labourer, whoſe caſe is indiſputable, The poor are indeed much diſtreſſed, but it is not in this town that it is felt. To relieve their wants is the wiſh of every man, and the chief reaſon why I ſhould oppoſe the withdrawing the bounty, is not as Mr. B. ſuppoſes, becauſe it would make corn cheap, but becauſe, if we may judge from what has happened in France from ſome injudicious ſteps taken by Colbert, it would certainly render it dear, even ſometimes to famine.

Truſting to the legiſlature that they will apply the beſt means in their power to relieve the preſent wants of the poor (which perchance they would have attended to on his majeſty's recommendation, although it had not been ſeconded by the Great and Good, viz, the Common-council) and remembering who is the giver of all plenty, let us hope ſoon to ſee better times, which would certainly ſooner arrive, if every man would more attend to the beam that is in his own eye, than the mote he fancies in his neighbour's. The laſt company in which I was entertained with ſtrictures on the roguery and extortion of the farmers and land owners, was in the center of 'Change Alley, among a parcel of ſtock-jobbers: they poor men felt for the diſtreſs of their country, and lamented our antient virtue fled.

As I apprehend this matter is at preſent under the conſideration of more able heads than belong either to Mr. B. or myſelf, I will beſtow no more of my tediouſneſs on you; he may be as tedious as a king if he be ſo minded. Indeed I am unwilling to do ſo much injury to the harmleſs letter, I have adopted his ſignature, as to enroll it in ſo ridiculous a band as the gentlemen appear, who *vent their opinions** through the medium of the public papers. One writer, in a calculation he makes to ſhew the diſtreſs of a manufacturer in not being able to purchaſe the neceſſaries of life, introduces the articles of tea and ſugar among the ſaid neceſſaries; and I have lately ſeen the truly benevolent Mr. Hanway blackguarded (it is a harſh word, but take it) in the public papers for ſuppoſing a poor man can live without I know not how many pots of porter a day.

A.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Nov. 18. The commiſſion of the crown has already had ſeveral conferences with the Prince de Repnin, and the other miniſters of the powers who are guarantees. The affairs of the diſſidents are in a very good way. The Ruſſian ambaſſador has preſented to the above-named commiſſion, a plan divided into ſix articles, which contain all the demands of the diſſidents. Theſe articles are, 1ſt, That the diſſidents, that is to ſay, the Greeks and Proteſtants, ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion; 2dly, That they ſhall be upon a perfect footing and equality; 3dly. That they ſhall have a tribunal compoſed of half Greeks and half Proteſtants: 4thly, That they ſhall not be ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Roman Catholick clergy; 5thly, That the Diſſident clergy ſhall be upon an equality with the Roman Catholick clergy; and 6thly, That they ſhall have the ſame right as the Catholick clergy to enjoy ſecular dignities and eſtates. The diſcuſſion of theſe articles, having occaſioned great debates, it was agreed to nominate eight perſons to treat with the Ruſſian ambaſſador, and their firſt meeting was appointed on the 17th inſtant.

Warſaw, Nov. 16. The troubles of Poland increaſe daily. A nobleman of this kingdom having deſivered himſelf with too much warmth in the diet againſt the Diſſidents, he was obliged to fly, in order to eſcape the violence of the Ruſſians. Prince Repnin, general in chief, and ambaſſador from the empreſs, diſpatched immediately three thouſand men to live at diſcretion on the ſaid nobleman's eſtates, whoſe lady thereon armed his vaſſals to the number of two thouſand, and at their head offered battle to the Ruſſians. The officer who commanded the latter ſent for freſh orders to Prince Repnin, who commanded him to retire, as not likely to acquire any honour by fighting ſuch a heroine. It is added, that this example of firmneſs and courage on the part of the Poliſh lady has produced a very great effect over the minds of all, and conſiderably animates the party who oppoſe the Diſſidents.

Prince Repnin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, hath aſſured the magiſtrates, that the biſhops of Cracow and Kiovia, and the other noblemen lately arreſted here and carried out of the kingdom, are not detained in priſon, but only guarded by a Ruſſian officer; and that in other reſpects they are treated with all the reſpect due to their rank.

Warſaw, Nov. 21. This day the great affair of the Diſſidents was entirely concluded and ſigned to their advantage. They and the Greeks are to have a church in this capital, temples and ſchools in all the diſtricts of the provinces of the kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, on condition, that if they have a mind to build any in the towns, they ſhall be obliged to obtain leave for that purpoſe from the king; the nobles, however, ſhall be at liberty to grant them the ſame favour in their reſpective territories. Further the Diſſidents and Diſuni-

ted

* *Vide Shakeſpear's twelfth night.*

ted may make uſe of bells and organs, adminiſter baptiſm, and marry and bury, according to their own form, without the leaſt obſtacle.

Warſaw, Dec. 2. The ſucceſs which the affair of the Diſſidents has met with, is owing principally to the private conferences, which were held at the houſes of Prince de Repnin, the Prince Primate, and the marſhals of the confederacy. It was there agreed, that the king and queen of Poland ſhall be of the Roman Catholick religion; but that nevertheleſs, the Diſſidents, Greeks, and Proteſtants, ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges as the Catholicks throughout Poland, and the provinces annexed to the crown. All the proceedings of the Diſſidents ſhall henceforth be judged before a ſuperior tribunal, intitled, *Judicium Mixtum*, the members of which are to be of different religions, and the preſident to be alternately a catholick, Greek, and Diſſident.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. It is well known, that the peaſants throughout this kingdom are ſlaves, ſubject, almoſt in every reſpect, to the proprietors of manor lands; but the king propoſed, on his firſt aſcending to the throne, to deliver them from a ſervitude ſo contrary to humanity and natural liberty: In conſequence of which his majeſty hath appointed a commiſſion, charged to deliberate on the moſt proper expedients for attaining that end. In the mean time, the privilege which the officers of the militia in Norway had of employing thoſe who were enliſted therein, in all ſorts of ſervices and vaſſalages, hath been annulled, by an ordinance of the directory of war of the 26th ult.

Paris, Dec. 4. The Queen has been attacked by ſome ſymptoms of a fever, and a ſlight purging, which has occaſioned the ſummoning to Verſailles all the ſkilful phyſicians, in order to be conſulted on this troubleſome diſorder.

Paris, Dec. 8. At length the faculty of Theology have printed their Decree of Cenſure on the book of Beliſarius; at the end of which is placed a kind of profeſſion of faith, which the government hath exacted, on Civil Toleration. The faculty, who thereby immortalize that which they would proſcribe, have confined themſelves to fifteen propoſitions, extracted from the fifteenth chapter of Monſ. Marmontel's work, inſtead of thirty-ſeven, which their commiſſioners had at firſt deſigned to condemn. The police hath again ſuſpended the publication of this cenſure, though the Printer had previouſly diſtributed the number of copies uſually given as preſents.

Soleure, Nov. 21. His moſt chriſtian majeſty, and the cantons of Zurich and Berne, having ratified the judgment which their miniſters plenipotentiary agreed to the 15th of October laſt, relative to the diſſentions of the republic of Geneva; theſe miniſters have applied to the republic to have it publiſhed and carried into execution.

Geneva, Nov. 28. On the 24th ult. the firſt Syndic received the judgment given by the guarantying powers, upon the diviſions which prevail in this republick. The council of twenty-five met immediately and ſat till eight in the evening. The next day they communicated this piece to the council of two hundred, and at the ſame time gave orders to have it printed, and copies delivered to every citizen.

We do not find the citizens and repreſenting burghers are diſpoſed to ſubmit to this deciſion.

Naples, Nov. 21. The expulſion of the Jeſuits from this kingdom, which has been ſome time expected, has at length taken place. Yeſterday, at the ſetting in of the evening, the garriſon of this capital was under arms, and the ſix houſes of Jeſuits were inveſted by the civil officers, and a party of grenadiers. Six of the principal magiſtrates alſo went to each of the houſes, and fixed a ſeal on all the rooms. About midnight ten companies of grenadiers, and two hundred horſemen, poſted themſelves in different parts of the city, where they preſſed a number of carriages and ſent the Jeſuits in them, guarded by a party of horſe, to Pozzuoli, where veſſels were waiting to tranſport them out of the kingdom. Every Jeſuit was allowed to take his portmanteau, which was not examined. A party of ſoldiers is left in each of the houſes, till further orders are received from the king. The ſhips have not yet ſailed from Pozzuoli, being detained by contrary winds; two armed gallies in this port have orders to join them, but the port they are bound to is not known.

ERRATA in our laſt. P. 560. c. 2. at bottom for *imptance* r. *importance*. P. 561. c. 1 l 41 dele *now*. P. 561. c. 2 l 14. for *to* r. *by*. P. 561. c. 2. l. 31. for *not act*, r. *not only act*.

About the Middle of January *will be publiſhed, Price* 6*d.*

The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE FOR 1767.

Containing a great Variety of important and entertaining Particulars, abſolutely neceſſary to complete the Year.

Together with a beautifully engraved GENERAL TITLE and FRONTISPIECE, and accurate and copious INDEXES to the Volume.

PREFACE.

WE cannot forbear congratulating our readers upon the gracious attention paid by our benevolent ſovereign and his parliament to the diſtreſſes of the publick, occaſioned by the dearneſs of proviſions; the induſtrious poor, as we foretold at the cloſe of the year 1766, *are in part relieved, and we are aſſured that further meaſures will be taken to inſure to them thoſe bleſſings of which they have not been deprived by providence; but by falſe notions entertained of the importation and exportation of corn, and the intrigues and devices of hard-hearted engroſſers and foreſtallers.*

The diſtreſſes of our manufacturers have this year, indeed, been ſtill more ſevere than they were in the laſt; but we may hope that more enlarged and more generous ideas of their importance will be entertained by the great, and that, in due time, ſuch taxes upon the abſolute neceſſaries of life, will be taken off, by our legiſlators, as bear hardeſt upon them, break their ſpirits, and cramp their induſtry.

The behaviour of the magiſtrates of London, in the late melancholy time of dearth and deſpair, which ſet an example to ſo many other conſiderable cities and corporations, will ever be remembered to their honour, and prove, that while their attention was employed in beautifying, and promoting the public works in, this metropolis, they did not neglect the cries of the poor, but employed their powerful interceſſion where it will ſeldom fail of producing the deſigned effect. The circumſtance that led thereto, has given us the ſubject of a FRONTISPIECE *to the preſent volume of our Magazine, In which,*

LONDON is repreſented, mournfully attentive to the deploring complaints of her diſtreſſed ſons; but to relieve her anguiſh—Mr. Deputy Paterſon preſents her with the famous acts for adorning and repairing her ſtructures, paving and enlarging her ſtreets and avenues, completing her bridges; and, alſo, a petition to parliament for the relief of her induſtrious manufacturers. On the back ground are repreſented thoſe works which will contribute ſo much to her honour and advantage.

We are proud of this annual opportunity of returning our thanks to the public, and to our obliging, learned and ingenious correſpondents, for the continuance of thoſe favours which inſure the London Magazine its wonted ſucceſs: And to gratify them further have prevailed upon our Theatrical Correſpondent to continue his HISTORY *and remarks, and upon a learned critick to give an account of* NEW PUBLICATIONS *in the enſuing year.*

GEORGE

GEORGE *R.*

WHEREAS Our truſty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Paternoſter-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookſeller, hath, by his Petition humbly repreſented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is publiſhed monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the ſaid Work, which has been publiſhed once a Month for near Thirty Years paſt, and hath met with great approbation from the publick.—That he is now publiſhing therein

An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progreſs of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illuſtrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been ſo well received, as to induce ſeveral perſons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being deſirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Proſecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may ariſe from printing and vending the ſame, without any other Perſon interfering in his juſt Property, he moſt humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work. And We do, therefore, by theſe Preſents, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that caſe made and provided, grant unto him, the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, our Licence for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work, for the term of Fourteen Years, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or, publiſh the ſame, either in the like or any other Volume, or Volumes whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Conſent and approbation of the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof, the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleaſure herein declared, Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

By His MAJESTY'S *Command.*

W. PITT

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLXVII.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, *being the ſixth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.* *Continued from page* 612.

TO the money bills I have already given an account of, I think it neceſſary in this place to add an account of a new and extraordinary ſort of money bill, as it was not founded upon any reſolution either of the committee of ſupply, or of the committee of ways and means. For this purpoſe I muſt obſerve, that very early in the ſeſſion, that is to ſay on the 25th of November, a part of the act 9 and 10 William III. intitled, An act for raiſing a ſum, not exceeding two millions, upon a fund for payment of annuities, after the rate of 8l. *per cent. per annum*, and for ſettling the trade to the Eaſt-Indies; and alſo part of the act 7 George I. intitled, An act to enable the Southſea-company to ingraft part of their capital ſtock and fund, into the ſtock and fund of the Bank of England, and another part thereof into the ſtock and fund of the Eaſt-India company, &c. were, upon motion, read to the houſe, and thereupon it was reſolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the ſtate and condition of the Eaſt India company, that the ſaid committee be a committee of the whole houſe, and that the houſe would, on that day fortnight, reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee.

This inquiry was the cauſe of ſeveral bills being brought in and paſſed during this ſeſſion, but I ſhall in this place take notice of only one of them, becauſe it was the only one which can be any way deemed a money bill. After the houſe had ſeveral times reſolved itſelf into this committee of inquiry, and had called for many papers and accounts relating to this affair, at laſt on the 20th of May, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, ſetting forth, that the petitioners, being duly ſenſible of the great obligation they lie under to government, and that their intereſts are, and muſt ever be, inſeparable from thoſe of the ſtate, are moſt earneſtly deſirous that the publick, and the Eaſt India company ſhould mutually reap the benefits ariſing from the acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in India; and the petitioners conceiving, that in the preſent ſtate of things, a temporary agreement, for the ſpace of three years, may be conducive to the advantage of both, do ſubmit to the conſideration of parliament the following propoſitions, in order to the carrying ſuch agreement into execution. Firſt, they beg leave humbly to ſuggeſt, that it will be not only expedient but neceſſary to the extending

extending their commerce, and enabling them to inveſt thoſe revenues in India in the produce of the country, that this houſe will take under their conſideration the inland duties upon teas, in order to prevent the pernicious practice of ſmuggling, and encourage the conſumption of that commodity, by ſuch an alteration in the duties as to the houſe ſhall ſeem fitting, and by granting a drawback on ſuch teas as may be exported to Ireland, or to any of his majeſty's colonies, and alſo by ſuch alterations, as may conduce to the ſame ſalutary purpoſes, in regard to the duties on callicoes, muſlins, and raw ſilk. 2. That in order to render the advantages expectant from the revenues beforementioned certain and permanent, the houſe will provide effectual methods, as well for recruiting the forces neceſſary in India, as for regulating the company's civil and military ſervants there, for preventing the exportation of military ſtores thither, except for the company's ſervice, and for preventing illicit trade. 3. That from the ſaid revenues, there ſhall be deducted the expences attending the collection thereof, together with the civil, military, and marine eſtabliſhments, and alſo the charges incurred for fortifications, buildings, and repairs, the ſame to be adjuſted by annual accounts, tranſmitted from, and properly authenticated by, the ſeveral preſidencies, in which the ſame ſhall be incurred. 4. That an account of the commerce of the company, including the reſidue of the ſaid revenues, and the produce of their exports, ſhall be annually made up, and that out of the ſums ariſing from the general ſales, the ſum of 400,000 l. ſhall be deducted, in lieu of profits, which the petitioners have hitherto enjoyed. 5. That the net ſurplus ſhall be equally divided between the publick and the company. 6. That the company's ſhare of the ſaid ſurplus ſhall be duly and ſolely appropriated to the payment of their preſent debts, until they ſhall be reduced to the ſum due to the company from the publick. 7. That this agreement ſhall commence from the 1ſt of February, 1767, upon all goods to be imported from India, and ſhall continue for three years provided the Dewanne of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ſhall remain in the company's hands, 8. But if it ſhould be the opinion of the houſe, that it will be more beneficial for the publick, to enjoy a ſpecific ſum, inſtead of the proportion of the revenues and trade abovementioned, then the petitioners propoſed to pay, in lieu thereof, 400,000 l. *per annum* for three years, by half yearly payments; the firſt payment thereof to commence the 25th of March, 1768; and they are alſo willing to indemnify the publick in reſpect of ſuch drawback on teas exported, as ſhall be thought fit to be granted by parliament, taking the ſame in a medium of the duties on the quantity of teas exported for five years paſt; and that ſuch indemnification ſhall alſo extend to the inland duty of one ſhilling in the pound on the quantities of all black and ſinglo teas, conſumed in Great Britain, upon a like medium of five years, in caſe it ſhall alſo appear a fit meaſure to parliament to take off the ſaid duty; and provided the duties on the increaſed conſumption ſhall not be ſufficient to replace or ſupply the aforeſaid duty of one ſhilling in the pound: and the petitioners hope, that what is hereby propoſed, either in the mode of participation, or by a certain yearly payment, will appear reaſonable and equitable to the houſe, more eſpecially conſidering that the public revenue, during this interval, muſt continually increaſe in the ſame proportion with the commerce of the company, and the petitioners intreat the houſe, to recollect the imminent dangers to which in many critical conjunctures, their properties has been often expoſed, the very large ſums they have expended ſince the commencement of the wars in India, in which they were never the aggreſſors, the low dividends, which notwithſtanding their few loſſes at ſea, they have received during a courſe of years, whilſt the publick remained in the uninterrupted perception of an annual revenue, ariſing from the company's trade, of the full value of one third of their capital; circumſtances, which, the proprietors flatter themſelves, will procure them the favour and protection of this honourable houſe, and intitle them to that candour and juſtice, which have ever been the characteriſtics of the Britiſh ſenate.

This

This petition I have given at full length, and in the very words in which it was preſented to the houſe, becauſe I think it one of the beſt drawn petitions I have ever obſerved to be preſented to parliament; for at the ſame time that it expreſſes the utmoſt regard to parliament, it ſets the ſufferings and the riſks of the company during the late war, and the advantages reaped by the publick from their trade, in a ſtrong but true light; and the propoſals they make are a proof of the good ſenſe, the juſtice, and the gratitude, of the company, or rather of thoſe who were then its chief adviſers, or councilors. Indeed the whole of the conduct, both of our miniſters and of the directors of this company during laſt ſummer, is highly to be commended; for upon the news of Lord Clive's ſucceſs in India, and the favours he had obtained from the Mogul emperor, ſuch a rage of ſtock-jobbing roſe in this kingdom, that if it had been in the leaſt encouraged, our Eaſt India ſtock might have been made as great and as pernicious a bubble of, as was made of South-ſea ſtock in 1720. It was averred, and induſtriouſly propagated, by ſome of our ſtockjobbers, that our India company were now enabled to raiſe, and continue their dividends at 50 l. or 60 l. *per cent.* on their real capital, but the directors were ſo far from encouraging theſe deluſive hopes, that they took care not to give the proprietors any ground to expect a great riſe in their future dividends; and at laſt towards the end of autumn, our miniſters gave an effectual check to this ſtock-jobbing rage, by notifying to the company, that their affairs would probably be brought under the conſideration of parliament ſoon after its firſt meeting, which they accordingly were, and this important petition of courſe referred to the conſideration of that committee: From which Mr. Fuller, on the 23d, reported the following reſolutions, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, 1. That it would be for the mutual benefit of the public, and the Eaſt-India company, that a temporary agreement be made, in regard to the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in India. 2. That it it expedient, for the purpoſes of the ſaid agreement, that it ſhould continue for a term, not exceeding three years, to commence from the firſt day of February, 1767. 3. That the ſaid acquiſitions and revenues do remain in the poſſeſſion of the company, during the continuance of ſuch agreement; and that the company do pay to the publick, annually, during the ſaid term, the ſum of four hundred thouſand pounds, by half-yearly payments, each payment to be made within ſix months after the ſame ſhall have become due. 4. That it will be neceſſary and proper, for the better carrying on, and extending, the trade of the ſaid company, that proviſion be made, for granting a drawback on teas exported to Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in America; and for taking off the inland duty of one ſhilling *per* pound weight on black and ſinglo teas, conſumed in Great Britain; upon ſuch indemnification to be made by the company to the publick, in reſpect to ſuch duty and drawback, as is mentioned in the petition of the ſaid company.

The three firſt of theſe reſolutions being read a ſecond time were agreed to by the houſe, *nem. con.* and after the fourth had been read a ſecond time, and agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in purſuant to the ſaid firſt three reſolutions, and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Pryſe Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Jenkinſon, and Mr. Dyſon, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Preſently after which, it wasordered, that the ſaid fourth reſolution ſhould be referred to the committee of ways and means *.

From the laſt of theſe three reſolutions every reader muſt ſee the choice that was made by our parliament, of the two alternatives ſo gratefully offered by the company, and every reader will, I believe, approve of that choice; for a ſhare in the company's revenues and profits would have created ſuch perplexed accounts, as muſt have occaſioned continual diſputes between our miniſters and the directors of the company; and beſides it muſt have made all the tranſactions of the company more publickly known, than was conſiſtent

* *See before, p.* 557. *reſolutions* 19, 20.

ſiſtent with their intereſt, or the intereſt of the nation, therefore our parliament wiſely and unanimouſly choſe to have a ſpecifick ſum annually paid to the publick, and according to the firſt of the aforeſaid two orders, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 3d of June, preſented to the houſe, a bill for eſtabliſhing, for a time to be limited, an agreement for the payment of an annual ſum by the Eaſt India company, in reſpect of the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt-Indies.

This bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 10th of June, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning. I hope I have no occaſion to inform any of my readers, that in all bills when firſt preſented to the houſe, there are blanks left for the times, the ſums, and ſeveral other particulars, which blanks are never filled up until the houſe reſolves itſelf into a committee on the bill. Accordingly the houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on this bill, on the 11th, the blank for the ſum was filled up with the ſame ſum, which the company by their petition had offered, and the parliament by their ſaid third reſolution had accepted; but there was a variation as to the time for which the agreement was to be eſtabliſhed; for three years were it ſeems thought too long a time for laying either the company or the publick under an expreſs obligation, in a caſe that was then thought to be a little precarious and of uncertain produce, therefore this blank was filled up with the word two inſtead of three; and in this form, after the other blanks were filled up, the bill paſſed through the committee, after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

Before the end of this term, thus by this act eſtabliſhed, the company will either be diſpoſſeſſed of the dewanne they have acquired, or their poſſeſſion will be confirmed, and the produce thereof net, as well as of their trade, will be better underſtood, and the company as well as the publick will then be at liberty to enter into a new agreement, and to increaſe or diminiſh the ſum which they are to pay annually to the publick, ſo that this new limitation of the term was really for their mutual benefit. But, if we may judge of what the court of an abſolute monarch will do from what it is his intereſt to do, which indeed is rarely the caſe, we muſt conclude, that our company may probably continue for many years in the poſſeſſion of the dewanne of theſe three provinces; for we may ſuppoſe, that they will always take care to pay regularly to the Mogul Emperor what they have engaged to pay for that dewanne, and alſo occaſionally aſſiſt in enabling him to compel all the other nabobs of that empire to pay annually their reſpective tributes, which they have never done ſince the wiſe and active reign of the great Aurengzebe.

As to the act itſelf, which is now intitled, An act for eſtabliſhing an agreement for the payment of the annual ſum of 400,000l. for a limited time, by, &c. it enacts, that the limited term ſhall be computed from the 1ſt of February, 1767, and the ſaid ſum paid by half yearly payments of 200,000l. each, to become due on the 1ſt of Auguſt and on the 1ſt of Feb. in each year, and to be made on or before the 25th of March and the 29th of September next enſuing its becoming due in each year reſpectively. By the ſecond clauſe it is enacted, that all the ſaid territorial acquiſitions and revenues ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of the company during the ſaid term. By the 3d, the company is to be relieved *pro rata*, if they ſhould be diſpoſſeſſed by any foreign power of any part of the ſaid territorial acquiſitions or revenues, at any time within the ſaid term. And by the 4th, the monies which ſhall be paid into his majeſty's Exchequer, in purſuance of this act, ſhall be there reſerved, to be diſpoſed of and appropriated by parliament.

I ſhall now begin to give an account of ſome of the moſt important fortunate bills that were brought in and paſſed into laws during this ſeſſion according to the order of time in which they were firſt moved for or occaſioned. Among theſe, the firſt that occurred was the bill to prohibit, for a time

time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines, and ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour; for as ſoon as a committee was appointed to draw up an addreſs, to be preſented to his majeſty, upon their reſolution, and the neceſſary new writs ordered, this bill was ordered to be brought in *. On the 12th Mr. Fuller, preſented the bill to the houſe, being intitled, a bill to prohibit for a time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour, when the ſame was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 14th, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe. On the 20th, after reading the order of the day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee, it was ordered to be an inſtruction, that the committee have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes, to prevent the making of malt for exportation, for a time to be limited, after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning, which it accordingly was, all the amendments except one agreed to, and a clauſe was added to the bill by the houſe. The bill, with the amendments, was then ordered to be ingroſſed, after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 16th of December.

At the ſame time his majeſty gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, that had in the mean time been brought in and paſſed through both houſes, all deſigned for the ſame purpoſe, that of reducing the price of corn and other proviſions, viz.

1. An act to continue an act made in the 5th year of his preſent majeſty, intitled an, Act for importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time.

2. An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour from his majeſty's colonies in America, into this kingdom, for a limited time free of duty.

3. An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour, from any part of Europe, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty.

4. An act for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and ryemeal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty.

I ſhall not pretend to give an abſtract of any of theſe five acts, but I ſhall give the ſubſtance of the moſt remarkable parts of each: The firſt prohibits the exportation of any of theſe neceſſaries under ſevere penalties, with the uſual exceptions, commonly inſerted in all ſuch acts, among which there was one as to all malt declared or made for exportation, and barley ſteeped and entered at the exciſe office, to be made into malt for exportation, on or before the 15th of Nov. 1767, which ſhall be exported, provided the proprietors produce proper certificates to the officer at the port of exportation, on or before the ſaid 15th of Nov. But then there was an extraordinary or new clauſe inſerted in this act, by which it was enacted, that no corn, &c. exported by virtue of this act ſhall be intitled to any of the bounties or drawbacks payable on the exportation of ſuch commodities: It was this clauſe that made the Norfolk petition neceſſary, which I have already given an account of †, and it was this clauſe that procured it the ſucceſs it met with, for as theſe people had no reaſon to expect any ſuch clauſe in this act, becauſe there had been no ſuch clauſe in the act of the preceding year for prohibiting the exportation of corn, they could not have an opportunity to apply for redreſs, whilſt this act, or the malt tax act, was depending in parliament; and if they proved before the committee that they would be loſers by the exportation without the bounty, which with reſpect to the ſort of malt they had made, was become neceſſary, they were really intitled to redreſs.

By another part of this act, it was enacted, that no low wines or ſpirits ſhould be made within this kingdom from any wheat or wheat flour, under ſevere penalties, and the officers were impowered to enter the ſuſpected houſes or places of diſtillers, for making

* *See before p.* 479.

† *See before p.* 607.

ing a diſcovery: Nay, no diſtiller was to have above five quarters of wheat or wheat flour in his cuſtody at a time, unleſs he was the grower, or a miller, who had practiſed that trade on or before the 1ſt of October, 1766, and had taken it into his mill for grinding.

Such part of this act, as prohibited the exportation of wheat and wheat flour, was to continue in force until the 10th of September, 1767; and ſuch part as prohibited the exportation of barley and malt, was to commence from the 14th of Nov. 1766, and to continue in force until the ſaid 10th of September, and ſuch part as prohibited the exportation of any other corn, &c. was to commence from the paſſing of the act, and to continue in force until the ſaid 10th of September; and as to that part of it which prohibited the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour, it was to commence from the paſſing of the act, and to continue in force until the ſaid 10th of September. But then by a following clauſe his majeſty was impowered at any time after the ſaid 10th of September, 1767, to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c. or any of them, by his proclamation or order in council, iſſued and publiſhed in the uſual manner, for any time or times, until twenty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

The next act I mentioned to have received the royal aſſent at the ſame time, enacted only, that the ſaid act of the 5th of his preſent majeſty ſhould be further continued until the firſt of February, 1768. By what I have ſtated as the ſecond act, it was enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for any of his majeſty's ſubjects to import into Great Britain in any veſſel navigated according to law, at any time or times before the firſt of Auguſt, 1767, any wheat or wheat flour, from any of his majeſty's colonies in America, without the payment of any duty whatſoever. By what I have ſtated as the third act, it was enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to import into Great Britain, in any veſſel whatſoever, at any time or times before the firſt of March, 1767, any wheat or wheat flour from any part of Europe, without payment of any duty whatſoever. To this I ſhall now add, on account of the connection, that by a new act of the ſame ſeſſion, which received the royal aſſent on the 27th of Feb. it was enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to import into Great Britain in any veſſel whatſoever, before the firſt of June, 1767, any wheat or wheat flour, and any barley, barley meal, peas, beans, tares or callivancies, from any part of Europe, without payment of any ſubſidy or impoſition; and that by another new act of the ſame ſeſſion, which received the royal aſſent on the 15th of April, the time for this importation was further enlarged to the 10th of September, 1767. And by what I have ſtated as the fourth act that received the royal aſſent on the 16th of December, it was enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to import into this kingdom in any veſſel whatſoever, at any time or times before the 29th of September, 1767, any oats or oatmeal, rye or rye-meal, without the payment of any duty whatſoever.

Thus we ſee that his majeſty and his parliament, as ſoon as poſſible after their firſt meeting, did every thing that could be thought of for relieving the diſtreſſes of the poor, but in order to be conſiſtent with thoſe maxims by which we have been governed for near a century paſt, it was neceſſary to make every one of theſe new laws for a ſhort limited time, as if the permitting the importation, or prohibiting the exportation of, the neceſſaries of life, were an affair of the moſt dangerous conſequence to this kingdom, which is directly the reverſe of the way of thinking among our anceſtors; for by the old law of England, I may ſay by the common law, there was always a liberty to import the neceſſaries of life from every country in amity with our ſovereign; and, on the other hand, the neceſſaries of life could not be exported without a general or ſpecial licence from the government, after a ſtrict inquiry and full aſſurance that there would be a ſufficiency left for the ſupport of the inhabitants, until the next harveſt furniſhed them with a freſh ſupply.

[*To be continued in January*, 1768.]

The Temples of Vice *and* Virtue, *an Allegorical Dream.*

——*Uni æquus virtuti atque ejus amicis* HOR.

ONE evening ruminating with profound aſtoniſhment, on the unaccountable (morally conſidered) inclination to evil, which ſeems almoſt univerſally to prevail in the minds of our ſpecies (eſpecially in thoſe of the more polite part, who one ſhould imagine, the humanizing influence of a liberal education would render ſuſceptible of more rational propenſions,) when virtue has ſo many engaging attractives—When ſuch inexpreſſible pleaſure and ſatisfaction will reſult from the obſervance of her precepts * I inſenſibly fell aſleep, when fancy now no longer reſtrained by, nor ſubordinate to, the nobler faculty of reaſon, went out on her tour through her ideal regions " and brought ſurprizing objects to my view."

Methought ſhe preſented me with a proſpect of an extenſive plain, and, as my eye wandered over it, I eſpied on my right hand, a venerable pile of building, ſupported by pillars of the Ionic order; it was plain yet majeſtic, ſimple yet ſolemn and noble, no fantaſtical ornaments were beſtowed upon it, no fooliſh unneceſſary decorations. On the oppoſite ſide of the plain ſtood another temple, but quite the reverſe of the forementioned; the front was raiſed on Corinthian pillars, and was ſet off with many uſeleſs and unneceſſary ſculptural ornaments; the road which led towards it was broad, and appeared ſmooth and even: perceiving a great number of people walking in it, and crowding to the temple, curioſity prompted me to join them. As I approached, I perceived on each ſide of the path were beds of various kinds of flowers, moſt of which were curious to the eye, but rather offenſive to the ſmell, ſuch as tulips, daffodils &c. at the entrance were ſtationed among ſeveral others, Avarice, Pride and Folly, who performed the office of guides or directors to thoſe who deſired to viſit the temple; the firſt was cloathed in rags, and looked exceedingly thin and meagre, he held his hand on his pockets (which were filled with gold) endeavouring to conceal what they contained, and ſuſpected every one that approached him was come to deprive him of his beloved metal; the next was gaily attired, and aſſumed a majeſtic air when any body came near him, deeming them almoſt unworthy of his notice. The third was very fantaſtically and foppiſhly apparelled, like a modern beau, his face was drawn up into a ſimper, the uſual mark of a weak mind. Notwithſtanding the unpromiſing appearance of thoſe reſpectable guides, I obſerved, with ſurprize, a very large number of people applying to them for direction, and particularly the laſt, whoſe gay and whimſical appearance vaſtly allured and inchanted the ignorant and thoughtleſs. Having ſurveyed theſe, we moved on towards the temple, which I was informed by a pert young rake was the temple of Vice. " We are all, ſays he, bound for the ſame place, though we chuſe to walk in different ways; thoſe you ſee ſtalking in the middle of the path are your proud fellows—ſee how they ſtrut.—Thoſe dull raggamuffins under the trees are your miſerly raſcals; they love to grovel in obſcurity: but as for us fine gentlemen, we are the happieſt beings in the univerſe, we for ever dance in the circle of pleaſure, and baſk in the ſunſhine of the ladies favour, envyed by the reſt of our ſex. I would have you ſhake off your gravity, honeſt friend, and bear us company." I declined it, and he immediately left me. The road now began to get rough and ſtony, and after much toil and difficulty we came at laſt to the temple, which having entered we were preſented with a view of the power that preſided there. She was ſeated on a gorgeous throne, arrayed in purple and gold, and appeared at a diſtance extremely beautiful, but upon a cloſer examination I perceived her face was painted, and on looking on her hinder parts, which ſhe endeavoured, but in vain, to conceal, I found ſhe was exceedingly deformed and miſhapen; her attendants were numerous; amongſt them I obſerved Licentiouſneſs, with gouty hands and feet, Luſt with a noſe conſiderably abridged, Hypocriſy, with two faces, &c. and I remarked a lady who was continually changing her dreſs, ſhe ſeemed to be a particular favourite of the deity of the ſtructure

* *The ſoul's calm ſunſhine, and the heart felt joy,*
Is virtue's prize. POPE.

ſtructure, and was her tire-woman, her name I was told was Faſhion.

And now, whilſt the aſſembly was in the midſt of mirth and jollity, a moſt hideous ſpectre made its appearance, accompanied by two others no leſs ſo; their forms reſembled thoſe of the furies as deſcribed by the poets; the firſt held in his hand a ſcourge of ſcorpions, and with a frowning aſpect, and erected hand, ſtalked furiouſly in amongſt them. Its companions were armed with poiſoned arrows, with which they wounded all they came near; at the ſight of theſe the whole congregation was terrified to diſtraction, ſome went into convulſions, others burſt out into the moſt pitious cries and lamentations, nay (ſtrange to think) ſome fell on their knees praying, and begging forgiveneſs for their ſins: the name of this dreadful fiend, I was informed, was Remorſe, and its two companions were Pain and Diſeaſe, and that they frequently broke in amongſt them to their great terror and amazement.

I left this aſſembly ſtruck with horror, and returned by the way I came; but determined ſince I had ſo far indulged my curioſity to gratify it fully in paying a viſit to the other temple, and likewiſe to ſee if I could find more ſatisfaction there than I had yet experienced in my excurſion. When I approached the path which led to it, I perceived it was narrow, but not unpleaſant; on each ſide was a row of ſtately elms, which, with a number of rooks that were cawing in the branches, inſpired the mind with awe and veneration; at the entrance of this road, ſtood two guides or directors, the name of the one was Religion, of the other Innocence; a pretty large number of people I obſerved came with an intention to go to the temple, but the terms propoſed were ſo hard, and the rules and orders they were to obſerve in their paſſage, were thought ſo confining and deſtructive, that, though Religion diſplayed all her eloquence, and made uſe of the ſtrongeſt perſuaſives in her power; and Innocence appeared in all the graces of a ſoft and mild addreſs, an open and engaging aſpect, and a winning behaviour, I found there were but few that could be prevailed upon to enter. As I ſtood here, making ſilent remarks, I accidentally turned my head, and beheld at a diſtance a man, who ſeemed pretty far advanced in years, plainly attired, with a hat whoſe brims were parallel with the horizon, pondering in his mind which way would be moſt eligible for him to take: the road of Vice ſeemed moſt agreeable to his inclinations, but then he dreaded the cenſure of the world, which he would have unavoidably incurred had he openly declared himſelf one of the votaries of that power. At laſt Avarice (to whom I perceived he was no ſtranger) called to him, and directed him along a private way, where he might eſcape cenſure, and paſs unmoleſted.—But to go on with my narration; methought after a few of us had gained admiſſion, we proceeded towards the temple with great chearfulneſs and alacrity, till we came to a thick wood cut into a number of viſtas and ſhady walks, which were adorned with marble ſtatues of philoſophers, law-givers and poets; through the midſt of it a ſerpentine river rolled ſlow and ſilent, the trees were filled with birds that "warbled their native wood-notes wild" in the moſt agreeable manner imaginable: At a diſtance was heard ſolemn muſic, and this aſſemblage of fine and noble objects naturally diſpoſed our minds to ſerious thoughts, and ſtudious muſing; we ſeemed to be lifted above mortality, and our minds, abſtracted from low terrene things, were led to contemplate the unſpeakable joys of the ſpirits of juſt men made perfect in the manſions of unclouded felicity. Theſe meditations, together with the aweful ſtilneſs of the grove, diffuſed over our minds ſuch a gentle ſerenity, and awakened ſuch pleaſing ſenſations, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance we left this delightful place, which we were informed was the reſidence of Contemplation; however we proceeded till we came in view of the temple, when we were ſadly peſtered with a malicious fiend called Calumny, who ſtood on an eminence which overlooked the path we were walking in, and let fly a great number of poiſoned arrows, with which ſeveral of us were wounded; this terrified us extremely, and put us in the greateſt conſternation; at laſt Truth, who was ſtationed at the entrance of the temple, ſeeing our diſtreſs, came to our aſſiſtance, and ſpread over us her impenetrable ſhield, which (like the ægis of Minerva in the wa

war with the giants) retorted the arrows of Calumny on himſelf, this ſo enraged the fiend, that he diſcharged his whole quiver amongſt us, but all his efforts were now ineffectual for the buckler of Truth kept us ſecure; and after ſhe had healed thoſe that were wounded, and incouraged the diſheartened, we were conducted by her into a ſpacious room in the temple, at the upper end of which, the goddeſs Virtue, was ſeated on a throne of ivory, with a ſcepter of ſilver in her hand, ſurrounded by a ſmall number of votaries. Her aſpect was benign and majeſtic, at once commanding eſteem and reverence; ſhe had ſeveral attendants, the principal of which were Chaſtity, Modeſty, Sincerity, and Temperance. The firſt was clad in a white flowing robe pure and unſpotted as the new fallen ſnow; her countenance though innocent and agreeable, had yet a little ſeverity in it, which commanded reſpect and awe; the next perſon was exceedingly fair and lovely, her eyes were fixed on the ground, and her face o'erſpread with bluſhes; Sincerity was calm and undeſigning, open and engaging, diſſimulation had never entered her breaſt, nor had falſhood corrupted her heart. Temperance had a conſtitution apparently ſtrong and ſound, the natural reſult of abſtemiouſneſs, and moderate living; health had embloomed his roſy cheeks, and tranquility evidently poſſeſſed his mind. As we preſſed forward, the goddeſs ſmiled on us with ineffable ſweetneſs, conveying into our minds a holy rapture, a divine enthuſiaſm, warmed with which, and emboldened by her mildneſs and affability, I approached the throne, and, in behalf of myſelf and companions, preferred the following addreſs. "Teach us, O Virtue! to ſubmit our paſſions, our irregular appetites and deſires, to the guidance of Reaſon; to ſhun the ſpeciouſly deceptive allurements of Vice, and perſevere ſteadily in the way of welldoing; and inſtruct us we humbly beſeech thee, for thou only canſt, to perform true and acceptable worſhip to the great author of our being; the worſhip ſuperiour to mode, diveſted of thoſe narrow peculiarities by which that of every particular ſect is diſtinguiſhed; pure, genuine and unforced, not conveyed in ſtudied and formal addreſſes, but flowing from the ſoul, and offered up in unaffected ſimplicity and ſincerity of heart; and teach us to copy every imitable perfection of our illuſtrious exemplar; that when the lamp of life ſhall be extinguiſhed, and the ſoul freed from her corporeal incumbrance, ſhe may enter with joy into the celeſtial regions of bliſs and immortality, and receive from the great ſearcher of hearts, ſmiling from the throne of his benignity, that moſt exhilerating ſalutation of "Well done thou good and faithful ſervant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The tremor which the preſenting of this addreſs occaſioned in my mind, being too great to be conſiſtent with the calmneſs of ſleep, I awoke.

Shipſton upon Stour, B. F.
Dec. 12. 1767.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

I Have ſeen lately an extract from Blackſtone's Commentaries, touching Eſquires and Gentlemen, Yeomen, and the reſt of the commonalty. Now an Eſquire, or Almiger, is a very ancient title, and, it is preſumed, the firſt mention of this title with us is in the time of the Conqueror. Mr. Selden, in his titles of honor, (a learned piece, and which, the great Mr. Locke ſays, a gentleman ſhould never be without) fol. 689. edit. 1676, ſays that under Richard the Second we find the name of Eſquire expreſsly given as a created and honorary title by patent. One John de Kingſton was ſo by the patent in French, there exhibited, received into the ſtate of a Gentleman and made an Eſquire, that he might more honourably perform certain points and feats of arms in fighting with one Chevalier Franceys, who had challenged him. And it might be reaſonably conceived, that the title of Eſquire was then only ſuch as was either ſuch created, or otherwiſe acquired by ſervice or employment. Chaucer, in his character of one, after the deſcription of his knight, ſays, that

With him there was his ſonne a young
Squire,
A lover, and a luſtie Bachilere,
With his locks crull as they were laid
in preſſe,
Of twenty years of age he was as I
gueſſe,

And he had be ſometime in Chivauchie,
In Flaunders, in Artois, in Picardie,
And born him well, as of ſo little ſpace,
In hope to ſtand in his ladie's grace.
Curteis he was, lowly, and ſerviceable,
And kerſt before his father at the table.

The neceſſary attendance of an Eſquire upon every knight in the elder ages, before Chaucer, is obſervable of Sir Francis Tias his recovering five pounds damages under Edward the Firſt, in Wakefield Court, in Yorkſhire, againſt one German Mercer, for arreſting the horſe of one William Lepton, that was his Eſquire, to the diſgrace and damage of the ſaid Francis, and ſo making him to be unattended.

As for gentlemen, though Sir Thomas Smith ſays, they may be made good cheap in this kingdom; yet, beſides the inſtance of John de Kingſton, we find it was an honourable title, and as ſuch regarded by the ſovereign. Henry the ſixth by the word *Nobilitamus*, creates Bernard Angevin, a Burdelois, a Gentleman, and gives him arms for him and his heirs of his body, or his deſcendants; as alſo Bernard de Guares, a Norman. And ſo late as the time of King James the Firſt, one James Alblas, a Burgo-maſter, of the Brill, in Holland, is made a Gentleman, by the word *Nobilitamus*, and had arms aſſigned to him, which, in all examples of our charters of ennobling, are given as a perpetual and neceſſary concurrence with Gentry.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
Dec. 15, 1767. An ENGLISHMAN.

Extract of An Hiſtorical Account of a New Method of treating the Scurvy at Sea. *By* David Macbride, *M. D.*

DR. Macbride, being convinced, from the ſimilarity of wort to the recent juices of ſweet vegetables (which are known to cure the ſcurvy) that it would have the ſame ſalutary effect, made frequent attempts to have its efficacy aſcertained: rather unfortunately, his endeavours proved long abortive; till at length Capt. Macbride of the Jaſon, (our author's brother) who was bound for South America, promiſed the wort ſhould be tried, if an opportunity offered during his voyage. The four experiments made by Mr. Young, ſurgeon of that ſhip, will be allowed, we believe, to tend greatly towards eſtabliſhing the antiſcorbutic reputation of this remedy.

The next evidence in ſupport of Dr. Macbride's hypotheſis is the account given by Mr. Badenach, ſurgeon of the Nottingham Eaſt-Indiaman, of ſix ſeveral trials made by him. From this gentleman's narrative we have extracted the following caſe.

"Charles Wareham, ſeaman, aged about 22, naturally healthy, came home from India in the Pococke, ſome time before he went on board the Nottingham.

About the beginning of March 1766, while the Nottingham lay at Graveſend, he was ſeized with a catarrhal fever, from which he did not entirely recover until we got into the warm weather about the middle of April, being by that time a month at ſea;—from this period, till the middle of May, he continued doing duty as an ordinary ſeaman.

About the 18th of May he complained of ſore gums, fetid breath, and had a complexion deeply tinged with yellow. I gave him a lenient decoction of tamarinds and cream of tartar, together with a gargle for his mouth: but in ſpite of theſe, the ſcorbutic complaints increaſed faſt during the remainder of May, and firſt week of June, ſo as to render him unfit for duty, and confine him below.

On the 8th of June, which was the firſt day he took the wort, he had the following ſcorbutic ſymptoms; his gums were ſpungy, ſwelled, painful, of a livid colour, and bled on the leaſt touch; his breath was ſo fetid as to be offenſive both to himſelf and meſſmates; he had an uneaſy pain acroſs the cheſt, with a difficulty of breathing, which increaſed upon the leaſt exerciſe; his pulſe was harder, and a little quicker than natural; the heat of his body was rather below the healthy ſtandard; he was coſtive, and made high coloured urine, with a greaſy ſcum on the ſurface; his legs and thighs were full of little pimple eruptions and livid ſpots; his hams were ſtiff and painful, and his legs always ſwelled towards night, the ſkin being dry: The ſoreneſs of his mouth prevented him from eating ſolid food, ſo that he was often obliged to faſt

contrary

contrary to inclination, which rendered him very weak and low.

This day, I gave him one pint of the freſh made wort, boiled up with ſome pounded ſea biſcuit into a panado, and ſweetened this meſs with ſugar, which was very agreeable and ſat eaſy; he drank another pint acidulated with elixir of vitriol, in the courſe of the day; thus he was provided with both meat and drink, and uſed nothing elſe.—The grains from whence the wort had been ſtrained off, were applied as a poultice to the ſtiffened hams, with the addition of a little ſweet oil.

9th June——Uſed the ſame diet;—no alteration.

10th—The catching of breath (as he termed it) abated; ſweated a little in the night. Uſed the wort and panado as before——to which I added a laxative bolus.

11th—The breathing ſtill better;—the hams not ſo painful;——had Three looſe ſtools.—The quantity of Wort increaſed to three pints in the day.

12th—Looſeneſs continues:——the face more lively coloured; pain of the breaſt vaniſhed; the ſkin more moiſt and the pains of the limbs much better.—Perſiſts in the ſame courſe as before.

13th—In the night he was a good deal griped, which was ſucceeded by an increaſe of the looſeneſs:——he continued to take the panado, but was ordered to abſtain from drinking the wort, for fear of increaſing the purging too much.——He got a decoction of the bark, with honey of roſes and elixir of vitriol to waſh his mouth with, by way of gargle.

14th—The looſeneſs continued, but without griping, and all his complaints were better: uſed three pints of the wort.

15th——All the pains, both of breaſt and limbs, removed; eruptions moſtly diſappeared; mouth clean and gums not ſo ſpungy; he walked about chearfully and was moderately looſe.

16th.—So well that he thought himſelf able to go upon deck to do duty; but the weather being rainy he got wet, and beſide, found that ſtrong exerciſe hurt his breaſt.—Uſed the wort as before.

17th.——Did his duty as a ſeaman;—uſed the ſame as before.

18th.—As on the preceding day.—The ſmall quantity of malt, that I had provided, being now nearly exhauſted, I was obliged to ſtrike him off from the further uſe of the wort.——The conſequence was, that in a few days the ſymptoms returned, for which I had recourſe to the remedies generally uſed at ſea, viz. laxative boluſes and decoctions, with the *Pil. Scillit.*——I likewiſe tried ſugar diſſolved in four times its quantity of water, and uſed much in the ſame manner, and in nearly the ſame quantity as the wort; but all theſe had little effect, the patient being confined below for near four weeks after the wort was done—and in nearly the ſame condition as before he firſt began it.

On the 16th of July we came to an anchor at the iſland of Joanna, where this patient, with about forty others, went on ſhore, lived in a tent erected for the purpoſe, and by the uſe of freſh fruits and vegetable ſoups recovered in five days time."

From this caſe, and five ſimilar ones, Mr. Badenach pronouces it probable, that the uſe of wort will prove extremely ſerviceable againſt the ſcurvy; and that, if aided by portable ſoup, ſago, rice, freſh meat broths, and the like, there will be little danger of this diſeaſe; even in the longeſt cruizes.

The preparation of this wort by Mr. Badenach was thus: "The malt was ground daily in a hand mill, according to the quantity required:

Three meaſures of boiling water were poured on one of the ground malt, which was put into a large copper decoction-pot, and there left to ſtand for four hours, when it was ſtrained off through a cloth, and each of the patients ſerved with their allowance of it.—The wort was of a pale colour, ſweetiſh, and very agreeable: a glaſs full of it, in a heat of 74 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, kept for 24 hours, perfectly ſweet and freſh—but in 36 hours became vapid, ſouriſh, and threw up a ſcum to the ſurface.—When the malt was boiled, it made a wort not ſo light and good, being high coloured, clammy, and did not run into fermentation

mentation ſo ſoon as that made by ſimple infuſion, by ſix or eight hours.

When the ſick become numerous, the water, to maſh the ground malt, may be boiled after dinner in the ſhip's copper; and a ſmall wooden vat may be placed in the galley for the purpoſe of brewing; the infuſion may be ſtrained through a piece of hair-cloth, and received into a clean wooden veſſel, where it will keep ſweet for about 30 hours."

All the precaution, ſays Dr. Macbride, at the concluſion, which ſeems neceſſary in adminiſtering the wort, is, to begin with a ſmall quantity, and encreaſe gradually as it is found to agree. When it purges too much, abſtain or leſſen the doſe; or add as much of the Elixir of Vitriol as will make the drink gratefully ſour; if it gripes ſo much as to create diſtreſs, give from fifteen to twenty drops of liquid Laudanum in two ſpoonfuls of cinnamon water at bed-time.—I obſerve that neither of the gentlemen mixed currants or raiſins with the panado, as I originally propoſed: theſe fruits I ſhould think would not only make the meſs more grateful, but alſo render it more efficacious; therefore, where theſe are at hand, I would recommend them to be added in any future trial."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE is a phænomenon attending the body of man, as ſingular as common. That a perſon is ſhorter ſtanding up than lying along, and ſhorter in the evening when he goes to bed, than in the morning when he riſes. This remark was firſt made in England, and afterwards confirmed at Paris by Mr. Norand, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences there, and by the abbot Fontena beſides. The laſt found from a years experience that ordinarily in the night he gained five or ſix lines, and decreaſed near as much in the day.

The cauſe of which effect, ſo ancient, ſo common, but ſo lately perceived, proceeds from the different ſtate, or condition, of the inter-vertebral annular cartilages.

The vertebræ, or joints of the back bone, are kept ſeperate, tho' faſtened by cartilages, which have a ſpring. The yeild on all ſides without any inflexio of the ſpine, to the weight of the hea and upper extremities, but this is don by very ſmall and very imperceptibl degrees, and moſt of all, where th upper parts of the body are loaded wit any exterior weight. They reſtor themſelves afterwards meerly by bein freed from compreſſion; ſo that a man really taller after lying ſome time, tha after he has walked, or carried a bur den for a great while.

For this reaſon it is that in the day and evening, while one is ſitting o ſtanding upright, the ſuperior par of the body, that weigh, or preſs, up on the inferior, compreſs theſe cart lages; the bony jointed work is con tracted, and the ſuperior parts of th body deſcend towards the inferior, an proportionally as the one approache the other, the height of the ſtature di miniſhes.

Hence it was, that a fellow, inliſtin himſelf for a ſoldier, by being took mea ſure of over night, was found wan ing in height and thereupon refuſe but on repeating the gauge next morn ing, he anſwered the meaſure, and was admitted.

On the contrary, in the night tim when the body is laid abed, as it is i an horizontal ſituation or nearly ſo the ſuperior parts of the body do no then weigh, or but very little upon th inferior, the ſpring of the cartilages unbent, and removes the vertebræ fro one another, the bony jointed wor of the ſpine is dilated, the body is pro longed, and ſo one finds oneſelf abo half an inch or more higher in ſtatur in the morning, than when going t bed. This is the moſt natural, an ſimple reaſon that can be given for th different heights of the ſame perſon a different times. Your's &c.

J. Coo

Extract from a Pamphlet entitle Thoughts on the Cauſes and Conſe quences of the Preſent high Price o Proviſions.

ACCORDING to this writer, "Th preſent high price of proviſio ariſes principally from two ſources the increaſe of our national debts, an the increaſe of our riches; that is, fro the poverty of the public, and th wealth of private individuals

Whoeve

Whoever remembers the many millions annually borrowed, funded, and expended, during the laſt war, can be under no difficulty to account for its increaſe. To pay intereſt for theſe new funds, new taxes were every year impoſed, and additional burthens laid on every comfort, and almoſt every neceſſary of life, by former taxes, occaſioned by former wars, before ſufficiently loaded. Theſe muſt unavoidably increaſe the prices of them, and that in a much greater proportion than is uſually underſtood: For a duty laid on any commodity does not only add the value of that duty to that commodity, but the dealer in it muſt advance the price double or treble times that ſum; for he muſt not only repay himſelf the original tax, but muſt have compenſation for his loſſes in trade by bad debts, and loſs of intereſt by his decreaſed capital. Beſides this, every new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not, and with which, at firſt ſight, it ſeems to have no manner of connection. Thus, for inſtance, a tax on candles muſt raiſe the price of a coat, or a pair of breeches; becauſe, out of theſe, all the taxes on the candles of the woolcomber, weaver, and the tailor, muſt be paid: A duty upon ale muſt raiſe the price of ſhoes; becauſe from them all the taxes upon ale drank by the tanner, leather-dreſſer, and ſhoemaker, which is not a little, muſt be refunded. No tax is immediately laid upon corn, but the price of it muſt neceſſarily be advanced; becauſe, out of that, all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, ſoap, candles, malt, hops, leather, ſalt, and a thouſand others, muſt be repaid: So that corn is as effectually taxed, as if a duty by the buſhel had been primarily laid upon it; for taxes, like the various ſtreams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they ſeparately find admiſſion, unite, at laſt, and overwhelm the whole. The man, therefore, who ſold ſand upon an aſs, had raiſed the price of it during the late war, though abuſed for an impoſition, moſt certainly acted upon right reaſons; for though there were no new taxes then impoſed either on ſand or aſſes, yet he found by experience, that, from the taxes laid on almoſt all other things, he could neither maintain himſelf, his wife, nor his aſs, as cheap as formerly: He was therefore under a neceſſity of advancing the price of his ſand, out of which alone all the taxes which he paid muſt be refunded. Thus the increaſe of taxes muſt increaſe the price of every thing whether taxed or not; and this is one principal cauſe of the preſent extraordinary advance of proviſions, and all the neceſſaries of life.

The other great ſource, from whence this calamity ariſes, is certainly our vaſt increaſe of riches. That our riches are amazingly increaſed within a few years, no one, who is the leaſt acquainted with this country, can entertain a doubt: Whoever will caſt his eyes on our public works, our roads, our bridges, our pavements, and our hoſpitals, the prodigious extenſion of our capital, and in ſome proportion that of every conſiderable town in Great Britain; whoever will look into the poſſeſſions and expences of individuals, their houſes, furniture, tables, equipages, parks, gardens, clothes, plate, and jewels, will find every where round him ſufficient marks to teſtify to the truth of this propoſition. This great increaſe of private opulence is undoubtedly owing to the very ſame cauſe which increaſed our national debt; that is, to the enormous expences and unparalleled ſucceſs of the late war; and indeed very much ariſes from that very debt itſelf. Every million funded is in fact a new creation of ſo much wealth to individuals, both of principal and intereſt; for the principal being eaſily transferrable operates exactly as ſo much caſh; and the intereſt, by enabling ſo many to conſume the commodities on which taxes are laid for the payment of it, in a great meaſure produces annually an income to diſcharge itſelf. Of all the enormous ſums then expended, little beſides the ſubſidies granted to German princes, was loſt to the individuals of this country, though the whole was irrecoverably alienated from the public; all the reſt annually returning into the pockets of the merchants, contractors, brokers, and ſtock jobbers, enabled them to lend it again to the public on a new mortgage the following year. Every emiſſion of paper-credit by bank-notes, exchequer and navy bill

bills, ſo long as they circulate, anſwers all the purpoſes of ſo much additional gold and ſilver, as their value amounts to: If we add to theſe the immenſe riches daily flowing in ſince that period from our commerce, extended over every quarter of the globe, from the new channel of trade opened from America, and the amazing ſums imported from the Eaſt Indies, it will not ſure be difficult to account for the opulence of the preſent times, which has enabled men to increaſe their expences, and carry luxury to a pitch unknown to all former ages.

The effects of this vaſt and ſudden increaſe of riches are no leſs evident than their cauſe: The firſt, and moſt obvious effect of the increaſe of money, is the decreaſe of its value, like that of all other commodities; for money being but a commodity, its value muſt be relative, that is, dependant on the quantity of itſelf, and the quantity of the things to be purchaſed with it. In every country where there is great plenty of proviſions, and but little money, there proviſions muſt be cheap, that is, a great deal of them will be exchanged for a little money; on the contrary, where there are but little proviſions in proportion to the number of conſumers, and a great plenty of money, or what paſſes for money, there they will inevitably be dear; that is, a great deal of money muſt be given to purchaſe them. Theſe effects muſt eternally follow their cauſes in all ages, and in all countries; and that they have done ſo, the hiſtory of all countries in all ages ſufficiently inform us. The value of money at the time of the Norman conqueſt was near twenty times greater than at preſent; and it has been gradually decreaſing from that period, in proportion as our riches have increaſed. It has decreaſed not leſs than one-third during the preſent century; and I believe one-half at leaſt of that third ſince the commencement of the laſt war, which, I doubt not, could it be exactly computed, would be found to be in due proportion to the increaſe of its quantity, either in real or fictitious caſh; and that the price of proviſions is advanced in the ſame proportion, during the ſame period.

The increaſe of money does not only operate on the price of proviſions by the diminution of its own value but by enabling more people to purchaſe, and conſequently to conſume them; which muſt unavoidably likewiſe increaſe their ſcarcity, and that muſt ſtill add more to their price. Twenty rich families will conſume ten times as much meat, bread, butter, ſoap, and candles, as twenty poor families conſiſting of the ſame number; and the prices of all theſe muſt certainly riſe in proportion to the demand. This effect of the increaſe of wealth in many countries of Europe is very viſible at this day, and in none more than in the northern parts of this iſland, who having of late acquired riches by the introduction of trade, manufactures, and tillage, can now well afford to eat roaſt beef, and therefore conſume much of thoſe cattle, with which they were formerly glad to ſupply us; and will not part with the reſt, but at prices greatly advanced. The conſumption of every thing is alſo amazingly increaſed from the increaſe of wealth in our metropolis, and indeed in every corner of this kingdom; and the manner of living throughout all ranks and conditions of men, is no leſs amazingly altered. The merchant who formerly thought himſelf fortunate, if in a courſe of thirty or forty years, by a large trade and ſtrict œconomy, he amaſſed together as many thouſand pounds, now acquires in a quarter of that time double that ſum, or breaks for a greater, and vies all the while with the firſt of our nobility, in his houſes, table, furniture, and equipage: The ſhopkeeper, who uſed to be well contented with one diſh of meat, one fire, and one maid, has now two or three times as many of each; his wife has her tea, her card-parties, and her dreſſing-room; and his prentice has climbed from the kitchen-fire to the front-boxes at the play-houſe. The loweſt manufacturer, and the meaneſt mechanic, will touch nothing but the very beſt pieces of meat, and the fineſt white bread; and, if he cannot obtain double the wages for being idle, to what he formerly received for working hard, he thinks he has a right to ſeek for a redreſs of his grievances, by riot and rebellion. Since then the value of our money is decreaſed by its quantity, our conſumption

ſumption increaſed by univerſal luxury, and the ſupplies, which we uſed to receive from poorer countries, now alſo grown rich, greatly diminiſhed, the preſent exorbitant price of all the neceſſaries of life can be no wonder."

Anecdotes in the Life of John Petitot, *Enamel-Painter.*

HE was born at Geneva in the year 1607, and was deſigned to be a jeweller; but by his frequent employment in enamelling, he acquired ſuch a fine taſte and tone of colouring, that one Bordier, who afterwards became his brother-in-law, adviſed him to attach himſelf to portrait-painting, believing he might thereby carry on his art to greater perfection; and though they both wanted ſeveral colours which they could not bring to bear the fire, they ſucceeded to admiration; for Petitot did the heads and hands, (in which his colouring was excellent) and Bordier painted the hair, draperies and grounds. Agreeing in their work and their projects, they ſet out together for Italy, where ſtaying ſome time, and converſing with the beſt chymiſts there, they improved themſelves in the preparation of their colours; but for the completion of their ſucceſs they went to England, where they found Sir Theodore de Mayern, firſt phyſician to K. Cha. I. and a great chymiſt, who by experiments had diſcovered the principal colours to be uſed for enamel, and the proper means of vitrifying them, which by their beauty ſurpaſſed all the enamelling of Venice and Limoges. Sir Theodore Mayern introduced Petitot to K. Cha. I. who retained him in his ſervice, and gave him a lodging in Whitehall. Vandyke being then in London, and ſeeing ſome deſigns of Petitot's at a Goldſmith's, deſired his acquaintance, and adviſed Petitot to apply himſelf to the painting of portraits in general; and what portraits he painted after Vandyke, were eſteemed his beſt pictures. K Cha. I. went often to ſee him work, taking pleaſure both in painting and chymical experiments; to which Sir Theodore had given him a taſte. Petitot painted that monarch, and all the royal family, ſeveral times. After the tragical end of that king, he went to Paris in 1649. K. Cha. II. going into France in 1651, during his ſtay there viſited Petitot, and often eat with him; then it was that his name became eminent, and that all the court of France grew fond of being painted in enamel. When King Charles returned into England, Lewis XIV. retained Petitot in his ſervice, gave him a penſion and a lodging in the Louvre. Theſe new favours, added to a conſiderable fortune he had acquired, induced him to marry Margaret Cuper in 1651. The famous miniſter, Drelincourt, performed the ceremony at Charenton. Bordier now became his brother-in-law, and ever remained in ſtrict union with Petitot, and they lived together till their families grew too numerous, which obliged a ſeparation. Their friendſhip was founded on the harmony of their ſentiments, and their reciprocal merits, much more than a principle of intereſt. By their diſcoveries and labours they had gained a million of livres, which they divided at Paris, and continued friends, without ever having a quarrel, or even a miſunderſtanding between them, in the ſpace of 51 years. Petitot painted Lewis XIV. Mary-Ann of Auſtria, his mother, and Mary-Thereſa, his wife, ſeveral times. As he was a zealous proteſtant, at the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685, afraid of being taken up, he demanded the king's permiſſion to retire to Geneva; who finding him preſſing, and fearing he ſhould eſcape, cruelly cauſed him to be arreſted and ſent to fort l'Eveque, where the famous Boſſuet, biſhop of Meaux, was appointed to inſtruct him: yet neither the eloquence of that great prelate, nor the terrors of a dungeon, could prevail; Petitot was not convinced: but the vexation and confinement threw the good old man, now near eighty, into a violent fever; of which the king being informed, ordered him to be releaſed. Then he went with his wife to Geneva in 1685, after having lived at Paris 36 years. One of his greateſt talents was, to conceal the beauty of his pencil, and the labour and ſtudy that his art particularly required. That patience which is inſeparable from the tedioufneſs of working in enamel, was no check to him. He might have

ſaid as Zeuxis did to thoſe painters that bragged of their diſpatch: "I am a long time indeed finiſhing my works, but what I paint is for eternity." The king and queen of Poland deſiring to have their pictures painted by Petitot, though then above 80, ſent the originals to Paris, thinking he was there. The gentleman charged with the commiſſion, not finding him there, went to Geneva: the queen was repreſented ſitting on a trophy, holding the king's picture. As there were two heads in the ſame piece, they gave him 100 louiſdores: he executed it as if he had been in the flower of his age. Petitot may be called the inventor of painting in enamel; though his brother-in-law, Bordier, made ſeveral attempts before him, and Sir Theodore de Mayern had facilitated the means of employing the moſt beautiful colours, it was ſtill Petitot that compleated the work. Petitot made uſe of gold and ſilver plates, and rarely enamelled on copper. When he firſt came into vogue, his price was twenty louiſdores, which he ſoon raiſed to forty. His life was always exemplary, and his end was the ſame, preſerving his uſual candour and eaſe of temper to his laſt hour. He was about painting of his wife's picture when a diſtemper carried him off in one day, in the year 1691, aged 84.

Farther Extract from Thoughts, Eſſays, and Maxims, *By* Charles Howard, *Eſq; of* Greyſtock *in* Cumberland.

On Perſecution.

ALL religions, when diveſted of power, condemn perſecution; and moſt religions, when powerful, have perſecuted. This proves not the rectitude of perſecution, but the tyrannic diſpoſition of man. In a Roman Catholic it muſt be wrong, becauſe he aſſerts that his church is infallible; therefore all force or perſecution to ſupport it by undue influence or intereſt, is ſuperfluous, and tends only to compel men to profeſs what they do not believe. Such men living in the profeſſion of a lie become hypocrites; and when in that ſtate of mind, for worldly reaſons and temporal motives, they are compelled to aſſiſt at religious ceremonies, and partake of myſteries, they are guilty of ſacrilege in approaching thoſe ceremonies of which they are unworthy; and the party that ſo compels them is *particeps criminis*. In a proteſtant it is wrong becauſe directly oppoſite and contrary, to what he has always profeſſed, namely, liberty of conſcience, and no conſtraint upon the mind of man with regard to religion, wherein our happineſs here and hereafter, is ſo immediately concerned. It is moreover injurious to civil ſociety, trade and commerce, of which he profeſſes himſelf the greateſt promoter, as it often occaſions the emigration of great numbers of the moſt uſeful and moſt induſtrious people out of his country. It is immoral and uncharitable, becauſe by making people deny what they do believe, or profeſs what they do not, they are rendered uneaſy and unhappy in their own minds. After their recantation, or what in Ireland is called *ſwallowing the ſcorpion*, their minds are unhinged; and their internal happineſs is ſo affected by their future hopes being deſtroyed, that by way of diſſipation, or, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, by way of flying from themſelves, they are hurried on into every pleaſurable vice. Hence the too frequent and too vicious habit of abandoning for life all places of divine worſhip. In a word, we ſhould never forget, that he is ſtill of his own opinion, who is convinced againſt his will.—Such a ſituation may, alas! be juſtly ſtiled hell upon earth.

To conclude: Perſecution, in Roman Catholics, makes men hypocrites, by forcing them to profeſs what they do not believe: In Proteſtants, it makes men libertines and unhappy, by compelling them to deny what they do believe; and, in both caſes, all real hopes of future bliſs, ſo ſatisfactory to the mind, are deſtroyed,

Notes on the foregoing.

SIR,

AS you may admit the thoughts of a Roman Catholic on perſecution, I do not, in the leaſt doubt your readineſs to give the thoughts of a Proteſtant, a place alſo in your Magazine; eſpecially as there ſhall be nothing in them juſtly offenſive to an author of ſo high a rank, as the heir apparent of the Duke of Norfolk. He begins with ſaying, "All religions, when diveſted of power, condemn perſecution; and moſt religions, when powerful, have perſecuted." With me,

me, here is ſomething that will not bear a ſtrict and accurate examination. The term, religions, ſhould have been profeſſions of religion: for religion, juſtly defined, is "the creature's ſupreme reverence of the Creator, and of his laws," which in the very nature and ſpirit of the reverence, can never, in any circumſtance or condition, perſecute, i. e. forcibly compel men to deny what they do believe: For thus our author defines perſecution, and, I think, very juſtly. But whenever ſuch force is applied, it can with no propriety be ſaid to be the effort of religion: It cannot, becauſe religion is the ſole reſult of conviction and choice; but force, as he well obſerves, makes men hypocrites.

He diſtinguiſheth the conduct of all religions, by adventitious circumſtances, viz. when diveſted of power, and when powerful. I would take the liberty to obſerve, that religion knows of no difference in her ſpirit and diſpoſition: Her power is always on the ſide of truth, and can never deviate from it. A power that will diſpoſe to perſecute, cannot be a proper inveſtiture of religion: And in truth, religion and ſuch power cannot come into any alliance; it can be no proper appendage or concomitant of religion. What religion condemns in one caſe it equally does in another; becauſe perſecution is, confeſſedly, a tyrannical diſpoſition.

I cannot but be aſtoniſhed at the reaſoning of our Eſſayiſt, who thus argues, "In a Roman Catholic perſecution muſt be wrong, becauſe he aſſerts that his church is infallible, and therefore all force is ſuperfluous——That in a proteſtant it is wrong, becauſe directly oppoſite and contrary to liberty of conſcience, and no reſtraint upon the mind, which he has always profeſſed." This, I own, has given me reaſon to ſuſpect a ſnake in the graſs; and that when a Roman Catholick oppoſes the wrong in the Proteſtant, to the wrong in the Roman Catholick that perſecutes, from the infallibility of the one profeſſion, and from the profeſſed rights of conſcience and a freedom from conſtraint avowed by the other—I am unavoidably induced to conclude, that under the idea of the infallibility he muſt have a reſerved meaning of the word perſecution: and that in the ſenſe of his church, whatever meaſures ſhe may purſue to bring men into the true faith, are not to be deemed perſecution.——If indeed his church retains a juſt claim to infallibility, the belief of the Roman Catholick, then it is impoſſible ſhe can do wrong.——What ſhe does muſt not be called perſecution, but rather, wholeſome ſeverities. Theſe notes the author of the Thoughts, and Eſſays, and Maxims, will not be offended with; becauſe what we Proteſtants call *perſecution*, has, in every age and nation, ſince the papal church has had an exiſtence, been exerciſed by her on what ſhe deemed heretical depravity, when within her power.

JOHN LOCKE.

Abſtract of an Act, paſſed this Seſſion of Parliament, to explain and amend an Act paſſed laſt Seſſion relative to the Amendment and Preſervation of the publick Highways. *(See p. 397.)*

BY an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the ſeveral ſtatutes for the amendment and preſervation of the publick highways of this kingdom; it is amongſt other things enacted, "That no waggon, having the wheels bound with ſtreaks, or tire, of a leſs breadth than two inches and a half, when worn, or being ſet or faſtened on with roſe-headed nails, ſhall go or be drawn with more than three horſes; and that every owner or driver of any ſuch waggon ſhall forfeit all ſuch horſes above the number three, with all gears, bridles, halters, and accoutrements, to the ſole benefit of any perſons who ſhall ſeize the ſame;" with a proviſo next after the ſaid clauſe, containing particular reſtrictions as therein mentioned: And whereas great inconveniencies have ariſen, and may ariſe, from the ſaid clauſe, which require an immediate remedy. Therefore it is enacted that as well the ſaid clauſe as the ſaid proviſo, and every thing therein contained, is repealed and made void to all intents and purpoſes.

And it is further enacted, That nothing in the ſaid recited act concerning the number of horſes, ſhall extend to any carts, waggons, or other carriages employed only in carrying any one ſtone, block of marble, cable rope, piece of metal, or timber, or to

ſuch ammunition or artillery, as ſhall be for his majeſty's ſervice.

And act 14 and 15 Hen. VIII. for altering highways in the Weald of Kent; and act 26 Hen. VIII. intitled, A Bill for the Highways in the County of Suſſex, which were repealed by the act of the laſt ſeſſion (great benefit having ariſen from them) are revived, and to be in full force.

Nothing in the recited or preſent acts, touching the making and returning liſts of perſons qualified to be ſurveyors of the highways, and the appointment of ſuch ſurveyors; nor the repeal of part of the act of 3 Wil. and Mary, relating to ſuch ſurveyors, are to extend to the city of Briſtol; but the ſeveral acts, previous to the recited act of the laſt ſeſſion, relative to ſurveyors, and to the cleanſing, lighting, &c. the ſtreets in Briſtol, are to be in force, and fully executed. The number of qualified perſons, directed by act 3 Wil. and Mar. to be returned, in the liſts for each pariſh, to the juſtices, as far as concerns Briſtol, is to conſiſt of ten at the leaſt; and all appointments of ſurveyors, within the ſaid city, under the act of the laſt ſeſſion, are from henceforth declared void.

Uncommon Diſtreſs at Sea.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

THE following is a circumſtantial account of the ſufferings of a number of men, belonging to the ſhip Sally, Capt. Tabry, four of whom were brought in here the 24th ult. by Capt. Powell, and relate, that on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, in lat. 25, being then on board the brig Sally, Captain Tabry, bound from this port for Hiſpaniola, with a load of lumber, and having a ſtrong gale of wind, the brig was laid too under her main-ſtay ſail till ten o'clock the next morning, when ſhe was hove on her beam ends, and in leſs than five minutes turned keel upwards, ſo that they had only time to cut away the lanyards of her main maſt. There were on board Anthony Tabry, maſter, Humphrey Mars, mate, Joſeph Sherver, Samuel Beſs, John Burna, mariners, who were drowned: Six other mariners, viz. Peter Toy, Daniel Cultain, John Davis, Alexander Landerry, Peter Mayes, and William Hammon, having got hold of the top-maſts which floated along ſide, tied it to the ſtern, and ſupported themſelves by it, till above five o'clock in the evening, when the cabbin-boy ſwam to the hull and threw them a rope, by which they got on the bottom of the veſſel, where they were ſtill in a diſmal plight; the firſt want that invaded them was drink, this drove away all thought of meat. The main maſt with all the rigging, the lanyards having been cut away, came up along ſide, from which they got the wreath (a ſquare hoop which binds the head of the maſt) with which, and a bolt of a foot long, they went to work on her bottom, in the mean time keeping their mouths moiſt, as well as they could, by chewing the ſtuff off her bottom, ſhe not having any barnacles, being lately cleaned, and ſome lead which was on her bow, and drinking their own water: In four days time Peter Toy died raving for drink, whoſe body they threw off the veſſel the next day. In this manner did they work for ſix days, without meat, drink, or ſleep, not daring to lie down for fear of falling off the veſſel; the ſixth day they got a hole in the brig, where they found a barrel of bottled beer; this they drank very greedily: They ſoon got another parcel, when one of them put the others on an allowance. The eleventh day of their being on the wreck, they got a barrel of pork, which they were obliged to eat raw. As to ſleep, as ſoon as they got a hole through the veſſel's bottom, they pulled out a great number of ſtaves and ſhingles, and made a platform in the ſame place, but ſo ſmall it was, that when they wanted to turn, they were obliged to wait till the ſea hoiſted the veſſel, and when ſhe fell again with the ſea, they were almoſt froze to death. Thus did theſe poor miſerable fellows live for thirteen or fourteen days: After they got the pork, they made a kind of net with a hoop, ſome ſhingles and ropes, which they got from the maſt; this they let in the ſea with ſome pork, and caught a few ſmall fiſh, which, with two or three mice they caught on board the brig, afforded them ſeveral moſt delicious repaſts, raw as they were: this laſted but a few days as they could not catch any more, when they were obliged to return to their pork, which was become quite putrid by the ſalt water

water getting to it. To their great joy on the 1ſt of September, in lat. 26, 15, long. 70, 10, at four o'clock in the afternoon, they could juſt perceive a veſſel to windward of them, which ſeemed to ſtand ſome time for them, but ſoon put about and ſtood from them; it was then they deſpaired, as that morning they had drank the laſt bottle of their beer, and that one was all they had; for that day they worked hard to get at the caſks of water in the hold, but they were ſo far from them that they could not have got at them in a long time: About ſun half an hour high, the veſſel ſtood for them, and came ſo near that they perceived a piece of canvas that they on the wreck ſupported on a board, bore down for it, and about ſeven or eight o'clock took them on board; ſhe was the brig Norwich, Capt. Robert Noyes. Thus were they relieved when death ſtared them in the face, by a captain who uſed them very kindly, gave them food and cloaths as their own were rotted off their backs, waſhed their ſores, and gave them plaiſters, as they were almoſt raw from head to foot with the heat of the ſun and ſalt water, which, in many places, had eaten holes in their fleſh. On the 8th they fell in with Capt. Powell, for this port, who took four of them (the other, William Hammon, was ſo ill that he could not be removed from on board Capt. Noyes's brig) uſed them kindly, of which theſe poor fellows are quite ſenſible, and brought them in here, as above.

Solutions *to the Queſtions in* London Magazine, *p.* 592. *By Maſter* John Hoyland, *of the Free School,* Sheffield.

QUESTION I. By conſidering the queſtion, it is evident, that the ſhip would arive at the deſired ſound in five days.

Queſtion II. Here 10 miles = 17600 yards. And according to the queſtion the terms of progreſſion will be 17600, 17599, 17598, &c. in a deſcending geometrical ſeries, whoſe firſt or greateſt term is 17600 = a; leaſt term = 0, and common ratio $\frac{17600}{17599} = r$, and by a rule in Eadon's Arithmetician's Guide (p. 256.) the ſum of ſuch a ſeries is $s = \frac{a \times r}{r - 1} = \frac{1760 \times \frac{17600}{17599}}{\frac{17600}{17599} - 1}$ = 30976000 yards = 17600 miles. The anſ.

How to conſtruct Pumps ſo as to draw Water equally eaſy from all Kinds of Depths.

THIS may be done by proportioning the diameter of the pump-bore in ſuch a manner to its length, (ſuppoſing the diameter to be the ſame from top to bottom) as that a pipe of any given length may not contain either more or leſs water than another pipe which is either longer or ſhorter; and then the weight of the column of water to be raiſed will be the ſame in each. But, as theſe proportions (either for want of ſkill or induſtry) have been generally neglected by common pump-makers, I have, for their conveniency, calculated the following table to inches and hundredth parts of an inch in the Diameter of the pump bore, from ten feet to one hundred in perpendicular height, at which the pump is to diſcharge the water above the ſurface of the well.

'Tis true, that the wideneſs or narrowneſs of the pump-bore, in any other part beſides that in which the piſton or bucket works, does not make the pump raiſe more or leſs water, nor needs any more or leſs power to work it, except what may ariſe from the friction of the water in a bore above or below the part where the piſton works, being narrower than that part is; and therefore, if it be ſomewhat wider both above and below the piſton, the pump will work the eaſier.

In the following calculation, I have ſuppoſed the handle of the pump to be a lever increaſing the power five times, that is, the part of the handle between the axis and the end where the power is applied, to be five times as long as the part between the axis and the top of the pump rod.

I have often found that a man of ordinary ſtrength can work a pump four inches in diameter of the bore, and

and thirty feet long, and diſcharge 27 gallons and about two pints of water, Engliſh wine meaſure, in a minute; and he has told me that he could hold it out ſo for an hour.

Now, if it be required to find the diameter of a pump that ſhall raiſe water with the ſame eaſe from any other depth, look for that depth in the firſt column of the table; and againſt it in the ſecond you have the diameter of the bore in inches and hundredth parts of an inch required; and in the third column you find the quantity of water, in gallons and pints, that may be diſcharged by one man in a minute of time. I have ſeen a table of this ſort, in print, that was calculated by the late ingenious Mr. Booth, above twenty years ago; but on examining it, I found a few typographical errors in the centeſimal parts which induced me to re-calculate the whole; and I thought it not amiſs to calculate to the height of an hundred feet, Mr. Booth's going no higher than eighty.

Height of the pump in feet above the ſurface of the well.	Diameter of the bore. Inches	100 parts	Water diſcharged per minute in wine meaſure. Gallons	Pints
10	6	93	81	6
15	5	66	54	4
20	4	90	40	7
25	4	38	32	6
30	4	00	27	2
35	3	70	23	3
40	3	46	20	3
45	3	27	18	1
50	3	10	16	3
55	2	95	14	7
60	2	84	13	5
65	2	72	12	4
70	2	62	11	5
75	2	53	10	7
80	2	45	10	2
85	2	38	9	5
90	2	31	9	1
95	2	25	8	5
100	2	19	8	1

However great the height of the pump be, the piſton or bucket muſt always work within 32 feet of the ſurface of the well; otherwiſe no water will ever be got above it; for the preſſure of the atmoſphere will raiſe water no more than 32 or 33 feet high, by the piſton's taking off the air from the column ſo raiſed. And the weight of the air lifted by the piſton, is always equal to the weight of the water that riſes below it. For which reaſon, the pump will work juſt as eaſily, if the piſton were always below the ſurface water in the well, as it does when the piſton is 32 feet above that ſurface, provided the weight of the handle balances the weight of the pump rod: So that all that is gained by the preſſure of the atmoſphere, in this caſe, is the ſaving of the expence of 32 feet in the metal of which the pump rod is made.

The quantity of water contained in a pipe of either of the above heights and diameters is, at a mean rate, 4523 cubic inches, or 19 gallons and an half.

If the part of the pump-bore be round and true in which the piſton works, it is no matter whether the reſt of the bore be round or ſquare; ſo that it might be made of ſlips of deal or wainſcot joined together by nails, and pitched without and within, to preſerve it from rotting, and keep it air and water-tight.

The openneſs below the valves ſhould be as large as the pump-bore will admit of; for when they are narrow, the water is, as it were, wire-drawn in paſſing through them; and has too much friction on account of its velocity in theſe apertures.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Queſtion by Maſter Hoyland.

NEAR Don's green banks, in fertile Yorkſhire, [fair:
Stands Sheffield, bleſt with a ſagacious
"In whom at once Minerva's wit is
ſeen, [mien.
"Diana's chaſteneſs, and the Graces
"Would you the age of this fair charmer know,
"Pray ſolve the equation which you'll find below?

$[x^5 + 40a^2x^3 + 80a^4x = 10ax^4 + 32a^5 + 80a^3x^2$. Here $a = 9$ and x repreſents the lady's age, which is required by a ſimple equation, and without extracting a root.

The

The Life of Pope Sixtus V. *continued from our Volume for* 1766, *p.* 530.

WE left Montalto aſſuming a new behaviour, upon being raiſed to the purple, and a few ſtrictures more, of his artful management, will be neceſſary before we enter upon the moſt intereſting period of his life.

In March 1572, Pope Pius, his patron, departed this life. "When the cardinals had performed their laſt duty to this holy man, after the uſual manner, they entered the conclave. Montalto, who was one of the number, did not ſeem to give himſelf the leaſt trouble or concern about the election, and lived altogether in his apartment, like a monk in his cell, without ever ſtirring out, except to his devotions. He affected privacy and a total ignorance of all the cabals and intrigues of the ſeveral factions. When any cardinal aſked him to enter into his party, he anſwered with the greateſt appearance of ſimplicity and indifference, "That for his part, he was of no manner of conſequence; that as he had never been in the conclave before, he was afraid of making ſome falſe ſtep, and ſhould, therefore, leave the affair to be conducted wholly by people of greater knowledge and experience." By theſe means he avoided engaging himſelf to any party.

A behaviour ſo contrary to what it was before he put on the purple, gave reaſon for ſuſpicion to ſome quick-ſighted people; and Cardinal Sambara, who wanted to draw him into his intereſt, ſeeing he could not prevail upon him, and that he was determined to have no concern with any ſide or faction, ſaid to him with ſome ſharpneſs, "I would adviſe you to let this method of proceeding alone till another time, for you have no chance at preſent."

It was matter of ſurprize to moſt people, that a man who had ſpirit and reſolution enough to oppoſe the whole ſenate of Venice, at the peril of his life, and had ſo many broils and fierce contentions with his ſuperiors about trifles, ſhould become on a ſudden ſo calm and temperate, as to ſit altogether inactive and ſupine in ſo important a concern as the election of a pope. But he did not much trouble himſelf about what the publick thought, and left them to give their opinions of his conduct as they pleaſed. When any one aſked him, who he thought was the fitteſt perſon to be Pope, he ſaid, "They were all ſo worthy men, and ſo thoroughly well qualified to govern the church, that, upon his conſcience, he could not tell; but wiſhed he had as many voices as there were cardinals, that he might vote for every one of them."

As he was canting one day in this ſtrain to Cardinal Farneſe, the Cardinal ſaid ſmartly to him, "Other people may ſwallow this, Sir, but it won't go down with me."

It was very remarkable in this conclave, that the election of Cardinal Buon Compagnon was begun and finiſhed in five hours time, without any oppoſition, or the tedious formality of examinations and ſcrutinies which are generally entered into by the heads of oppoſite parties. It happened the 13th of May, 1572. Montalto had heard nothing of the matter, till they were conducting him to the chapel to be adored; when Cardinal Alexandrino knocking at the door of his apartment as they went by, ſaid, "Come along with us, we have choſen a Pope," upon which he followed them to the chapel where the adoration was performed; and Buon Compagnon took the name of Gregory XIII; the college of cardinals walking before him in proceſſion from the conclave.

Montalto expreſſed a great deal of joy, and told his Holineſs, when he had an opportunity in private, "That he had never wiſhed for any thing ſo much in his life, and that he ſhould always remember his goodneſs and the favours he received from him in Spain."

The Pope ſeemed to believe what he ſaid, but did not ſhew him any particular regard, or employ him in any ſort of buſineſs during his pontificate, leaving him to enjoy his privacy and retirement. He nevertheleſs took all opportunities of making his court to the Pope's family, eſpecially Cardinal Buon Compagnon his nephew; and as he had now little elſe to do, betook himſelf again to his ſtudies; and finiſhed his Commentary upon St. Ambroſe, which he publiſhed

and

and dedicated to his Holineſs, who received it very civilly, without however ſhewing him any extraordinary mark of favour or reſpect; on the contrary, he treated him, all the while he was Pope, with a coolneſs that approached very near to contempt.

Some were of opinion, that his cloſe attachment to, and the uncommon favours he had received from the late Pope, who was no favourite with Gregory, were the occaſion of this neglect. Beſides, he ſtill looked upon him as a rigid and ſevere man, tho' he had of late put on that appearance of candour and ſimplicity. Others imagined, that his holineſs, who had diſcovered in the courſe of his acquaintance with him in Spain, that he was of a bold and enterprizing ſpirit, would not truſt him with any ſhare in the management of affairs for that reaſon. This coolneſs of the Pope confirmed Montalto in his reſolution (as he ſaid) not to trouble himſelf any more with the concerns of this world; and he immediately bought a ſmall houſe, near St. Maria Maggiore, where he lived a very private and retired life, with few domeſtics, ſeldom ſtirring out, except upon the moſt preſſing occaſions. To amuſe himſelf, he was conſtantly making ſome little addition to it; and when he came afterwards to be pope, raiſed it into a magnificent palace, with noble gardens, fountains, ſtatues, groves, walks, &c. and called it the Palace of Peretti."

Cardinal Alexandrino, the nephew of Montalto's late patron Pius V. ſupported him, however, ſpoke upon all occaſions in his favour, and procured of the pope for him, the biſhoprick of Fermo, worth a thouſand crowns a year more than that of St. Agatha: "But Montalto, who was reſolved to live in Rome, that he might be ready to take the advantage of any opportunity that favoured his deſigns, after he had drawn the cardinals into his net, ſeemed very indifferent about it, and did not expreſs ſo much ſatisfaction as was expected. However, he went to wait upon the Pope to thank him for his great bounty and generoſity to him.

Whilſt he pretended to be thus ignorant and regardleſs of what paſſed in the world, nothing happened (how minute or inconſiderable ſoever) but he was informed of it. There was a chaplain that lived with him, whom he had educated with as much care and tenderneſs, as if he had been his near relation. This man, who was of a cunning, ſubtile diſpoſition, inſinuated himſelf into different companies, picked up all the news, pryed into every ſecret, and related the whole to his patron, who entered it into a little book to be made uſe of at a proper time.

As he had now acquired the character of great ſanctity, and was eſteemed a very learned divine, many people had recourſe to him for comfort or advice in their affliction or ſcruples of conſcience, thinking themſelves happy, if they could obtain his ear in confeſſion. When he was aware of this, he gave them ſufficient opportunities, going ſometimes to one church, and ſometimes to another, eſpecially to that of the Holy Apoſtles, where he ſat hearing confeſſions two hours after morning, and as long after evening ſervice: At which times he would artfully draw out of people, not only their own private ſins, but every thing that was done in the houſes of their acquaintance, with whatever elſe they knew of the public concerns.

The young and diſſolute, the grave and ſedate, the common people and magiſtrates, all reſorted to him; and as he affected an appearance of great modeſty and ſimplicity, they unboſomed themſelves to him without fear or reſerve. This made him ſo exact in the adminiſtration of juſtice, when he came to be pope; as there was no vice, or ſcandal, or enormity of any kind, either in the court or city, but he was acquainted with it in all its circumſtances.

Father Sarnano was likewiſe of ſervice to him in this reſpect, and to furniſh himſelf with another ſpy, that he could depend upon in ordinary occurrences, he ſent for Philip, one of his brother Anthony's ſons, who was taken away from ſchool at his father's death, and had no other relation that was either able or willing to give him any further education. When he came to Rome, his uncle bought him a ſuit of coarſe cloaths, without the

leaſt finery or ornament about them; ſo that cardinal Alexandrino, coming to viſit Montalto one day, and ſeeing a country boy in the houſe, aſked who he was, and being told, he ſaid, "I ſhould not have ſuſpected him to have been a cardinal's nephew; indeed, brother, you ought to cloath him in a better manner." But though he was ſo careleſs of his dreſs, and in other reſpects ſeemed to take no more notice of him, than if he had not been his nephew, he ſent him to ſchool to father Migali, a jeſuit, to whom he gave a ſtrict charge not to neglect his education, and ſeemed much pleaſed, when he found he had a genius for letters, often ſaying to him, "If you will endeavour to make yourſelf a ſcholar, you may poſſibly be the ſupport of our poor family; I have done what lies in my power, you muſt now try what you can do." But before he had been long under the tuition of Migali, he was unfortunately killed in a quarrel by ſome of his ſchool-fellows, being only ſeventeen years old.

His uncle, who loved him tenderly, though he ſeemed to have but little regard for him in public, was ſo ſhocked at this unforeſeen accident, that he had much ado to diſguiſe his grief; however, as he found it abſolutely neceſſary, he put on an air of unconcern, and did not appear to be much affected with it. For when ſome of his friends aſked him, if he did not deſign to apply to the pope for juſtice upon the murderers, he ſaid, "It would be affronting his holineſs to preſs him to that which he was naturally inclined to;" and told another perſon, who came (as he ſaid) to comfort him in his affliction, "That he was much obliged to him for being more concerned upon that occaſion, than he was himſelf."

One of the cardinals ſeeming ſurprized, that he did not proſecute the authors of his nephew's death, he ſaid, "that his affection to his relations ought not to make him offend againſt God; that he could not revenge the death of his nephew, without wounding his conſcience, and endangering his ſalvation, which he would not do upon any earthly conſideration;" at which the cardinal could hardly forbear ſmiling, and when he went away, ſaid, "Truly, ſir, you are a mighty good chriſtian!" and reporting it to Farneſe, who could not endure him, he ſaid, "ſuch is the penance that they muſt undergo, who aſpire to the papacy."

The reader may, perhaps, be at a loſs to know how this ſort of behaviour could any ways promote Montalto's deſign upon the papacy; for which reaſon it is neceſſary to acquaint him, that moſt of the popes, after their advancement to that dignity, have brought a parcel of poor, hungry nephews, and other relations, to Rome; and not only given them the beſt places and preferments, but ſometimes entruſted them with the ſole power and management of affairs, which they have generally made uſe of to plunder the church, often alienating its dominions and revenues; ſo that the cardinals are very cautious how they chuſe a perſon that has a numerous family, or is remarkably fond of his relations. This cuſtom gave birth to the word, *il Nipotiſmo*, or *Nephewiſm* (if I may be indulged the ſame liberty of expreſſion that the Italians make uſe of) from *Nipote, a Nephew*.

He had two other nephews left, Alexander, the brother of him that was killed, not quite fifteen years old; and Michael, the ſon of Camilla, about the ſame age, whom he afterwards obliged to take the name of Peretti. Of theſe two youths, he began to take particular care, though in ſecret, and ſent one of them to be educated at Bologna, the other at Aſcoli, procuring them ſome little appointments, through the aſſiſtance of Sarnano, who often recommended them to cardinal Alexandrino, pretending to be ſurprized, that Montalto would take no notice of ſo near relations, nor ever ſuffer them to come near him; and when Alexandrino ſpoke to Montalto of it, he ſaid, "that his age and infirmities admoniſhed him to think no more of fleſh and blood, or concern himſelf any longer about the things of this world, as his poor ſoul now demanded all his care."

Montalto was the principal inſtrument that put Gregory upon making the famous reformation in the calendar, preſided at the meetings held at his houſe for that purpoſe,

and it was called, in compliment to the pope, the Gregorian ſtile, or calendar.

Gregory having made a promotion of cardinals, the ſtreets were crouded with prelates and cardinals going and returning from felicitating them on their promotion. But Montalto, who pretended to be infirm, and almoſt dying for the three laſt years, was very ſlow in paying his compliments, and took almoſt two months to wait upon them: As there was at leaſt three days betwixt every viſit, he uſed to make apologies for being ſo tardy in performing his duty, and ſaid, "His infirmities and great age would not permit him to be ſo early in his congratulations as he could wiſh, but that his inclination was good, tho' his body was weak." They could not gueſs at his motive for affecting to ſeem old and infirm; for if any one enquired of his age, he told them he was many years older than he really was. To act conſiſtently, he very ſeldom went to conſiſtories; and when he did, would lean upon ſome body's arm, as if he was not able to ſupport himſelf. In coming out from any congregation, he never troubled himſelf about order or precedence, but uſed to ſtay behind the reſt; and if there was any ſtair-caſe to aſcend or deſcend, would be a quarter of an hour betwixt going up or down every five or ſix ſteps, to take breath, as if he was almoſt ſpent; ſo that he was often ſaluted in a manner that would not have been agreeable to any body elſe; "God help you, poor old man, you have almoſt run your race."

When he went one day to wait upon the cardinal of Auſtria, who was come to Rome upon affairs of great importance, the Cardinal, vexed and out of humour to be troubled with his trifling and impertinent viſit, ſaid angrily, to the perſon who told him he was coming in, "What buſineſs can this old lazar poſſibly have with me?" However, that he might not entirely miſpend his time, he endeavoured to draw him into the Spaniſh faction, by ſaying, "He hoped he ſhould have the favour of his ſuffrage at any time when the intereſt of his nation was concerned?" But Montalto, who was not willing to lay himſelf under any engagement, nor yet to diſoblige the king of Spain, after he had made many excuſes, ſaid, "That a man of his great age had nothing more to do in this world, but to think how to go well out of it." Many cardinals of the laſt promotion, deſired him, "Not to give himſelf the trouble and fatigue of viſiting them, as they would gladly excuſe him upon the account of his infirmities." Cardinal della Torre, meeting him one day at a viſit, he fell into ſuch a fit of coughing, that the cardinal thought he would have been choaked, and ſaid to him, "Indeed, Sir, your complaiſance will coſt you your life, you had better ſpare yourſelf a little more."

One time, when he was in company with Caſtagna, for whom he had a great friendſhip and eſteem; the converſation turning upon ſome things that happened when they were together in Spain, Caſtagna ſaid to him, "Your eminence is much altered ſince that time." "Yes, ſays Montalto, old age preſſes upon me very faſt." Caſtagna, who had ſeveral times heard him ſay, that they were both of an age, told him, "He had no great reaſon to complain of that yet." "Ah, Sir, replied Montalto, ten years make a great alteration in ſo weak a conſtitution as has fallen to my ſhare."

The refined policy of Montalto's behaving in this manner will ſoon be apparent to the reader, and produced at length his election to the papal throne.

[*To be concluded in* Jan. *or* Feb.]

Anſwer to the firſt Queſtion, p. 592, *by Maſter* N. Haycock *at Mr.* Brownell's *Writing & Mathematical School in* Spon-ſtreet, Coventry.

AS the diſtance given is ſeven leagues, and the ſhip ſails three leagues forward each day, but goes back two leagues each night, if you ſubtract three, and to the remainder add two, and ſo proceed alternately till nothing remain, the N°. of ſubtractions determines the anſwer to be five days,

W. W. R.

OPERATION

7 — 3 + 2 = 6 to go the 2d morning
6 — 3 + 2 = 5 to go the 3d
5 — 3 + 2 = 4 to go the 4th
4 — 3 + 2 = 3 to go the 5th, and at night got to Plymouth ſound.

Otherwiſe

Otherwiſe here 2 leagues taken from 3, leaves 1 league the ſhip ſails forward in 1 day; then becauſe the laſt day the ſhip gets to Plymouth ſound, there is no deduction to be made, but 1 night's deduction is to be taken from 7, and there remaineth 5.

Leag. Day Leag.

Then as 1 : 1 : : 5 : 5 days, the anſwer.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOU herewith receive a tranſcript of a weekly bill of Mortality publiſhed in London in September 1665, in the time of the plague, and giving an account of the burials, &c. from the 12th to the 19th day of that month; although a ſmall part of the original was torn off when I had firſt ſight of it, yet by calculations, &c. I have been able to oblige you with what follows, which may be depended upon as very near the truth.

	Buried.	Plague
St. Alban Woodſtreet	23	19
Alhallows Barking	41	32
Alhallows Breadſtreet	4	3
Alhallows the Great	59	53
Alhallows Honey-lane	1	—
Alhallows the Leſs	29	26
Alhallows Lombard-ſtreet	8	7
Alhallows Staining	16	10
Alhallows London-wall	41	30
St. Alphage -	25	13
St. Andrew Hubbard	6	5
St. Andrew Underſhaft	25	22
St. Andrew Wardrobe	63	54
St. Ann Alderſgate -	33	28
St. Ann Blackfryars	79	65
St. Antholin's Pariſh -	6	5
St. Auſtin's Pariſh -	2	2
St. Bartholomew Exchange	3	3
St. Bennet Fynck -	1	—
St. Bennet Gracechurch	5	4
St. Bennet Paul's-wharf	35	15
St. Bennet Sherehog	1	—
St. Botolph Billingſgate	4	4
Chriſt's Church -	55	48
St. Chriſtopher's -	6	3
St. Clement Eaſtcheap	3	3
St. Dionis Back-church	10	3
St. Dunſtan Eaſt -	20	10
St. Edmund Lombard-ſtreet	4	4
St. Ethelborough -	16	6
St. Faith - -	7	6
St. Foſter -	10	9
St. Gabriel Fenchurch	6	3
St. Gregory Botolph-Lane	5	3
St. Gregory by St. Paul's	32	23
St. Hellen -	8	8
St. James Duke's-place	29	26
St. James Garlickhithe	13	11
St. John Baptiſt -	7	6
St. John Evangeliſt -	—	—
St. John Zachary -	3	2
St. Katharine Coleman	44	36
St. Katharine Creechurch	35	31
St. Lawrence Jewry -	8	6
St. Lawrence Pountney	22	17
St. Leonard Eaſtcheap	5	4
St. Leonard Foſter-lane	34	32
St. Magnus Pariſh -	7	6
St. Margaret Lothbury	8	8
St. Margaret Moſes -	5	5
St. Margaret New Fiſhſtreet	17	13
St. Margaret Pattons -	5	3
St. Mary Abchurch -	13	9
St. Mary Aldermanbury	20	16
St. Mary Aldermary	11	10
St. Mary le Bow	4	2
St. Mary Bothaw -	9	8
St. Mary Colechurch -	2	1
St. Mary Hill -	12	8
St. Mary Mounthaw -	9	9
St. Mary Sommerſet	36	34
St. Mary Stayning -	2	1
St. Mary Woolchurch -	2	2
St. Mary Woolnoth -	9	6
St. Mary Ironmonger-lane	1	1
St. Martin Ludgate -	21	11
St. Martin Orgars -	9	7
St. Martin Outwitch -	8	3
St. Martin Vintrey	64	61
St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet	1	1
St. Maudlin Milk-ſtreet	5	3
St. Maudlin Old-Fiſh-ſtreet	16	11
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw	17	12
St. Michael Cornhill	14	11
St. Michael Crooked-lane	10	10
St. Michael Queenhithe	11	6
St. Michael Quern -	4	3
St. Michael Royal -	20	17
St. Michael Wood-ſtreet	6	2
St. Mildred Bread-ſtreet	6	3
St. Mildred Poultry -	4	2
St. Nicholas Acons -	20	17
St. Nicholas Coleabby	14	13
St. Nicholas Olaves -	12	9
St. Olave Hartſtreet	20	18
St. Olave Jewry -	7	5
St. Olave Silver-ſtreet -	23	17
St. Pancras Soper lane	2	2
St. Peter Cheap -	4	3
St. Peter Cornhill -	10	6
St. Peter Pauls-wharf -	12	12
St. Peter Poor -	6	6
St. Steven Coleman-ſtreet	47	40
St. Steven Walbrook	5	5
St. Swithin -	11	9
St. Thomas Apoſtle	19	17
Trinity Pariſh -	13	13
Chriſtened in the ninety-ſeven pariſhes within the walls 40.	Buried 1493.	Plague 1189.

	Buried	Plague
St. Andrew Holborn	211	247
St. Bartholomew the Great	21	17
St. Bartholomew the Leſs	14	12
St. Bridget -	236	180
Bridewell Precinct	32	31
St. Botolph Aldersgate	68	62
St. Botolph Aldgate	623	589
St. Botolph Biſhopſgate	204	256
St. Dunſtan Weſt -	88	79
St. George Southwark	195	176
St. Giles Cripplegate	456	373
St, Olave Southwark	530	363
St. Saviour's Southwark	427	403
St, Sepulchres Pariſh	301	214
St. Thomas Southwark	57	52
Trinity Minories -	12	10
At the Peſthouſe -	6	6

Chriſtened in the ſixteen pariſhes without the walls 65. Buried, and at the Peſthouſe, 3631. Plague 3070.

	Buried	Plague
St. Giles in the Fields	140	125
Hackney Pariſh -	22	18
St. James Clerkenwell	77	67
St. Katherine near the Tower	93	66
Lambeth Pariſh -	48	43
St. Leonard Shoreditch	183	173
St. Magdalen Bermondſey	207	180
St. Mary Newington	155	152
St. Mary Iſlington	68	66
St. Mary Whitechapel	532	507
Rotherhithe Pariſh	17	14
Stepney Pariſh -	716	680

Chriſtened in the twelve out pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry 42. Buried 2258. Plague 2091.

	Buried	Plague
St. Clement Danes	168	140
St. Paul Covent-Garden	30	29
St. Martin in the Fields	286	228
St. Mary Savoy -	20	19
St. Margaret Weſtminſter	411	399
Whereof at the Peſthouſe		7

Chriſtened in the five pariſhes in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter 29, Buried 915. Plague 815.

Chriſtened	Males	95	Buried	Males	4095
	Females	81		Females	4202
In all -		176	In all		8297

Plague 7165.

Increaſed in the burials this week 607.

Pariſhes clear of the plague — 4 Pariſhes infected — 126.

The aſſize of bread ſet forth by order of the (then) lord mayor and court of aldermen, a penny wheaten loaf to contain nine ounces and a half, and three halfpenny white loaves the like weight.

Obſervations. 1. By comparing the above with a modern weekly bill of mortality, it will be ſeen, that the number of pariſhes within the walls is ſtill the ſame as at that time, namely, 97; but that the order of inſerting, as well as ſpelling, ſome of their names is varied.

2. That then was had a particular account of burials from Bridewell Precinct, and from two peſthouſes.

3. That ſince the publication of that bill, the ſeventeen following named churches have been added, viz. St. John in Southwark—St. Ann Middleſex—Chriſt-church in Surry — Chriſt-church in Middleſex — St. George in Bloomſbury—St. George in Middleſex—St. George in Queen's-ſquare—St. John at Clerkenwell—St. John at Wapping —St. Luke in Middleſex—St. Matthew Bethnal-Green — St. Paul Shadwell — St. Ann in Weſtminſter—St. George Hanover-Square — St. James in Weſtminſter — St. John Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter and St. Mary le Strand: So that the number of pariſhes within the bills of mortality which then was 130 is now increaſed to 147.

4. The price of the wheaten peck loaf at the above rate is 2s. 5d. ½. and of the white ditto 3s. 7d. ½.

5. The number of burials in one week in London, and within the bills of mortality then (though perhaps the houſes at that time were not above 3-4ths in number of what they are now) was more than a third of what are uſually buried within the ſame circuit in a whole year. An awful conſideration this! which ſhews the pertinency of that petition in our Litany, "From plague, peſtilence, and ſudden death, Good Lord deliver us!"

And teach us, Lord, th'uncertain ſum
Of our ſhort days to mind,
That to true wiſdom all our hearts
May ever be inclin'd!

Fro

From the BOSTON GAZETTE,

Of Monday. November, 2.

AT a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally aſſembled at Faneuil hall, on Wedneſday the 28th of October, 1767,

The Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq; moderator,

A written Addreſs to the inhabitants, ſubſcribed Philo-Patriæ, recommending œconomy and manufactureſs, was by their order read.

THE town then took into conſideration the petition of a number of inhabitants, 'That ſome effectual meaſures might be agreed upon to promote induſtry, œconomy, and manufactures; thereby to prevent the unneceſſary importation of European commodities, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin.' Whereupon in a very large and full meeting, the following votes and reſolutions were paſſed unanimouſly:

"Whereas the exceſſive uſe of foreign ſuperfluities is the chief cauſe of the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this town, as it is thereby drained of its money; which misfortune is likely to be increaſed by means of the late additional burthens and impoſitions on the trade of the province which threaten the country with poverty and ruin."

Therefore, voted, That this town will take all prudent and legal meaſures to encourage the produce and manufactures of this province, and to leſſen the uſe of ſuperfluities, and particularly the following enumerated articles imported from abroad, viz. "Loaf ſugar, cordage, anchors, coaches, chaiſes and carriages of all ſorts, horſe furniture, men and womens hats, men and womens apparel ready made, houſhold furniture, gloves, men and womens ſhoes, ſole-leather, ſheathing and decknails, gold and ſilver, and thread lace of all ſorts, gold and ſilver buttons, wrought plate of all ſorts, diamonds, ſtone and paſte ware, ſnuff, muſtard, clocks and watches, ſilverſmiths and jewellers ware, broad cloths that coſt above 10s. per yard, muffs, furrs and tippets, and all ſorts of millinery ware, ſtarch, womens and childrens ſtays, fire engines, China ware, ſilk and cotton velvets, gauze, pewterers hollow ware, linſeed oil, glue, lawns, cambricks, ſilks of all kinds for garments, malt liquors and cheeſe."—And that a ſubſcription for this end be and hereby is recommended to the ſeveral inhabitants and houſholders of the town; and that John Rowe, Eſq; Mr. William Greanleaſe, Meſaiah Bourne, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Auſtin, Mr. Edward Payne, Mr. Edmund Quincy Tertias; John Ruddock, Eſq; Jonathan Williams, Eſq; Joſhua Heaſhaw, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Mr. Solomon Davis, Joſhua Winſlow, Eſq; and Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; be a committee to prepare a form for ſubſcription, to report the ſame as ſoon as poſſible; and alſo to procure ſubſcriptions to the ſame.

"And whereas it is the opinion of this town, that divers new manufactures may be ſet up in America, to its great advantage, and ſome others caried to a greater extent, particularly thoſe of glaſs and paper."

Therefore, voted, That this town will, by all prudent ways and means, encourage the uſe and conſumption of glaſs and paper, made in any of the Britiſh American colonies, and more eſpecially in this province.

[Then the meeting adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon]

III o'clock, P. M.

The committee appointed in the forenoon, to prepare a form for ſubſcription, reported as follows:

"Whereas this province labours under a heavy debt, incurred in the courſe of the late war; and the inhabitants by this means muſt be for ſome time ſubject to very burthenſome taxes:—And as our trade has for ſome years been on the decline, and is now particularly under great embarraſſments, and burthened with heavy impoſitions, our medium very ſcarce, and the balance of trade greatly againſt this country:"

We therefore, the ſubſcribers, being ſenſible that it is abſolutely neceſſary, in order to extricate us out of theſe embarraſſed and diſtreſſed circumſtances, to promote induſtry, œconomy, and manufactures, among ourſelves, and by this means prevent the unneceſſary importation of European commodities, the exceſſive uſe of which threatens the country with poverty and ruin—DO promiſe and engage, to and with each other, that we will encourage the uſe and conſumption of all articles manufactured in any of the Britiſh American colonies, and more eſpecially in this province; and that we will not, from and after the 31ſt of December next enſuing, purchaſe any of the following articles, imported from abroad, viz. loaf ſugar, and all the other articles enumerated above.—

"And we further agree, ſtrictly to adhere to the late regulation reſpecting funerals, and will not uſe any gloves but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments upon ſuch occaſions but what ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary."

The above report having been conſidered, the queſtion was put, whether the ſame ſhall be accepted? Voted unanimouſly in the affirmative.—And that the ſaid committee be deſired to uſe their beſt endeavours to get their ſubſcription papers filled up as ſoon as may be. Alſo, *voted unanimouſly*, That the foregoing vote, and form of a ſubſcription, relative to the enumerated articles, be immediately publiſhed; and that the ſelectmen be directed to diſtribute a proper number of them among the freeholders of this town; and to forward a copy of the ſame to the ſelectmen of every town in the province; as alſo to the principal city or town officers of the chief towns of the ſeveral colonies on the continent, as they may think proper.

That

That clauſe in the warrant, "That the mind and reſolution of the town may be taken with reſpect to the expediency of a humble requeſt to his excellency the governor that he will convene the general aſſembly as ſoon as may be," was read, and conſidered: Whereupon, *voted unanimouſly*, That the repreſentatives of the town having already made humble application to his excellency the governor for the purpoſe above-mentioned, the town do approve of their conduct therein; hereby declaring their ſenſe of the importance of the meaſure, and expreſſing their hopes that his excellency will be pleaſed to favour it, by convening the general aſſembly as ſoon as conveniently may be.

The clauſe in the warrant, viz. "To conſider of ſome meaſures for employing the poor of the town of Boſton, by reviving the linnen manufacture, and in ſuch other ways as ſhall be thought moſt beneficial," was read—Whereupon voted, that John Barret, Eſq; Mr. Edward Payne, Middlecot Cook, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Meſeriah Bourn, Eſq; Jonathan Williams, Eſq; Ezekiel Goldthwait, Eſq; be a committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to report as ſoon as may be.—

Upon a motion made, voted, that the town will take all proper meaſures, by keeping in their children and ſervants, and other ways to prevent the diſturbances which have ſometimes happened on or about the 5th day of November.

Atteſt.

William Cooper, town-clerk.

Then the meeting was adjourned to the 20th day of November next.

At the above meeting ſeveral ſamples of ſtarch called poland ſtarch, and of the common ſort of ſtarch; hair powder of the beſt ſort, glue and ſnuff like Kippin's ſo called, all manufactured in this town by Meſſieurs Hewes, Baker and Gilliſpie, were produced in town meeting and much approved of.

Mr John Baker who manufactures the Poland ſtarch ſo called, being preſent, declared his readineſs to contract with the inhabitants, for two thouſand barrels at the prime coſt of that article in London.

Mr. Gilliſpie the manufacturer of Scotch ſnuff ſo called, offered to furniſh the inhabitants with what may be wanted, at the firſt coſt of that article in North-Britain.

The town were alſo informed that our paper manufacturers had given aſſurance, that in caſe they can be ſupplied with the neceſſary materials, uſually burnt or thrown away in our great towns, they could ſupply the province with whatever ſorts of paper they have occaſion for, in ſufficient quantity, with ſome left for the other colonies.

WITHIN the laſt year, 30,000 yards of cloth were manufactured in one ſmall country town in this province: So far does the ſpirit of induſtry prevail among us, and we hope will in this way, aſſiſted by frugality and œconomy, daily afford us a more promiſing proſpect of emerging from the preſent alarming ſcarcity of money, and conſequently ſtagnation of trade: and from the almoſt univerſally encreaſing complaints of debt and poverty.

We are confidently told, that in the town of Lynn upwards of 40,000 pair of women's ſhoes have been made in one year, equal in goodneſs to any imported from abroad. It is thought that in a few years they will be ſupplied with callimanco and other ſtuffs manufactured in this province.

There is a certain herb lately found in this province, which begins already to take place in the room of green and bohea tea, which is of a ſalutary nature, as well as a more agreeable flavour. It is called Labrador.

We are aſſured from good authority, that many of the ladies of this town have ſaid, that in the liſt of articles not to be purchaſed, tea ought by no means to have been omitted; and that they are reſolved to omit the uſe of it for the future.

The ſpirit of frugality and œeconomy ſo far prevails in our country towns, that the demand for European ſuperfluities is of late very greatly diminiſhed.

In a large circle of very agreeable ladies in this town, it was unanimouſly agreed to lay aſide the uſe of ribbands, &c. &c. &c. for which there has been ſo great a reſort to milliners in time paſt.—It is hoped that this reſolution will be followed by others of the ſex throughout the province.—How agreeable will they appear in their native beauty, ſtripped of theſe ornaments, from the prevailing motive of love to their country!

We muſt, after all our efforts, depend greatly upon the female ſex for the introduction of œconomy among us: And thoſe who have the pleaſure of an acquaintance with them aſſure us that their utmoſt aid will not be wanting.

So ſtrong is the diſpoſition of the inhabitants of this town to take off the manufactures that come from the country towns, eſpecially womens and childrens winter apparel, that nothihg is wanting but an advertiſement where they may be had in town, which will be taken in, and publiſhed by the printers of the Boſton Gazette, gratis.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, New-England, *dated* Nov. 5.

THE following addreſs to the ladies of North America, has appeared in our Gazette, and been well received.

"Ladies! I am one of thoſe who think it not only high time, but of the laſt importance, that you ſhould be publickly addreſſed: and of the many ingenious pens, which in the courſe of a few years have informed and enlightened this country, I have often wiſhed that at leaſt ſome one of them had been more particularly devoted to your ſervice. This would have agreeably prevented me in an attempt to which I find myſelf in all reſpects

ſpects but too unequal. Yet relying on your good ſenſe and candour, I venture to lay at your feet a few well-intended ſentiments, which though in a plain homeſpun garb, I hope will not offend. I am convinced that at this preſent it is not only in your inclination and will, but alſo in your power, to effect more in favour of your country, than an army of an hundred thouſand men! and indeed more than all the armed men on this vaſt continent. Can a woman forget her ornaments? Yes, I know ſhe can. Deborah once judged Iſrael, and ſome think it was never judged much better afterwards. But what thought Deborah or Jael of their ornaments, when the one was contriving, and the other driving the nail that would go? What thought beautiful Eſther of her ornaments when thoſe of her kindred and houſhold were in immediate and imminent danger, by the decree treacherouſly obtained by Haman, from the mouth of her beloved and almoſt adored Lord Ahaſuerus the Great? What thought Judith of her ornaments, when ſhe was ſevering the head of Holofernes from his body, or while flying with the prize to the relief of her deſpairing friends? The time would fail me, were I to recount the wondrous deeds and mighty atchievements of renowned and honourable women in all ages.

I have but alluded to a few inſtances among many of divine heroiſm in your ſex, which hath often ſaved a country, when the dull plodding wiſdom of man has been totally at a plunge. How near we are to ſuch a criſis, is left to the conjecture of others. It woule be a little out of nature to expect the birth and exploits of heroines to take place before thoſe of heroes. I believe we ſhall be furniſhed with both in their order, as occaſion may require. All I think at preſent that can be reaſonably expected or deſired of you, is to conſent to lay aſide all ſuperfluous ornaments for a ſeaſon—after which they ſhall be ſurely returned to you again with intereſt—You ſhall be clothed in purple and ſcarlet, and fine linen of our own, and with other glorious apparel: which, if poſſible, ſhall add luſtre to your charms."

From the Votes of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland.

Sabbati, 28 die Novembris, 1767.

THE Right Hon. Anthony Malone reported from the committee of the whole houſe, who were to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, that towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſeveral additional rates, duties, and impoſitions, herein after-mentioned, are to be raiſed from the 25th day of December, 1767, to the 25th day of December, 1769, inclusive.

That an additional duty of two ſhillings the barrel for and upon every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale, above the price of ſix ſhillings the barrel, brewed within this kingdom, by any common brewer for ſale, be paid by the brewer.

That a further additional duty of four-pence per barrel, for and upon every thirty-two gallons of beer or ale of the price of ſix ſhillings the barrel, or under, brewed within this kingdom for ſale, be paid by the brewer.

That a further additional duty of four-pence per gallon, for and upon every gallon of aqua vitæ, ſtrong waters or ſpirits, made or diſtilled within this kingdom for ſale, be paid by the firſt maker, during the time aforeſaid.

That a further additional duty of three-pence half-penny, be laid upon every pound weight of tobacco that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That a further additional duty of ſix-pence be laid upon every yard of muſlin that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of one ſhilling and ſixpence per yard, be laid on all ſorts of ſilks and ſtuffs made and manufactured in Perſia, China, or the Eaſt Indies, that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of four pounds be laid upon every ton of wine that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of eight-pence per gallon be laid upon every gallon of brandy, ſtrong waters, and ſpirits perfectly made, and on ſpirits made and diſtilled of wine, not above proof, that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid. And for every gallon of foreign ſpirits (above the quality of ſingle ſpirits) which ſhall be imported into this kingdom, an additional duty ſhall be payable for ſuch ſpirits, and ſhall be charged thereon in proportion to the duties payable for ſingle ſpirits of the ſame denomination, according to the comparative degree of ſtrength which ſuch ſpirits, ſo to be imported, ſhall bear to ſingle ſpirits of the ſame denomination.

That the ſum of ſix-pence for every pound of green tea, and the ſum of four-pence for every pound of black bohea, and other tea, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid, ſhall be paid, in lieu of all cuſtom, exciſe, and other duties for the ſame, by any act or acts of parliament heretofore made in this kingdom.

That an additional duty of three-pence ſhall be paid on every pound weight of coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nut, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of twenty ſhillings, ſterling, be laid on every hundred weight of molaſſes; that an additional duty of twenty ſhillings, ſterling, be laid on every hundred weight of treacle; an additional duty of ſix-

pence

pence per yard upon all foreign ſtuffs called romals, and all manufactures made of cotton, or of cotton and linen mixed, whether plain, painted, or ſtained, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom from any parts beyond the ſeas, except the manufacture of Great-Britain.

That an additional duty of ſix pence per hide be laid upon every raw and untanned hide, which ſhall be exported out of the kingdom to parts beyond the ſeas, except to Great Britain, which are to pay the preſent duty only during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of one ſhilling per ream be laid upon every ream of paper which ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid, (except of the manufacture of Great Britain) provided ſuch paper exceeds five ſhillings in value per ream.

That the ſix-pence per pound, and all other fees which ſhall or may be payable to the vice treaſurers, pay-maſter, or receiver-general, upon iſſuing any ſum or ſums of money, which ſhall or may ariſe out of the aids granted this Seſſion of Parliament, or upon iſſuing any ſum or ſums of money which ſhall or may be borrowed, purſuant to any act of parliament or vote of credit this ſeſſion of parliament, be applied towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty.

That a further additional duty of ſix pounds per ton be laid upon all wines of the growth of France or Spain, and three pounds per ton upon all wines of the growth of Portugal, and of five pounds per ton upon all other wines that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of four pounds, ſterling, per pound weight, be laid upon all velvets and manufactures made of or mixed with ſilk (except thoſe of Great Britain, China, Perſia, and the Eaſt-Indies) that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of one half penny per pound weight, be laid upon all hops that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of five pounds per cent. be laid upon all china, earthen, japanned and lacquered ware, as valued or rated for cuſtom, by the book of rates, that ſhall be imported into this kingdom during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of thirty ſhillings per ton be laid upon all ſorts of vinegar that ſhall be imported during the time aforeſaid.

That a further additional duty of two pence per gallon be laid upon every gallon of Aqua Vitæ, ſtrong waters, and ſpirits, that ſhall be made or diſtilled within this kingdom for ſale, to be paid by the firſt maker, during the time aforeſaid.

That a further additional duty of two pence per pound, be laid upon all coffee that ſhall be imported into this kingdom, during the time aforeſaid.

That a duty of ten ſhillings by the year, be paid by every perſon that ſhall ſell by retail cyder, during the time aforeſaid.

That a duty of one penny per gallon be laid upon all cyder that ſhall be ſold by retail, during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of twenty ſhillings, by the year, be paid by every perſon for every coach, chariot, berlin, calaſh, or chaiſe with four wheels, (except hackney or ſtage coaches, and coaches kept by coach-makers for ſale) from the 25th day of December, 1767, to the 25th day of December, 1768.

That an additional duty of twenty ſhillings, by the year, be paid by every perſon for every coach, chariot, berlin, calaſh, or chaiſe, with four wheels, (except hackney or ſtage coaches, and coaches kept by coachmakers for ſale) from the 25th day of December, 1768, to the 25th day of December, 1769

That neither the ſixpence per pound, nor any other fee, ſhall be payable, or deducted, or received by the vice treaſurer, or paymaſter general, clerk of the Pells, or any other officer of this kingdom, on account the ſaid further additional duties beforementioned.

That an additional duty of 5s. per ton be laid upon every ton of ſoap-boiler's waſte that ſhall be exported during the time aforeſaid.

That an additional duty of three pounds per ton be laid upon every ton of linen rags, that ſhall be exported during the time aforeſaid.

That his majeſty, for the encouragement of Engliſh proteſtant ſchools in this kingdom. A tax be laid on all hawkers, pedlars, petty chapmen, or any other trading perſons, going from town to town, and expoſing to ſale wares or merchandize.

That the ſaid tax be laid upon all hawkers and pedlars who travel on foot 20s. and a farther tax of 20s. on thoſe who travel with a horſe, for each horſe.

That a tax of four ſhillings in the pound be laid on all ſalaries, profits, or employments, fees, and penſions, payable to perſons who ſhall not actually reſide ſix calendar months, in each year, in this kingdom; excepting ſuch penſions as are payable to any of the deſcendants of his majeſty's royal grandfather, and except the chief governor and his ſecretary, and except officers commanded abroad, all officers under the degree of a field officer, the half pay officers on this eſtabliſhment, and the widows of officers.

That neither the ſix-pence per pound, nor any other fee, ſhall be payable or deducted, or received by the vice treaſurer, or paymaſter-general, clerk of the pells, or any other officer, or officers of this kingdom, for, or on account of, the ſaid tax of four ſhillings in the pound.

Dublin, Dec. 1. When the Honourable Houſe of Commons waited upon his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments his excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

I will with the utmoſt expedition, as ſoon as

as it is in my power, tranſmit to Great-Britain the heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments; and I will, according to your deſire, moſt faithfully repreſent them to his majeſty, as the general ſenſe of the Commons of Ireland."

Dublin, Dec. 16. The following ſums of money have been granted for the undermentioned purpoſes:

To the linnen manufactures, to encourage the raiſing ſufficient quantities of hemp and flax in this kingdom, 2000l. per ann. for two years, 4000l.

To the linnen manufacture, for the encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures in the provinces of Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaught, 2000l. per annum for two years, 4000l.

For making wide and convenient paſſages from Eſſex Bridge to the caſtle of Dublin, and purchaſing grounds for erecting an Exchange, &c. 13286l. 18s. 4d.

For finiſhing St. Catherine's church, Dublin, 990l. 5s. 4d.

Towards building an academy for painting, ſculoture, and architecture, 500l.

To the corporation of the city of Dublin, for carrying on the ballaſt-office-wall in the harbour of Dublin, 5000l.

To reimburſe the corporation of the city of Dublin, for money expended by them in carrying on the Inland navigation from Dublin to Ballifarnham, 2756l. 18s. 10d.

For making more convenient the approaches to the city of Dublin, 1 00l.

For diſcharging the debts due for building the church of St. Thomas, Dublin, 1440l.

Towards purchaſing ſeveral grounds and houſes ſituate on the north end of the old bridge, and to clear the paſſage between the Inns-quay and Arran Quay, Dublin, 3700l.

To the governors of the workhouſe, Dublin, to diſcharge the debt contracted on account of ſaid charity, 9589l. 19s. 3d.

For the uſe of the marine nurſery, 1000l.

For deepening the ford in the river of Waterford from the little iſland, to the oppoſite ſhore of Snow Haven, 1500l.

For enlarging the Quay of Londonderry, 1300l.

For the navigation of the river Nore, 2500l.

For improving the harbour of Corke, 2000l.

For erecting a wet dock and pier at Warren-Point, in the bay of Carlingford, 1500l.

For the navigation of the river Barrow, 2000l.

To the governors of St. Patrick's hoſpital, Dublin, 2000l.

For compleating and finiſhing the Cathedral church of Caſhell, 800l.

For repairing the pier of Enver, in the county of Donegal, 570l.

Towards rebuilding the pariſh church of St. John, Dublin, 1000l.

To the Dublin ſociety, 3000l.

To the Dublin ſociety, to be applied for the encouragement of ſuch trades and manufactures, as ſhall be directed by parliament, 7000l.

For erecting a quay and making a baſon in the harbour of Dundalk, 2000l.

For diſcharging the debts of the lying-in hoſpital, 1000l.

For compleating the hoſpital for the reception of ſoldiers children, 4000l.

To the incorporated ſociety, 12,000l.

For making a navigation from Dromglaſs colliery, to the colliery baſon in the county of Tyrone, 5000l.

To Samuel Beale, Robert Stevelty, John Litchfield, Mary Simmons, and Thomas Beeby, of the city of Corke, ſhopkeepers, for repairing the loſſes they ſuſtained from a riotous mob, deſtroying the manufactures of the city of Dublin, 640l.

For clearing and widening a paſſage called Brown's hill in the city of Corke, 1500l.

For opening a paſſage by water from Lough neagh to the town of Belfaſt, 2000l.

To Thomas Rankin, and Holt Waring, Eſqrs. for their diſcovering their method of tanning with heath, 700l.

For repairing the navigation from Newry to Loughneagh, 1000l.

For making the Shannon navigable from the city of Limerrick to the town of Killalce, 6000l.

To the incorporated ſociety, 1000l. per annum, for two years, 2000l,

For the uſe of the corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland navigation in Ireland, 1000l.

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER, *for* 1767, *concluded.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

THREE houſes in Houndſditch, with ten ſmall tenements behind them were conſumed by fire.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

At a chapter of the Order of the Bath, his royal highneſs the biſhop of Oſnaburgh, was inveſted with the enſigns of that noble order.

A ſevere froſt ſet in on the 21ſt of December, and continued, with remarkable rigour till the enſuing year, to the great calamity of the lower ſort of people, as the dearneſs of proviſions had before greatly diſtreſſed them. We ſhall give a particular account of

effects in January. on the eighth of which month there appeared no proſpect of its breaking.

A moſt audacious inſult upon humanity, and the laws of this country, having been committed by a certain nobleman and his agents; the following particulars thereof have been made publick. A reputable houſe-keeper's daughter was inveigled away and ill-treated, by thoſe perſons on the 16th of December, when a well-dreſſed woman and a man, who ſince appears to be a Jew, went to the ſhop kept by the young woman (a milliner) who, with her ſiſter, bore unblemiſhed characters, and after paying for ſome goods, which the woman purchaſed, ſhe, under pretence that a lady of fortune wanted a conſiderable quantity of milinary goods, inveigled the young woman to the houſe of a great man: Here the young woman waited a a long time, expecting to ſee the pretended lady, but at laſt inſtead thereof, ſhe was accoſted by the above great man, who beginning to treat her with indecency, it gave her the firſt alarm of her unfortunate ſituation: At this houſe ſhe was kept a cloſe priſoner ſeveral days, during which time ſhe refuſed all ſuſtenance, or once going to reſt, for fear of the unhappy conſequences, which ſoon after happened. Her ſeducers finding ſhe could not eaſily be brought to their wicked purpoſes, notwithſtanding all the great promiſes made her, therefore privately conveyed her down to the great man's country ſeat, where, after uſing every probable art and ſtratagem that could be invented to procure her own conſent to be debauched, they at laſt ſtripped her naked, and (notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts ſhe could make) they forcibly put her in bed to her raviſher. In the mean time whilſt this ſcene of iniquity was tranſacting, the parents and friends of this unhappy young woman were of conſequence greatly alarmed at her long abſence, as it was only pretended ſhe was to go as far as Shoreditch: and, notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch for many days, they could not gain the ſmalleſt intelligence of her ſituation, which cauſed in them a trouble and anxiety much greater than can by words be properly expreſſed. However, a very few days ſince, a bank note was ſent from an unknown perſon to the young woman's father, and a letter, in which it was declared ſhe was well in health, but not the leaſt hint of the place of her reſidence was given. From ſome circumſtances, however, attending the receipt of this letter, and ſome other informations, the young woman's place of confinement was firſt found out, and afterwards the whole ſcene of iniquity was diſcovered; and thereupon, purſuant to an order obtained from Lord Mansfield, her inhuman keeper was obliged to deliver her up to her afflicted parents. Upon the young woman's releaſe, information on oath was directly made before Sir John Fielding of the above particulars, and, in conſequence thereof, warrants being iſſued out againſt all the parties concerned in this inhuman affair; the wicked woman who firſt inveigled the young woman from her houſe, was ſecured, and being carried before Sir John, an attorney appeared in her behalf, and offered any bail that ſhould be required; but this being juſtly refuſed, ſhe was committed to priſon. Alſo a number of peace officers ſurrounded the above great man's houſe in order to take him into cuſtody if he could be found. Likewiſe meſſengers were diſpatched to the principal ſea-ports to ſtop his getting abroad. And it is hoped, that for the ſake of public juſtice, and to prevent the further perpetration of ſuch daring atrocious crimes, that all the parties concerned in this wicked affair will meet with condign puniſhment.

Extract of a Letter from Irvine in Scotland, Nov. 23.

"The late floods have produced ſurpriſing changes in the neighbourhood of this place; the river of Irvine has broke over all its banks, and altered its courſe; and where it formerly ran round a circuit of a mile, it does not now take above 190 yards: and if we conſider the fall, and of conſequence the force and rapidity thereby produced we may eaſily ſee what effects will be occaſioned by this change. Amongſt others, it has quite deſtroyed ſome gentlemens policies, ſwept away their planting, and divided their grounds. As every flood makes new alterations, I do not know but that it will leave the old river and bridge, and make its paſſage by the new town as you go to the ſhips, or will force its way to the quay where our ſhips are loading. The water of Annock, which ran into the river of Irvine, is dammed up, and forms a fine large loch. Theſe alterations are truly wonderful; and in that part where the current has broke out, there ſeems to be formed a new world. The water roſe fourteen feet perpendicular. A gentleman's houſe, which ſtood by the river ſide, was quite ſurrounded with water up to the ſlates, and the rooms filled full of ſand; the people got out, but the furniture is greatly damaged. To conclude, I think that the effects produced by this event, are as remarkable as any that have been occaſioned in Britain by the fall of rain."

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Dec. 9.

"The Right Hon. Mr. Speaker's ſpeech to his excellency Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

"May it pleaſe your excellency,

His majeſty's faithful commons, who are pleaſed

pleaſed with every opportunity of ſhewing their duty and loyalty to the greateſt and beſt of kings, have commanded me to preſent to your excellency, for the royal aſſent, the two bills of ſupply granted by them this ſeſſion of parliament, a bill, intitled, an act for granting unto his majeſty an additional duty on beer, ale, ſtrong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned, and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and ſilver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great Britain; and a bill intitled an act, for granting to his majeſty the ſeveral duties, rates, impoſitions, and taxes, therein particularly expreſſed to be applied to the payment of the intereſt of the ſums therein provided for, and towards the diſcharge of the ſaid principal ſums, in ſuch manner as therein is directed.

Convinced as they are of his majeſty's tender concern for the liberty and proſperity of Ireland, they are happy in every occaſion of manifeſting their zeal for the dignity of the crown, by ſupporting his maj ſty's government with honour.

The commons moſt humbly preſume, that their dutiful and loyal behaviour will entitle them to the continuance of his majeſty's favour and protection; and they flatter themſelves that thro' your excellency's favourable repreſentation of the ſtate of this country, they may hope for ſuch encouragement to their trade and manufactures, as may (if poſſible) ſtill more endear his majeſty to his dutiful and loyal people of Ireland, and make your excellency's adminiſtration here ever remembered with affection and gratitude."

Boſton, New-England, Nov. 5. The melancholy and ſudden deaths of Mr. Robert Stewart and his three ſons, by going down into a well (See p. 652) has occaſioned the following account of a ſimple method of practice, to avoid the ill effects of damps in wells, to be publiſhed here by a perſon who has tried it, and apprehends it may be of uſe:

"When a well is opened, we always lower a candle, as knowing that the ſame effect the well has upon the candle it will have on the life of man. If the candle burns bright we go down without heſitation; if it wax dim and go out, we conclude it utterly unſafe. And as wells will lie open ſometimes a conſiderable time before they are freed from the noxious vapours, there have been ſeveral means made uſe of to free the well; as firſt to lower down a well-kindled fire; which helps it but ſlowly, if at all; the next means I tried was powder, lowering it near the water, and then throwing a ſhovelfull of embers into it to blow up, which ſeemed more effectual; but the laſt and moſt effectual method that I know of, has been by drawing water, and pouring it back into the well: The laſt time I had occaſion for this was laſt week, a well being opened in our neighbourhood, and it being neceſſary to go down, as the pump was in three pieces, the candle would burn but about two feet below the ſtoning. I directed my lad to draw about forty pails of water, and pour it back into the well, which was done a little before night on Thurſday, and the next forenoon the candle burnt bright down to the water, and one went down into the well, and ſet the pump with all ſafety."

Remainder of the Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c. for the year, 1767.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. HON. Henry Tracy, brother of Viſcount Tracy, was married to Miſs Weaver.

Lately William Wyndham, Eſq; to Miſs Heathcote, daughter of Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart.—Colvill Elridger, Eſq; to Miſs Gering—Rev. Mr. John Palmer, to Mrs. Bliſs.

Dec. 9. Viſcounteſs Howe was delivered of a daughter—18. Counteſs of Portſmouth, of a ſon and heir—29. Viſcounteſs Belaſyſe, of a daughter.

Lately. Counteſs of Dartmouth, of a ſon—Marchioneſs of Lothian of a daughter—Counteſs of Egmont, of a daughter—counteſs of Selkirk, of a ſon—Mrs. Evelyn, of Spring-Gardens, of a daughter—Mrs. Upton, a coachman's wife, near Red Lion Square, of two ſons, and a daughter, and the day after of a fourth child.

DEATHS.

Dec. 2. JOHN Dixon, Eſq; member for Peebleſhire—9. Lieut. Col. Williamſon, of the 30th reg. of foot—14. Hon. Mrs. Coſbie, grandmother of the duke of Grafton—Thornton Heyſham, of Stagenhoe, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq;—20. William Legard, Eſq; a deputy regiſter of the prerogative court—21. Rev. Leonard Howard, D. D. Rector of St George, Southwark—22—Mr. John Newbery, an eminent bookſeller of St. Paul's Church-Yard, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by his good ſenſe, great humanity and politeneſs, ſincerely regretted—Hylton Lawſon, Eſq; high ſheriff of Northumberland—25. Miſs Arabella Innes, of Great Ruſſel Street, Bloomſbury, aged 18—26. The counteſs of Northampton—Mr. Joſeph Sclater, an eminent Druggiſt—Mr. Richard Lloyd, a cyder merchant—Thomas Lamprier, Eſq; a Spaniſh merchant.—Mr. William Arderon, F. R. S.

Lately. Mr. John Reeve, an eminent printer—Brice Lindſey, of Bloomsbury, Eſq;—Captain J'Anſon, of his majeſty's ſhip Tamer—Hon. Mrs. Finch, mother of Savile Finch, Eſq; member for Malton, and reliſt of the hon. John Finch, ſecond ſon of Heneage, the firſt earl of Aylesford—Sir Hugh

Brigges, of Haughton, in Staffordſhire, bart.—Robert Pocklington, of Chelmſworth, Suffolk, Eſq;—Chriſtopher Bacon, Eſq; an Eaſt India director—Abraham de Peyſter, Eſq; Treaſurer of the province of New York—David Chambers, a brave old ſoldier, and a weaver, at Hexham, aged 100—Right Hon. Henry-David, Earl of Buchan, ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, David, Lord Cardroſs, now earl of Buchan—Mr. William Robinſon, ſurveyor of the Cuſtom houſe, &c. &c. who has left 12000 pounds to publick charities—Mr. Payne, ſugar-baker, in Thames Street—Stratford Eyre, Eſq; governor of Galway, in Ireland—John Chriſtian, Eſq; late high ſheriff of Cumberland—Rev. Sir William Moncrief, bart.—Right Hon. John Leſlie, Earl of Rothes, col. of the third reg. of foot guards, a lieutenant general, commander in chief of the forces, and privy counſellor in Ireland—George Nedham, Eſq; nephew of the earl of Chatham—William Plumer, Eſq; late member for Hertfordſhire—William Thornton, of Hornſey, Eſq;——William Metcalf, Eſq; an Italian merchant—Thomas Cheeke, of Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire, Eſq;—Richard Luther, Eſq; father of the member for Eſſex—Lieut. Gen. Robert Anſtruther—John Getty, of Nutfield, in Surry, Eſq;—Mr. George Gines, banker in Lombard-ſtreet—Hamlet Fairchild, Eſq; member of the aſſembly, and a judge, in Barbadoes—Robert Lawley, of Bedfordſhire, Eſq;—James Baker, of James-ſtreet, Eſq;—John Pycroft, Eſq; an eminent merchant—Mr. Charles Spooner, an ingenious engraver—The famous general, Count Munich, of Ruſſia (See Munich, in our *General Index*)—Right Hon. John Cuffe, Lord Deſart, of Ireland—Mr. Bowes, brother of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Marmaduke Hilton, Eſq; a Weſt-India merchant—Herbert Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, Eſq;

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Oct. 13. Dr. Markham, is appointed dean of Chriſt Church, Oxford, in the room of Dr. Gregory, deceaſed—31. Dr. Newcome, dean of Rocheſter.

Whitehall, Nov. 28. The rev. William Stockwood, M. A. is appointed prebendary of Worceſter.

From the Reſt of the Papers.

The biſhop of Sodor and Man, is promoted to the maſterſhip of Sherborn Hoſpital, Durham, worth 800l. per ann.—Mr. Reynold is preſented to the rectory of Eyneſbury, Huntingdonſhire—Mr. D'Aeth to the rectory of Godmerſham, Kent—Mr. Marſley, to the rectory of Blankeſley, in Staffordſhire—Mr. Bagot, to the rectory of Jevington, Suſſex—Mr. Stedman, to the vicarage of Wingham, Kent—Dr. Law, to a prebend of Durham—Mr. Wight, to the archdeaconry of Glouceſter—Mr. Read, to the vicarage of Baſſington, Yorkſhire—Mr. Digby, to the rectory of Pilton Rutlandſhire—Mr. Benſon to a prebend of Canterbury—Mr. Cranwell, to the living of Abbots Ripon, Huntingdonſhire—Mr. Hodges, to the living of North Ottingſon, Yorkſhire—Mr. Willin, to the canon reſidentiaryſhip of Hereford—Mr. Bagnal to a prebend of Hereford—Mr. Darby, to the rectory of Southfleet, Kent—Dr. Porteous, to the rectory of Lambeth—Dr. Stinton, to the rectory of Allhallows, Barking, London—Mr. Woodcock, to a prebend of Hereford—Mr. Thomas, to the vicarage of Llanwithin, Pembrokeſhire—Mr. Rendl, to the living of Stockingham, Devon—Mr. Thompſon, to one of the ſix preacherſhips, Canterbury—Mr. Strong, to the rectory of Norton, Kent—Mr. Jenkt to the vicarage of Aldbury, Hertfordſhire—Dr. Hotham, to the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch—Mr. Renaud, to the vicarage of Dewſal, Herefordſhire—Mr. Duchair, to the preacherſhip of the Octagon at Bath—Mr. Wintle, to the rectory of Writtſham, Kent—Mr. Powell, to the rectory of Baverik, Suffolk—Mr. Willes, to the archdeaconry of Wells—Mr. Williamſon, to the rectory of Kiterale, and curacy of Guiſborough, Yorkſhire—Mr. Baſſet, to the rectory of Tott, Lincolnſhire—Mr. Townſend, to the rectory of Benton, Norfolk—Mr. Abbot, to a prebend of York—Mr. Paul, to the rectory of Banningham, Norfolk—Mr. Wadſworth, to the rectories of How and Poringland, Norfolk—Mr. Morton, to the rectory of Biodeſley, Salop——Mr. Law, to the archdeaconry of Rocheſter—Mr. Kay to the vicarage of Poſlingford, Suffolk—Mr. Cobbold, to the rectory of Wilby, Suffolk—Mr. Wright, jun. to the rectory of Tatterſet, Norfolk—Mr. Whitfield, to the vicarage of Brightlinſea, Eſſex—Mr. Chapman, to the vicarage of Weſton near Bath—Mr. Barry, to the vicarage of Wiſton, Suffolk—Mr. Fox, to the vicarage of Linſted, Kent—Mr. Cockſedge, to the vicarage of Newington, Surry—Mr. Bird, to the rectory of Singeworth, Lancaſhire—Mr. Smith, to the readerſhip of the Rolls Chapel—Dr. Rutherforth, to the rectory of Sheniſield, Eſſex—Mr. Selwyn, to the rectory of Beveſtone, &c. Glouceſterſhire——Dr. Parker, to the rectory of Rotherfield-Greys, Oxfordſhire—

Mr. Hoe, was choſen lecturer of St. Michael's Baſſiſhaw—Mr. Downing, lecturer of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet—Mr Barrow, chaplain at Serjeants Inn—Mr. Waterhouſe, lecturer of St. Antholin's, Budge-Row.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Rev. John Hippiſley, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stanton-Fitzwarrin, Wilts, with that of Stow on the Would Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Griffley to hold the vicarage of Tollar-Frampton, and Tarrant Hinton, in Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Wickham, to hold the rectories of Horſyngton, Stringſtone, and Kiloe,

in

in Somerſetſhire—Mr. Jenkinſon, to hold the rectory of Ruckinge, with the vicarages of Gillingham and Uſeberry, Kent—Mr. Davy, to hold the rectory of St. Mary Tellbury, with the vicarage of Exminſter. Devonſhire—Dr. Cooke, to hold the rectory of Stoke, Newington, Middleſex, with the rectory of Benham, Bucks—Mr. Gardener to hold the rectories Yardry, Haſtings, and Devington, Northamptonſhire; with the rectory of Mulſoe, Bucks—Mr. Morris, to hold the rectories of Nurſeling, and Havant, Hants—Rev. John Hutchinſon, B. A. is preſented to the vicarage of Wintringham, Wilts—Mr. Ayſton, to the vicar choralſhip of St. Paul's, in the room of Mr. Clarke, to the eighth minor canonry, in the room of Mr. Gibbons, to the twelfth, in the room of Mr. Pearce, to the ſenior cardinalſhip, in the room of Mr. Mence—Mr. Nairn, to the living of Pertwood St. Peter's, Wilts—Mr. George Williams, to the rectory of Shillingthorpe, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Gomond, to the rectory of Little Birch, Herefordſhire—Mr. Glover, to the vicarage of Bathers-coombe, Wilts—Mr. Innes, to the vicarage of Whatley, in Warwickſhire—Mr. D'Aranda, to the vicarage of Great Burſtead, Eſſex—Mr. Wilſon, to the rectory of Benfield, Berks—Mr. Jones, to the vicarage of Benſtead, Kent—Mr. Barnwell, to the rectory of Lawſhat, Suffolk—Mr. Gervas Jones, to the rectory of Hollwell, Bedfordſhire—Mr. Vincent to the prebendary of Brecon—Mr. Tookie, to the vicarage of Oxning, Suffolk—Mr. Kay, to the vicarage of Coughton in Warwickſhire—Mr. Talbot, to a prebend of Saliſbury—Mr. Ives to the vicarage of Cuſton, Norfolk—Mr. Jeſſe, to the vicarage of Hoton Craneſwick, Yorkſh.—Mr. Scott, to the vicarage of Harpington, Wilts—Mr. Tho. Bull was elected rector of Laiſton, Suffolk—Mr. Whalley, vicar of Horley, Surry.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeal to enable the rev. David Jenks, M. A. to hold the rectory of Aylſbury, with that of Little Gaddeſden, Hertfordſhire—to enable Mr. Torkington, to hold the rectory of Stewkley-Parva, with that of King's Rippon, Huntingdonſhire—to enable Dr. Bellas to hold the vicarage of Baſildon cum Capella Aſh-Hamſtead, with the rectory of Yettenden, Berks—To enable Mr Cockſheet to hold the rectory of Orſdale, Nottinghamſhire, with that of Rainborough, Yorkſh.—to enable Mr. Fairfax to hold the rectory of Newton Kime, with that of Long-Preſton, Yorkſh.—to enable Mr. Hall, to hold the vicarage of Sellack, &c. with that of Wall-Ford, Herefordſhire—to enable Mr. Beighton to hold the vicarage of Egham, Surry, with the rectory of Wexham, Bucks.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR Office, May, 9. Major Andrew Forbes is appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal regiment of horſe guards,—and Captain Blathwayt, major.

St. James's, May 12. St. Leger Aldworth, Eſq; (nephew of the late viſcount Doneraile) Mary his wife, and the heirs of their reſpective bodies lawfully begotten, are impowered to aſſume the ſirname and arms of St. Leger.

War Office, May 19. Captain Whitmore, is appointed major of the ninth regiment of foot.

Whitehall, June 9. John Hort, Eſq; is appointed conſul-general at Liſbon.—20. Thomas Radcliffe, of Ormſkirk, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, and in default of ſuch iſſue the perſons claiming under the will of the late Nicholas Fazakerley, Eſq; are impowered to aſſume the ſirname of Fazakerley, without any addition, and to bear his arms, for ever.—27. The dignity of a baronet, is granted to Robert-Ralph Foley, of Thorpe-Lee, in Surry, Eſq; and his heirs male, lawfully begotten.—July 4. Robert Vanſittart LL D. is appointed profeſſor of the civil law, in the univerſity of Oxford.

Whitehall, July 28. Sir Peter Rivers, bart. had full power granted him, to uſe the ſirname and arms of Grey.

St. James's, Aug. 12. George Viſcount Townſhend, was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Whitehall, Aug. 15. Thomas lord Howth of Ireland, was created Viſcount St. Lawrenceand earl of Howth—Charles Lord Colooney, earl of Bellamont—Conſtantine Phipps, Eſq; was created baron Mulgrave, of New-Roſs in the county of Wexford, Ireland.

St. James's, Aug. 18. Caroline Campbell, commonly called counteſs of Daikeith, was created baroneſs of Greenwich, and the dignity of baron to her heirs male of her body begotten by the Rt. Hon. Charles Townſhend, her huſband.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. John Hort, of Caſtle Strange, in Middleſex, Eſq; is created a baronet.—Anthony Lucas, Eſq; appointed a commiſſioner of exciſe.—Sept. 8. Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinſon, Eſq; commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in America—James Porter, Eſq; comptroller, Charles Steuart, Eſq; caſhier, of the ſaid cuſtoms.—Philip Sharpe, Eſq; keeper of the privy council records.

St. James's, Sept. 12. Lord Mansfield, is appointed chancellor of the Exchequer in the room of Mr. Townſhend, deceaſed.—19. Peter Denis, of Blackmanſtone, in Romney-marſh, Kent, Eſq; is created a baronet.—Oct. 2. Steven Cottrel, Eſq; was appointed one of the clerks of the privy council in ordinary—24. Sir William Burnaby, knt. rear admiral of the red, is created a baronet.

Whitehall, Oct. 24. Edward Young, Chriſtopher

Chriſtopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, Daniel Bull, George Blount, and Edward Tucker, Eſqrs; are appointed commiſſioners of taxes.—Nov. 21. The duke of Glouceſter, keeper of Cranburn-chace lodge, &c. in the room of the duke of York, deceaſed—Sir George Maccartney, ambaſſador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary, to the court of Ruſſia.—24. James Hewitt, Eſq; a juſtice of the King's Bench, lord chancellor of Ireland, in the room of John baron Bowes, deceaſed; alſo created Baron Lifford, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal.

St. James's, Nov. 28. Thomas Shirley, Eſq; is appointed governor of the Bahama iſlands.—Dec. 1. Lord North is appointed a lord of the treaſury, and chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dublin Caſtle, Dec. 4. Bellingham Boyle, Eſq; is appointed a commiſſioner of the revenue.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. Thomas Townſhend, junr. Eſq; is appointed joint paymaſter of the forces, in the room of Lord North.—12. William Varey, Eſq; uſher of the cuſtom-houſe.

Dublin, Dec. 19. Catharine counteſs dowager of Tyrone, is admitted to the antient barony of Le Poer, by the Houſe of Lords.

St. James's, Dec. 23. Granville, Earl Gower is declared lord preſident of the council, in the room of the earl of Northington—Thomas Townſhend and George Onſlow, Eſqrs; were ſworn of the privy council.

Whitehall, Dec. 24. The king has granted a licence to Thomas baron Bruce of Tottenham, and his iſſue lawfully begotten, to take, uſe, and bear the name, arms, and ſupporters of Bruce.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Richard Stonehewer, Eſq; is appointed a commiſſioner of exciſe—Thomas M'Guire, attorney-general of North Carolina—Thomas Eld, Eſq; clerk of the reports, and Sr. Martin Leake, jun. Eſq; a deputy regiſter, in chancery—The duke of Bolton, governor of the Iſle of Wight—Col. Montgomery, colonel of the 55th regiment of foot—John Wells, Eſq; firſt major, Bernard Hale, Eſq; ſecond major, and William Fawcett, Eſq; captain, in the third regiment of foot-guards.—Rev. Mr. Joſeph Jeffries, was choſen profeſſor of civil law, at Greſham college. Robert Parſ Taylor, Eſq; is appointed ranger of the foreſt of Beer, for life—Sir William Trelawney, bart. vice-admiral of Jamaica—Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; ſecretary to the commiſſioners of the treaſury—William Blair, Eſq; chief clerk in ordinary of the privy council—Richard Hopkins, Eſq; clerk of the board of green-cloth—John Randolph, Eſq, attorney general and commiſſary of vice admiralty, in Virginia—Robert Pratt, Eſq; nephew of the lord chancellor, a maſter in chancery—Daniel Appleby, Eſq; high ſheriff of Weſtmoreland—Mr. Wheeler, profeſſor of natural philoſophy, Oxford—William Hill Eſq; lieutenant governor of Berwick on Tweed—Roderick Gwyn, Eſq; lieutenant governor of Tobago—Dr. Thomas Lawrence was elected preſident Drs. Aſkew, Munckley, Thomas, and Brook, cenſors, Dr. Hinckley, treaſurer, and Dr. Aſkew, regiſter, of the college of phyſicians.—Alderman Rawlinſon, preſident of St Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the room of the late Alderman Cockayne—The duke of Bolton, is appointed vice-admiral of the iſle of Wight—Major General Irwin, colonel of the 57th regiment, late Cunninghame's—Hon. col. St. John, lieutenant colonel of the 6th regiment—Francis Price, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the revenue, in Ireland—Mr. Mylne, ſurveyor of Canterbury cathedral, and alſo to the New River company—The prince of Wales, high ſteward of Plymouth—Dr. Kennicott, Radcliff librarian at Oxford—The Viſcount Bolingbroke, a lord of the king's bedchamber.

B—NK—PTS.

JOHN Carter, of Otterton, Devon, merchant
Robert Ellis, of King ſtreet, hoſier
Iſaac Rathbone, of Token-houſe yard, taylor.
William Hillard, Henry Dixon, and James Grove, of Wolverhampton, Ironmongers and partners
James Edmunds of Stamford hill, builder
John Smith, of Virginia-ſtreet, mariner.
Robert Hayes, of St. Mary-le Bone, Smith
Samuel Benediſt, of Stourbridge in Worceſterſhire, engraver of glaſs
Moſes Jonas, of Yarmouth in Norfolk, merchant
John Tanner, of Pancras-lane, warehouſeman
Spirrid Wheatley, of New Bond-ſtreet, coachmaker
William John, of Penzance, merchant
George Winter, of Briſtol, linen-draper
John Williams, of Mile End, mariner.
John Smyth, of Hereford, dealer
John Wingod, of St. Olave, Southwark, pewterer and brazier.
Gabriel Jones, of Staines, dealer
Thomas Snow, of ſaffron-hill, hoſier
John Hathwell, of King ſtreet, St. Ann's, carver and gilder
William Yate, of Newport-Pagnel, fellmonger
Geo Haſlewood, of Walſal in Staffordſhire, tanner
Richard Brinkley, of St. Mary-le-Bonne, carpenter and joyner
Laurence Commins, of Narrow-ſtreet, Ratcliffe-Croſs, mariner
David Duncomb, of Stepney, ſurgeon
John Beecroft, of Pontefract, grocer
Richard Radenhurſt, of Birmingham, linen-draper
Wm Howard, jun. of Biſhop's Hatfield in Hertfordſhire, innholder
Richard Bowlker, of Birmingham, gunmaker and victualler.
Iſaac Nodder, of Sheffield Scrivener
Danſey Collins, of Brimſop in Herefordſhire, corn-factor and cheeſe-factor
Hugh-John Steele, of St. James, Weſtminſter, haberdaſher and Slater
John Vaughan, of St. Clement Danes, peruke-maker
James Egan, of Bell yard, within the liberty of the Rolls, ſadler
John Coſſin, of Tooting, paper-ſtainer, Patern-drawer, and cutter
Stephen Aſtbury, of Rudgley in Staffordſhire, ironmonger and grocer.
James Sorrell, of Birmingham, lapidary and button-maker
Edward Lowdin, of Briſtol, factor
John Owen, of Liverpoole, upholſterer.
William Johnſon, of Tothill ſtreet, livery-ſtable-keeper.

Charles

Charles Heath, of Long Melford in Suffolk, Soap-maker.
Matthew Beale, of Walfall in Staffordſhire, mercer.
Thomas Kidd, of Ripon in Yorkſhire maltſter.
William Appleton, of Stokeſley in Yorkſhire, mercer and linen draper.
Thomas Taylor and Philip Freeman, of Hammerſmith, coal merchants and copartners.
Thomas Hopkins, of Wednesbury in Staffordſhire, gunſmith.
Humphry Hopkins, of ditto, merchant.
Benjamin Cuningham, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, merchant.
Alexander Vaſquez Demondragon, of London, merchant.
John Clark, of Southwark, taylor.
Timothy Shorey of Colcheſter, bay maker.
John Reuſearne, of Sheffield ſcrivener.
Jonathan Payne, of St. Martin's court jeweller.
Catharine Mullhallen, of St. George Hanover-ſquare, millener.
Gabriel Weſton, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, livery ſtable-keeper.
John Beaumont, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, vintner and dealer.
Lewis Wacker, of Wapping, Sugar-refiner.
John Gimblett, of Birmingham, button maker.
William Baggridge, of Staines victualler
John Burghall, of Holborn-bridge, cheeſemonger.
Joſeph Cohen, of Leadenhall ſtreet, merchant.
Thomas Barker, of Cambridge, woolcomber.
Richard Alexander, of White friars, coach-maſter.
Samuel Lindſay, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, carpenter, joyner and boxmaker.
William Lockerbie, of Baſingſtoke, linen draper.
Samuel Ratcliffe, of All ſaints, Derby, boner.
Levy Abrahams and Lazarus Barew, of Crutched-fryars, merchants and copartners.
James Taylor, of Leiceſter, dyer
Joſeph Dingley, of St. James's victualler.
William Lloyd, of St. Mary-le-Bone, builder and plaiſterer.
John Robinſon, of Lincoln, dealer.
Jacob Clarkſon and Thomas Palmer, of Bread-ſtreet haberdaſhers, and partners.
John Churchill, of Hints, in Staffordſhire, iron merchant.
Henry Lawrenſe of Birmingham, factor.
John Dryſdale, of St. Martin in the fields, vintner.
Thomas Lea, of Much-Wenlock, Shropſhire, ſhop-keeper.
Samuel Wills, of Nether Heyford in Northamptonſhire, woolcomber and dealer in jerſey.
William Wall, of Hartlebury, in Worceſterſhire, dealer.
Henry Lane, of King ſtreet, Bloomsbury, taylor.
George Ruddle, of Harrow in Middleſex, dealer.
William Faveil, jun. of the caſtle of York, ironmonger.
John Warnick, of Ratcliff highway, ſugar-refiner.
William Gymer, of Norwich, merchant.
William Johnſon, of Great Torrington in Devonſhire, merchant.
Matthew Reay, of Kentiſh town, dealer.
David Speedy, of Brecknall, Berks. linen-draper.
James Campling, of Marybone carpenter.
William Brown, of Ludgate-ſtreet, grocer.
Gumpert-Michael Emdin, of Stoke-Damerell in Devonſhire, ſilverſmith.
Elijah Barrar, of Amblecot in Old-Swinford in Staffordſhire, glaſs-maker.
Charles Chambers, of Briſtol, pattin maker.
William Adams, of St. Faith's in the county of Southampton, maltſter.
William Storey, of Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, tanner.
James Haſſelden, of Wolverhampton, ironmonger.
Thomas Lucas, late of London, dealer.
Charles Parr, of Fleet-ſtreet, haberdaſher.
Edward Biven, of Friday-ſtreet, hardwareman.
Francis Stratford, of Glouceſter, money ſcrivener.
James Kingſton, of Cheſham, grocer.
William Reed, of Pump-yard, Ratcliffe croſs, baker and corn chandler.
John Price, of Bethnal green, plaiſterer.
James Scarth, of Wakefield, and John Scarth, of Thornes in Wakefield aforeſaid, woolſtaplers and partners.
William Priddle, of Lambeth, broker.
George Wood and Henry Johnſon, of Iſlington, carpenters, builders and partners.
Joſeph Browne, of St. Sepulchre's, carpenter.
John Ravenſcroft, jun. of Iſlington, gold and ſilver wire-drawer and victualler.
Laurence Rous, of Wells, in Norfolk, merchant.
John Aſden, of Liverpoole, Flaxdreſſer.
Jonathan Fullwood, of Gainsborough, hardwareman.
William Bexwell, of Sudbury, carpenter.
Stanton Day, of Queen ſtreet, carpenter.
Iſaac Reynous, of Mortimer-ſtreet, broker.
James Eagley, of Iſleworth, dealer.
Anthony Merry, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant.
Thomas Bedell, of London, grocer and tea-dealer.
John Ryland, of Weſt-Smithfield, oilman.
John Hillman, of Snitterfield in Warwickſhire, victualler.
John Redfearn, of Holms-chapel in Lancaſhire, butcher and innkeeper.
John Howe, of Bradferton in Worceſterſhire, dealer.
William Garbutt, of Sunderland, merchant.
William Prentice, of Southwark, cheeſemonger.
William Godfrey and Charlotte Carpenter, of St. George Hanover ſquare, milliners.
John Hodſon, of Norwich dealer.
Thomas Beckington, of Cheſhunt, ſurgeon and apothecary
Benjamin Jones of Taviſtock ſtreet, haberdaſher.
Abraham Adams, of Saxmundham, innholders.
Philip Frankell, of Great Marlborough ſtreet, dealer.
John Portman, of Bewdley, inn holder.
Joſeph Iſaac, of Middle-row ſaleſman.
Samuel Webb, of Briſtol, merchant.
John Brownridge, of Baſing lane, warehouſeman.
Matthew Ryder, of Lime-ſtreet, merchant.
John Philip, of Caſon, in Cardiganſhire, merchant.
William Harrold, jun of Birmingham, draper.
Thomas Butts, of St. Luke's, watch ſpring maker.
William Podd, of Holborn, haberdaſher, milliner, and glover.
William Rois, of Newgate-ſtreet, merchant.
Alexander Curtis, of Enfield, maſter.
Richard Newman, of Whitechapel, ſtone-maſon.
Thomas Harriſon, of Aldermanbury, merchant.
Edward Bibbins, jun. John Barrons, and William Bibbins, of Lawrence-lane, warehouſemen.
Richard Haines, of Windſor, Berks. Shopkeeper.
Henry Weſterward, and Mary Homan, of Winifred-ſtreet, ſugar refiners.
William Inkham, of Aldermanbury, merchant.
Edward Price, of Bilton, in Staffordſhire, buckle and chape maker, and victualler.

Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament

APPLEBY. Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; re-elected on promotion.

Aſhburton. Governor Palke, in the room of John Harris, Eſq; deceaſed.

Banbury. Lord North, re-elected on promotion.

Bedfordſhire. Earl of Upper Oſſory, in the room of the Marquis of Taviſtock.

Boroughbridge. James Weſt, junior, in the room of Brice Fiſher, Eſq; deceaſed.

Dartmouth. Richard Hopkins, Eſq; re-election on promotion.

Exeter. John Spicer, Eſq; in the room of Mr. Tuckfield, deceaſed.

Glamorganſhire. Richard Turbeville, in the room of Sir Edm. Thomas, deceaſed.

Great Bedwin. Sir Thomas Fludyer, in the room of Admiral Cotes, deceaſed.

Harwich. Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; deceaſed.

Helſton. Mr. Evelyn, in the room of his brother, Sir John, deceaſed,

Liverpool. Richard Pennant, Eſq; in the room of Sir Ellis Cunliffe, deceaſed.

Truro,

Truro. Mr. Boſcawen, in the room of his uncle, the general, deceaſed.
Weſtloe. James Townſhend, Eſq;
Whit-church. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Eſq; re-elected on promotion.
Wilts. Thomas Goddard, Eſq; in the room of Sir Robert Long, deceaſed.
Woodſtock. Col. Gordon, in the room of Mr. Keck, deceaſed.

BILLS of Mortality from Sept. 22 to Dec. 29.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 2251	4451	Males 3394	6649
Females 2200		Females 3255	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	2475	Within the Walls	491
Betw. 2 and 5	358	Witho. the walls	1504
5 and 10 —	213	Mid. and Surry	3402
10 and 20 —	220	City & Sub. Weſt.	1252
20 and 30 —	627		6649
30 and 40 —	621		
40 and 50 —	633		
50 and 60 —	51	Weekly, Sept. 29.	388
60 and 70 —	519	Oct. 6.	444
70 and 80 —	283	13.	469
80 and 90 —	109	20.	437
90 and 100 —	23	27.	396
100 and upwards	0	Nov 3.	564
	6649	10.	450
		17.	446
		24.	487
		Dec. 1.	544
		8.	475
		15.	613
		22.	95
		29.	441
			6649

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6 oz. 2s. 8d.

GENERAL BILL *of all the* Chriſtenings *and* Burials *in* London *from* Dec. 16, 1766, *to* Dec. 15, 1767.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 8211	15980	Males 11306	22612
Fem. 7769		Fem. 11306	

Decreaſed in the burials this year 1299

Died under 2 years old	—	7868
Between 2 and 5	—	1821
5 — 10	—	765
10 — 20	—	787
20 — 30	—	1899
30 — 40	—	2145
40 — 50	—	2176
50 — 60	—	1858
60 — 70	—	1669
70 — 80	—	1083
80 — 90	—	476
90 — 100	—	60
101	—	1
102	—	1
103	—	2
105	—	1
		22612

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THE recited act is found expedient to be continued till twenty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament, but not to extend to ſuch wheat, flour, malt, barley, bread, biſcuit or peaſe, as ſhall be tranſported from Southampton, to Jerſey, Guernſey, and Alderney, for the uſe of the inhabitants there; the exporter giving ſecurity for the due landing thereof, and returning a certificate within the time limited in the ſaid act; and ſo as the quantity do not exceed in the whole 5000 qars. nor is to extend to ſuch wheat, barley, oats, meal, or flour, as ſhall be tranſported from Whitehaven or Liverpool to the Iſle of Man, for the uſe of the inhabitants there; the exporter alſo giving ſecurity alſo for the due landing thereof, and returning a certificate within the time limited in the ſaid act; and ſo as the quantity ſhipped from both ports do not exceed 2500 qrs. in the whole. Nor is it to extend to ſuch wheat flour, or bread or biſcuit. exported by the African company to Africa, the quantity of the former not exceeding 200 quarters, and that of the latter 15 tons in the whole, the like ſecurity being firſt given.

None of the commodities ſo exported are intitled to any drawback; and this act, and the ſaid former act, or both, or either of them, or any part thereof, may be altered and varied by any other act or acts made in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

Abſtract of an Act to continue ſeveral Acts made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for allowing the Importation of Wheat, Wheat Flour, Barley, Barley Meal, Pulſe, Oats, Oatmeal, Rye, and Rye-meal, Duty free; and alſo ſo much of an Act made in the ſame Seſſion as relates to the free Importation of Rice from his Majeſty's Colonies in North America; *and to allow the Importation of Wheat and Wheat Flour from* Africa, *for a limited Time, free of Duty.*

THE act, with reſpect to the importation of rice, is hereby continued until the 1ſt of January, 1769; and the other acts are further continued till twenty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament, 6d. per lb. on the re-exportation of all rice imported duty free; to be paid into the Exchequer, and reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament.

Wheat and wheat flour are hereby alſo allowed to be imported duty free from Africa by any of his majeſty's ſubjects, at any time before the 1ſt of January, 1769. Due entry to be made of all commodities ſo imported; otherwiſe they are liable to pay duty.

The ſaid commodities may be carried coaſtwiſe; and the proviſion for abridging the continuation or altering the ſaid acts, is as above recited.

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